The Woman Citizen

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Founded 1870

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MAY 30, 1925

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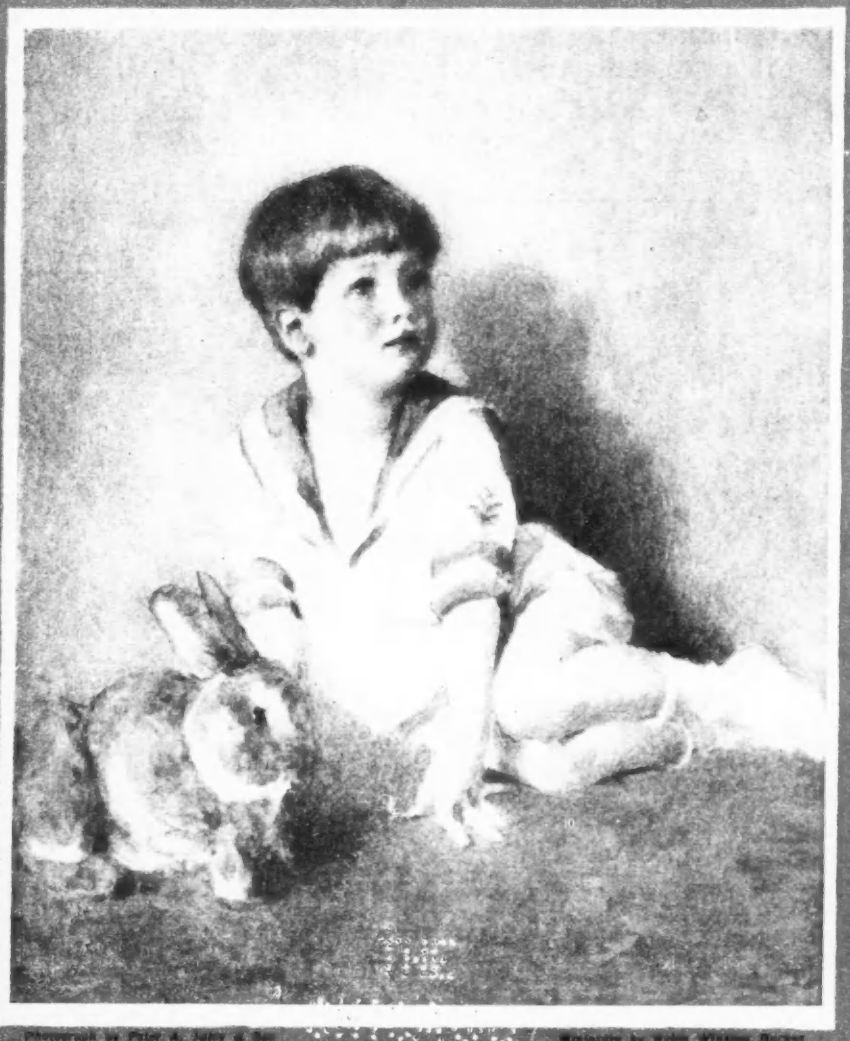

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(PAGES 8 AND 17)

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The Woman Citizen has published articles about new club houses, collected some information about plans for others, and has had many requests for more news of this kind. Women want to know the details, not only of the big ventures, but also of the possibilities of club houses for small groups and in small communities. It would be helpful to us, and other club centers, if you would give us what information you can regarding your plans.

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The Woman Citizen

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Managing Director, MRS. RAYMOND BROWN; *Editor*, VIRGINIA RODERICK; *Contributing Editors*, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL; *Associate Editor*, WINIFRED L. RICH; *Advertising Manager*, MRS. ADELAIDE STEWART; *Chicago Representative*, F. W. HENKEL, 38 *South Dearborn Street.*

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Vol. X New Style No. 1

OUR OWN DINGBATS

LISTENING to a lot of women who slip from one language to another, leaving us floundering, grasping at a familiar word here and there, has set us wondering behind what shelf our language books are tucked. ❖ ❖ ❖ If we work in a little French or Spanish or German now and then, you'll know that we found them. ❖ ❖ ❖ But we predict the impulse won't last long. ❖ ❖ ❖ Outside our office we have dust in our eyes constantly—the dust of demolition of buildings—and more still to go. ❖ ❖ ❖ And since we have been watching the marvel of construction at close range, we sort of hate to see them knocked apart. ❖ ❖ ❖ The **United Presbyterian** tells of a small boy who was trying to lead a big St. Bernard. "Where are you going to take that big dog?" asked a passerby. "I—I'm going to see where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply. We think it would be possible to distill a lesson or at least an analogy from that, but just now we can't just think what it is. ❖ ❖ ❖ It seems that King Feisal of Iraq—whom a friend of ours knows and considers a very nice King indeed—has been subjected to the shock of having his wife leave him, Orientally, and traveling by caravan, and come back by liner and automobile, a full-blown European! ❖ ❖ ❖ She'd been visiting her father-in-law too, so he must have connived at the innovation. ❖ ❖ ❖ Well, luckily, King Feisal decided to like it, and now Bagdad is full of French hats. ❖ ❖ ❖ It reminds us of a twenty-year-old **Ladies' Home Journal** we had occasion to look at recently. ❖ ❖ ❖ Throughout the whole bound volume there was no more than a discreet toe-tip in sight, and the ladies were all perfect hourglasses. ❖ ❖ ❖ An ad recommended a "tapering-waist corset" that would make any honest-waisted flapper snort with disgust. ❖ ❖ ❖ But then consider how long ago twenty years really is. ❖ ❖ ❖ For in that same volume a writer reported asking a hundred men what they considered the ideal income on which to marry, and twenty-five said, $600 a year!—which there ain't no such animal nowadays. ❖ ❖ ❖ We hear that upstate there is a woman's club which has no evening meetings and no evening telephone calls on club matters. ❖ ❖ ❖ We are told by the married that it is a very good idea, in the interests of matrimonial peace. ❖ ❖ ❖ Still, it does seem extreme. ❖ ❖ ❖ Are husbands really so frail? ❖ ❖ ❖ We've been extra busy here lately, and in the matter of trying to get to this, that and the other place and do this, that and the other thing, we feel like the old colored rabbit hunter. "How come you missed that rabbit, Uncle Mose?" asked a boy who was tagging along on a hunt. "Well, you see it's this way," said Mose. "That rabbit he went on a kinda zigzag. An' while I was a-firin' at him when he was in zig, he hopped along into zag. That's how come." ❖ ❖ ❖ Don't forget that Secret of a Happy Life (for us): Two subscriptions from each of you before midsummer. ❖ ❖ ❖ Thank you.

In the Public Eye

THREE years ago a small group of women formed the Kenmore Association and set themselves to raise sufficient money to purchase Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of General George Washington. In the early part of January, this year, the last payment was made, and in May the building was officially dedicated as a national shrine. All Fredericksburg took part, in the hoop skirts and knee breeches of Colonial days—Betty Lewis and her husband were there, George and Martha Washington. The day began with a grand march and closed with a Colonial ball at the State Teachers' College, where the belles of old Virginia coquetted.

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Kenmore

MISS THEODORA BOSANQUET, a recent visitor from London, is Executive Secretary of the International Federation of University Women, which promotes understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations. She has a history of important executive posts under the British Government, and once upon a time was secretary to Henry James.

© *F. A. Swaine*

Theodora Bosanquet

MRS. MINA C. VAN WINKLE is Director of the Women's Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, as well as President of the International Association of Police Women, which holds its convention early in June. For something new about women police, see page 14.

Mina C. Van Winkle

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Harriet Beecher Stowe

A BUST of Harriet Beecher Stowe (left), friend of the Negro, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has just been unveiled in the Hall of Fame, New York. The bust is the work of Brenda Putnam, a descendant of Mrs. Stowe.

AMY LOWELL, who died last week, was a poet of every form, a modern of the moderns. Miss Lowell lived in Boston all her life, a patrician by birth, and a mental adventurer. She is known for her criticisms almost as well as for her verse. Her last piece of work is a monumental biography of Keats, whose life and letters she studied intensively during the past five years.

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Amy Lowell

The Woman Citizen

Volume X | MAY 30, 1925 | Number 1

Current Events

Concerning Debts

DEBTS have been very much in the public eye this past fortnight. Our State Department, acting for the Debt Funding Commission, has quietly notified nine countries having unfunded war debts to the United States, that consideration of the possibilities of funding would be welcome. Similar reminders have been sent before, but this one included the definite suggestion that debt-funding commissions be sent to Washington for consultation. The countries thus approached were France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Estonia, Greece, Latvia. And the grand total of the amounts owed is $6,731,940,999.

The countries which have already funded their debts and are paying are: Great Britain, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Hungary.

The exact form of the request made of the governments was not published, but it is known that no demand has been made for immediate payment, and it is fairly well agreed that nothing like the amount owed will ever be collected. Both France and Italy owe Great Britain as much as they owe us, and both of them will probably not pay more than they get from Germany. Answers have been made by some of the countries, promising to send commissions or to undertake arrangements. Mussolini promised that Italy would pay, but pointed out that Italy's condition should be taken into account, and particularly the fact that she is far poorer than France.

The Arms Conference

THE spectacle presented by the Conference on the Control of Traffic in Arms so far is very depressing. The net result has been the whittling away by nation after nation of provisions contained in the draft convention without the addition of anything of much value. Not all the action reported is final; but proposals have been made, and accepted in principle, to strike from the list of weapons to be controlled by international agreement: revolvers, warships, submarines, air and seaplanes and airships, armored trains, flame projectors. An Italian proposal to exclude tanks was defeated.

Every nation that does not produce arms expressed fear of the publicity which it was the object of the conference to direct upon future traffic in arms. The failure of Russia to participate in the conference has been the occasion for hesitation and negatives on the part of all the eight nations bordering on that country. Every nation has asked something special—and the United States, as her special contribution, objected to the Central Board of Control which was to use League of Nations machinery for the publication and dissemination of the facts collected. The result was abandonment of the international office altogether. The separate governments will collect and publish the facts; the League will then assemble them as well, thus duplicating effort.

The principal decision of the conference so far has been the adoption of the principle of freedom of commerce in arms, with reservations, while the conference was called to consider arrangement for the control of the commerce, with exceptions. A reversal of emphasis. Germany has assented to the American proposal for prohibition of the use of poison gas, which may possibly be a worth-while development.

Ethyl Gas

THERE was much difference of opinion among the scientists, public health officials and representatives of the ethyl gas industry when they gathered last week in Washington on the request of Surgeon General Cumming to consider whether the use of ethyl gas menaces human life. Some cited evidence to prove the gas harmless, both to those who handle it and to the general public, while others offered strong evidence to the contrary. The conclusion of the conference was that only a prolonged and intensive study by experts could settle the matter, and the Surgeon General was empowered to choose seven scientists who would make the study by the first of next January. The action of the Ethyl Gas Corporation in suspending the sale of their product pending the investigation was approved. Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Harvard, was a member of the group of experts—she is a specialist in industrial poisons—and her recommendation was that the lead compound should be abandoned and something else sought to take the "knock" out of motors.

The War in Morocco

THE conflicting interests of European powers in Morocco have long been a source of international complications of a grave nature, reaching their height in the events preceding the World War. Now there are new possibilities which can not be measured, but at any rate there is a real war in Morocco between the Riffs and the French, which is already costing considerable loss of life—how much it is impossible to say because of a strict censorship, and much anxiety over the financial drain on French finances. The relations between France and Spain in this business are also not clear. Spain, of course, has been definitely defeated in Spanish Morocco by the so-called rebel Abd-el Krim. Though Primo de Rivera became military dictator of Spain on a promise to handle the Riffians, the Spanish troops have had to retreat from the territory, and the Riff chief is asserting claims to independence which the Spanish can not combat. A little time ago this same chief said that he had no grudge against France and that a conflict with France was out of the question. Then suddenly he attacked along a sixty-mile front and is giving the French serious trouble to hold their own. One stake is easily understood—possession of the rich Ouergha Valley which means food for the much impoverished Riffians. Now the French are supposed to be seeking from the Spanish the right to cross their territory or send planes across, and the possibility of some common solution of the problem is rumored.

What may eventually develop with British diplomacy remains to be seen; at present it preserves an attitude of

neutrality. The fact is that the whole colonial policy of these powers is at stake. The French Empire in Africa is as large as Europe itself, and in the event of another war it would be avowedly a greater source of man power than even in the past war.

Meantime the Painlevé Government in France is under fire. Not only the Communists but to some extent also the Socialists oppose the war, and a drive was threatened to restore the Herriot Government, though M. Herriot recently said that he backed General Lyautey, who is the French general in Morocco. Painlevé's arguments that the war is purely defensive and that negotiations with the Riff chief are being undertaken, seem, however, to be proving effective. As this is written, the challenge to the Government on the war policy has been postponed because of the probability that Spain and France will cooperate on peace proposals.

President von Hindenburg

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG entered Berlin with the imperial colors predominant along the line of march. The next day he took the oath of office, pledging himself to preserve the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, and following that with a manifesto in which he renewed his oath. It must have been strange to the older generation to see the old General appearing on a state occasion dressed in the frock coat of a civilian.

Opinions still differ greatly as to the significance of his election. Mrs. Mende, a German member of Parliament recently in this country, and herself a Moderate Nationalist, said that the full value of the General's adherence to the Constitution, as a corollary of his respect for discipline and law and order, had not been realized in Germany by the extreme Nationalists; and the press is reflecting some dissatisfaction on their part with his loyalty to the Constitution.

Last week Foreign Minister Stresemann outlined Germany's policy before the Reichstag. Though he criticized the Allies' attitude toward the Germans, especially the failure to evacuate Cologne, he again promised fulfillment of the Dawes plan.

Argentina and Geneva

ARGENTINA seems to be ready to resume relations with the League of Nations. She has notified the Secretary General that a representative has again been appointed. Between the end of the first Assembly and January of this year Argentina had nothing to do with the League. At the latter time she paid up her expenses, and she has since sent a delegation to the Arms Conference, but with observer's powers only.

Amundsen

BOTH in Europe and America the newspaper headlines are being anxiously watched for word from the flying expedition to the North Pole undertaken by Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian who discovered the South Pole. Taking five men with him, one an American and the others Norwegians, he set out with two planes on May 21, with the expectation of reaching the Pole in six hours and returning the next day. As this is written, he has still not been heard from, but because there are many possibilities short of tragedy, such as remaining at the Pole for observations, or landing farther on, hope has not been abandoned.

A Milder Sentence

THE reduction of the sentences imposed on two privates in the United States army, stationed at Hawaii, was a triumph of sense over what seemed like fear-inspired harshness. On a charge of disrespect to the President and the flag, behind which were proved to be communist sympathies, the two men were condemned by court martial, the one to forty and the other to twenty-six years at hard labor—a sentence of unprecedented severity. Major William R. Smith, commander at Honolulu, reviewed the case and changed the judgment to three years and one year—a change that speaks for itself.

Because of her distaste for autobiography, our information about Helen Winslow Durkee—the cover artist—is mostly just bare facts. Miss Durkee started seriously upon her artistic career through a chance remark of a friend—though we are left to guess what that remark might have been. She began first with miniatures, studying under Carl Weidner until his death. Then she went to the Art Students League. Realizing that she must know more about drawing to perfect herself in miniature work, she studied under Frank Vincent Du Mond, F. Luis Mora, William M. Chase, Kenneth Hayes Miller and John C. Johnson.

During the war, she forgot her painting, temporarily, and went to France, where, again by chance, she found her English husband, Christopher John Mileham.

Miss Durkee has been vice-president of the Art Students League, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, and of the American Society of Miniature Painters, which, for the last five years, she has served as secretary.

The French Budget

M. CAILLAUX, the new French Finance Minister, announced his plans at a recent ministerial conference. They began with a balancing of the budget in which for the first time a French Minister of Finance took payments expected from Germany out of the credit side of the balance and put them in a separate fund—an admission that this item is necessarily indeterminate and that therefore a budget balanced by its use is not really mathematically correct. The separate fund for German receipts Caillaux plans to apply partly to reconstruction costs and partly to a reserve for the funding of the American and the British debts. His budget also included a large item omitted by Herriot (due for state utilities and pensions), and with these various figures realistically faced the necessity for higher taxes was evident. He proposed certain new levies at once, and he said nothing about the capital levy, which the Left desires and the Right opposes.

Better Enforcement

RECENTLY a very strenuous effort has been made by prohibition enforcement officials to stop the activities of the rumrunners who in the most daring way have been regularly operating off the Atlantic Coast. Personnel and ships of the Coast Guard were increased, and the men were authorized to shoot when necessary. The rumrunners have been so closely watched since the new drive began that the importation of liquor has greatly lessened, as witnessed by a sharp rise in price. It is reported that much of the rum fleet has already been dissipated, though where it may go remains to be seen.

Right to Print

A UNANIMOUS decision of the Supreme Court, just handed down, upholds the right of the press to print income-tax figures, as it so excitingly did last fall. The newspapers construed the publicity provision in the Revenue Act, which provided that lists should be publicly posted for inspection, to warrant publication. The Treasury held the contrary, and prosecuted a couple of papers. The lower court sustained the newspapers, and the Supreme Court now does the same.

May 26, 1925.

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Mount Vernon—"a grand old picture of what was"

Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

May 21, 1925.

THE capital is as much interested in the trial of the patriot in Tennessee who dared to teach the theory of evolution in disobedience of state laws as in its own heat-ridden affairs; in international police and regional child welfare conferences; the trial here of the Kentucky member of Congress charged with conspiracy to violate prohibition laws; the departure for Europe of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who has been in utmost seclusion since the death of the former President; the excitement of local parents over prizes and feats of graduation; the wagers of the army and naval fliers on the life and death chances of Amundsen in his attempt to fly to the North Pole—and every person concerned in the above and all the other feeble attempts of the capital to look alive, freshly vaccinated and scientifically uncomfortable! The smallpox menace, according to Federal health officers, has come upon certain sections of the country because of a cumulative laxness in attending to periodical vaccination. Vaccination has been so taken for granted for its immunity and safety that people began to consider it only one of the many little troubles of the average school boy who has to stand in a line and receive the scratch. Nothing but another campaign of education throughout the country will restore the situation, according to the medical men here.

Summer Peace

But it is indeed a slow time in national affairs when the President takes time to be ill for a day or so as he did this week after having stood for a long time on the lawns of the White House shaking hands with hundreds of veterans and nurses who came to their annual spring garden party, given by the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

It would be a satisfaction to Democrats here if Republicans did not appear to enjoy the fact that there is no political news, that a quietus exists at the White House, that there is a general going-to-Europe, and more tranquillity and lack of controversy than in many a political month. But that is not the material campaigns are made of for the opposition party. Democrats are without a fight and Republicans avoid one. The President is leading in the move for a political siesta, but apparently has determined upon such a course not from personal inclination toward rest and vacation, but from a wise and experienced conviction that respite from government problems will do considerable for the country in giving ordinary, normal agencies a chance to bring about greater business stability and a more wholesome, productive and equable economic condition. The President has not the vacation type of mind. He undoubtedly figures his vacation as that period which might ensue four years from last March if votes are counted against him. Therefore, when he is caught unawares and without publicity counsel—an important adjunct at the White House—he stirs up local fishermen by saying that fishing in the Tidal Basin, which the Potomac throws up at the foot of the White House grounds, is only sport for youth and not to be considered seriously.

Congress recently changed the basin from a bathing beach to a fishing ground. The Commissioner of Fisheries is stocking it as fast as possible with perch and other small fry, but it is difficult to make the change from a bathing beach to an angler's heaven over night; the fishing will be better next year, according to the authorities. The President, however, has in his Cabinet such expert anglers as the former Attorney General Stone, Secretary Hoover and Postmaster General New, men to whom the first taut pull of the line means sport.

Other Presidents have out-fished President Coolidge by far. Grover Cleveland instead of going down on the *Mayflower* for his week-end trips used to take a fisherman guide or two, and a friend, and go off with his rod and hip boots. President Roosevelt often went fishing, but of all of the sportsmen who have been in the White House, the old fishermen and guides hereabout tell the longest tales of Grover Cleveland and President Arthur. Down on the banks of the Potomac, not far from Mount Vernon, but on the opposite shore, are the government fish hatcheries where Presidents since Arthur have gone in the spring for indoor fishing known as shad bake.

Shad by Millions

A group of low-roofed gray buildings are the hatcheries, with a central cabin on the hillside and a blazing log fire outside, the smoke of which curls up over the Potomac like a beacon. In the laboratory division of the settlement are rows of glass jars, each containing a few million shad in various stages, beginning with the freshly fertilized eggs (roe) as they are brought in by the Potomac fishermen. The Government pays Potomac fishermen twenty-five dollars for each million shad eggs which prove alive—no life, no pay. A rapid washing and sifting determines the life of the eggs. If the roe shad are out of the water fifteen minutes after they are caught, the roe is useless for propagating purposes, so the fishermen have to move quickly. As closely as possible, the Government tries to duplicate nature in the jars of shad eggs, by furnishing river water without dilution and rushing it through the jars at the speed of the actual current a few yards down the bank. Temperature is the temperature

(*Continued on page* 28)

Photos by Underwood & Underwood, Bachrach, American Photo Service, Edward F. Foley, Sweet

The five living Past Presidents of the General Federation: Mrs. Charles Halbert Denison, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter

Thirty-five Years of Federation

A Bit of Reminiscence

FOR several numbers we have been printing short character sketches of prominent women's organizations, summing up very briefly their history, their purposes, their personnel. Now we come to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the largest organization of women in the United States, as it is holding its seventeenth mid-biennial council meeting at West Baden, Indiana, June 1 to 6. And because the Federation of today is so very well and widely known, we are going to tell a bit more than usual about the past.

When the club day of judgment comes, maybe we shall know which was the first woman's club. Whether Sorosis, of New York, will be proved right in her pioneer claim—or the Minerva, of New Harmony, Indiana—or some one of the several others whose dates, listed in an article we know of, would make them claimants—far be it from this typewriter to guess. But as Sorosis has the outstanding distinction of being the club responsible for the founding of the Federation, let's take it as a pioneer sample, and, going all the way back to 1868, ask how it came about.

A quaint thing about it was that no one knows for certain who said the actual words of suggestion, though Jennie June Croly, well-known writer of her day, was the club's founder. It was an idea born at a Valentine's Day party given at the home of Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour shortly after the famous Dickens dinner of that season, and one of the impulses on which it sprang into being was the protest of the women that they had not been permitted to attend that dinner. Out of their indignation came the thought that they might very well organize for themselves and have their own affairs; but in the excitement of the bursting idea no one knew exactly who said it first. Mrs. Wilbour herself told the story often, and from her lips, through those of Mrs. Denison, herself later a member of Sorosis, its president and then president of the Federation, we get the account. Anyhow, Sorosis was organized right away as a club of professional women, with literary and artistic purposes and for the promotion of useful relations among women.

There is a club woman living in East

© *Bachrach*

Mrs. John D. Sherman, President

Orange, New Jersey, who remembers one of the early Sorosis meetings, and her experience illuminates the public attitude of those days toward this innovation. The young woman was only nineteen when Mrs. Wilbour, one of her father's patients, suggested that she might be interested in the club project; but for one reason and another, including a young man, she didn't pay much attention until a little later, when she was definitely asked to a meeting. She was a young married woman then, but in her father's house, and she told her assembled family about it at breakfast. It came out that there were to be actresses in the club, and these were the days when actresses were supposed to be very dangerous company for home women. "Surely, daughter, you won't think of going?" the young woman's mother said, scandalized. The young woman said she hadn't decided, she was still thinking it over. "Well," said her young husband, "I can't forbid you, but if you do go and join I don't want ever to hear anything about it." The young woman was rather staggered, until her father leaned toward her and said behind his hand: "Don't damn anything, daughter, until you've tried it." So she went, she became a member, and from that time on until—and richly including—the present, she has been a club leader in New York and New Jersey, prominent in the Federation, and the first president of the New Jersey Federation. She is Mrs. Charles Yardley, of East Orange, and in the years of her married life she has seen the birth of the Federation and its growth to a membership of nearly three million women.

In those early years men were busily predicting the death of Sorosis, but it went right on, and when it approached its twenty-first anniversary Mrs. Jennie June Croly proposed that they celebrate by calling a convention of all the women's clubs then in existence. The suggestion was unanimously adopted and the result was the sending of invitations to just under a hundred clubs which had sprung up all over the country during that period. Sixty-two or three accepted, sent delegates, usually the president, and the convention was held March 20, 1889, in the Madison Square Theatre, New York. The women responded to

the thrill of their first association and to the sense of "unity in diversity"—a phrase with which the president of Sorosis closed her address and which became the General Federation motto. The outcome was the formation of a committee to effect federation, and the next result was the Ratification Convention held April 23-25, 1890, at the Scottish Rite Hall on Madison avenue. (The site lies just down the avenue from our window, but the hall has long since gone the way of most New York buildings.) Federation was effected, and Mrs. Charlotte Brown, of New Jersey, became the first President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. At the first meeting, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison recalls, an invitation came from Kansas for a later meeting, and a ripple of laughter ran over the audience at the fantastic suggestion of so remote a place. Yet Mrs. Denison was elected in Los

(*Continued on page* 27)

"All in the Day"

By Caroline Avis

IT was the nurse who told me the story. She had been summoned by the judge late one cold winter afternoon when she had just settled herself for an unwonted hour of comfort before the fire, and she sighed as she put on her heavy coat and pulled a thick cap down over her ears. But there was no refusing the judge, even if she had wanted to, and anyhow the two women—yes, the judge was a woman, too—had a habit of tackling troubles together.

The case, the nurse learned when she had dropped down in the judge's comfortable sitting-room for a minute, was away out in the depths of that wintry backwoods country. "How are we going?" she asked.

"Start in the flivver," was the laconic answer. The judge had bundled up until she looked stuffed, and between the tall coat collar and the down-pulled cap her clear, kind eyes were just a bit grim. It wasn't going to be fun, this expedition. But they set out, the judge driving, and as they went she told all she knew about their errand—little enough: just a little girl far out in the hills, who needed help.

It wasn't such bad going at first—so far as the roads were concerned. The car slipped around a good bit, to be sure, and the cold began to get at them. The judge had to take one hand after the other from the wheel and slap her arm round her body to keep warm. But presently it got worse—the road grew rougher and rougher. Snow had drifted over it and deep ruts cut along the edges. Several times they stuck in the snow, and at last as the car skidded half round on a slippery stretch they caught in a rut from which they couldn't budge. The nurse is rather tall and brawny—she got out and pushed while the judge tugged at the wheel—pushed, and hunted for stones to pry with. It looked very much as if they would spend the night there, and they were trying to remember how far back the last house was when there was a call from deep in the dimness at one side of the road where the trees had swallowed up what was left of the short afternoon. They called back and waited eagerly.

Presently a man's figure, with a lantern, came within sight. It was a farmer who had heard the noise of their engine and had come to help. The rugged face that the two women saw in the dim light looked considerably like an angel's to them. The judge explained what their errand was. The farmer knew about her, and knew about the people she was bound for. "Well, I guess you'll want all the lift you can get before the night's over," he said. He got them out of the rut at last, and then told them the side road they would have to take a little farther on was impassable for even a small car. He proposed to hitch up and take them.

There was nothing else for it, so after a delay in which at least they had a chance to thaw out, they were off again in a bobsleigh drawn by one horse. Another hour—mostly jolts—and they came to a rough cabin in a hollow beneath a bleak hillside. The farmer consented to go in with them and wait until they could find out whether he would be needed to get them away again.

It wasn't a situation hard to sum up. Darkness had come now, and the interior of the one-room cabin was lighted by a single smoky-chimneyed oil lamp. Beside the kitchen stove slouched a dirty, unkempt man, obviously drunk—obviously drunken by long habit. Across from him was an old woman, muttering to herself, too feeble apparently for any work. And in a tumbled bed covered with dirty quilts was a girl plainly not more than thirteen or fourteen, and very sick. Beside her was a baby, about ten days old.

Well, it didn't take the nurse long to see that the only chance for the girl was to get her to a hospital at once. So the obliging farmer drove off again, to telephone to the nearest city where there was a hospital—thirty miles away—for an ambulance to meet the night train. Then the nurse set about getting the girl ready—gave her a quieting medicine, bathed her face and hands, did all that any nurse could do with next to no facilities—all of it a luxury to that poor child. Meantime, instead of taking down details for judgment, the judge took care of the baby. As she had had three of her own, she did it well, too. But the baby, fretful and hungry, gave her a bad time of it.

Neighbors were summoned. The little girl's mother had died years before, and the neighbors had known that the child was running wild, but no one liked to interfere. Now they were ready to help. A cot was borrowed from one, comforter and blanket from another, and the girl was *carried* to the station to take the train.

It was a long ride in the baggage coach, with a change at a junction point, but the kindness of human beings confronted with trouble smoothed the trip for every one. The train hands were eager to help. At the junction the brakemen carried the cot. When at last the train trip was ended, judge, nurse, girl mother and all bundled into the ambulance—the two women dead tired and ready to have traveled even in a comfortable hearse. By eleven that night the child and her baby were both safe in the hospital.

No—the girl mother did not live. She died within a few days. The baby was committed to an institution—one more charge on the community, and destined, very likely, to be a charge as long as it lives, since it was seriously defective.

The baby's father? It might have been one of several—the old grandmother did not know, and the girl was past telling. As for the judge and nurse, they paused to grieve over the useless tragedy, and turned to the next child they could help. Such work was all in the day for a county nurse. Such work was astoundingly often in the day's work for the children's judge, instead of calm dispensation of justice from the warmth of a courtroom. But then that was largely because she is a woman.

In the next issue perhaps we will tell you a name behind this little story.

A Western Dancer With an Eastern Soul

By Mildred Adams

RUTH ST. DENIS is probably better known throughout the length and breadth of this country than any other dancer, not excepting the great Pavlowa herself. She has won her fame by hard work and one-night stands, on the vaudeville stages and in the concert halls of great cities, and in the "opera-houses" of the country, back and forth and up and down. She has been dancing for twenty years, and in that period she has visited every state in the Union over and over again.

She herself is strictly an American product. Notwithstanding the fact that her fame is synonymous with the sinuous, involved, symbolic dances of the Orient, Ruth St. Denis will make the first trip of her life to Asia this year.

She was born in Newark, not the famous one, but its smaller namesake, a town in northwestern New York State. Her family moved to a New Jersey farm while she was still very young, and here she grew up and went to school. Nowadays her conversation is of abstract art and mysticism, and in the midst of language that a plodding human can scarcely follow, she will flash back into a localism so downright pungent that the room tingles with the sudden feel of a small town.

It was in 1904 that she received the inspiration, not to say "revelation," which changed the whole course of her life. The legend is as follows. She was playing a small part in "Du Barry" with the Belasco company of which Mrs. Leslie Carter was a member. Hunting a boarding house in Buffalo, her eye was caught by a cigarette poster portraying the Egyptian goddess *Isis*. She stopped as though held by some unseen force, walked on for a slow block, then sent her friend back to beg the poster. She studied it all the following week, and at last declared, "That is what I want to be. Not a biting, scratching, evil-motived female, but a peaceful, powerful goddess, a symbol of infinity, the soul of a people. I want to be Egypt, not an Egyptian woman with human emotions and frailties, but Egypt herself."

Obsessed by this desire, Miss St. Denis returned to New York and became a sponge soaking up everything which related to the East. She haunted libraries and galleries, reading philosophy and history, studying art and sculpture. She spent days in the Hindu quarter of New York, making friends with anyone who could tell her of the Orient. A native troop of Hindu fakirs, snake charmers, and dancers were playing at Coney Island under the name of "The Streets of Delhi," and for weeks she watched them, talked with them, and studied the dances they knew.

National Photo Adv. Co.

Ruth St. Denis in a Brahms Waltz

It was the snake charmers who inspired her with the idea for her famous Cobra dance. She was the first American to develop the so-called "cobra arms," that sinuous, gliding motion which ripples from shoulders to finger tips. Hundreds of dancers have copied her, but none of them can achieve that apparent nullifying of the bony structure, that snaky ripple which makes Miss St. Denis's arms and hands seem actual white cobras.

But she did not leap immediately from study to the enviable eminence of being copied. There were months of formulating and discarding dance after dance, until at last she completed "Radha," in which she herself took the part of the idol, "the symbol of the human soul ever seeking the divine." And having composed it, the next step was to convince a manager of its stage value. She peddled it for six months, going from office to office, and finding neither understanding of its symbolism, nor interest in its novel beauty. Meanwhile she had made some firm friends among prominent women who persuaded her to give private dance recitals for their friends. This backing gave her the confidence, and the money, to go on besieging the offices of managers, and in 1906 she won her way to her first performance on a New York stage.

Up to this time the only Oriental dancing which America knew was of that debased type which travels as a side-show. The very phrase was synonymous with a cheap *danse du ventre* which aroused self-conscious titters and a sense of unholy adventure in its audiences. So Ruth St. Denis not only had to fight the lethargy that opposes a new thing, but she had to overcome the ill repute which had attached itself to the name of Oriental dancing.

New York audiences found in her performance grave and stately beauty of a new type, music, color, and choreography which were welded together, and a dancer who combined the stillness and the fluidity of the East with an understandableness which the West demands. They were completely captivated, and they made her engagement an unqualified success.

She took her dances to Europe the following year, and found in Germany an enthusiasm of understanding and praise that made each performance literally a triumph. England was more phlegmatic, but Edward VII bade her dance before him, and she gave a recital in the famous drawing-room of the Duchess of Manchester.

For thirteen years she went on developing her Oriental dances, moving her interest from India to the Egypt of her first inspiration, then to Arabia, Burma, and on to China and Japan. It was her Japanese dances that won her the medal of a distinguished Japanese society for her work in presenting the traditions of that country to the understanding of the West.

In 1914 she married Ted Shawn, a young Missourian, who had made a name for himself as a dancer of considerable originality. He brought to the partnership an eager interest in experimentation, and a desire to spread his "gospel of the dance" over America. He and his famous wife founded a school of dancing in Los Angeles which they called Denishawn, and which has provided them with a background for their

work of the last eleven years. It grew very fast, and today a New York school is on an equal footing with the parent school in Los Angeles, while branches are functioning in Boston, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. From the Denishawn pupils are picked the members of the company which goes on tour, and with them Mr. Shawn and Miss St. Denis make the experiments in dance forms which later become successful performances.

Since her marriage, Ruth St. Denis has branched out from her Oriental dancing, and her own repertoire, as well as the material taught at Denishawn, includes Greek dances, Spanish ballets, Americana, as well as individual dances which have the quality of pure dancing rather than the tag of a period or a nationality.

The most individual and interesting thing she is doing at the present time is an experiment in dancing without music. Several years ago Miss St. Denis came to the conclusion that dancing was an independent art, that it should and could exist independently of music. Those who saw "Tragica" in the recent performances of her company have seen the

Nickolas Muray, New York

Ted Shawn in a Spanish Dance

"Her husband brought to the partnership an eager interest in experimentation, and a desire to spread his 'gospel of the dance' over America."

first experiments in putting this belief into action. It is a revolutionary theory, and at first thought it may seem impossible. But if you believe that dancing is preëminently a visual art, there is no reason for refusing to admit that it might be possible to weave together rhythm and pattern without depending at all upon external sound.

This woman, who has been pioneer, teacher, and composer of dances, Ruth St. Denis herself, is tall and slim—"willowy" would be the word if trailing chiffons had not given way to sport clothes. Her hair lost its darkness when she was very young, and it is now the filmy white cloud which she used with startling effect in "Miriam, Sister of Moses" at the Berkeley Greek Theatre, and in some of her Grecian dances. Her hands are slim and pointed, the flexible, quick-moving hands of a highly sensitive person. She has a vivid and mobile face, the face of an actress who assumes at will the mask-like stillness of the Orient, or the petulant exuberance of a favorite Spanish dancer.

Above everything else she is an actor. It is not enough to say that she puts herself into the character of her dance. She is that character. That girlish inspiration roused by the sight of a cigarette poster to "be Egypt" is an actuality today. She makes of herself an empty vessel through which surge the tides of periods and peoples.

Nor is this characteristic confined to the stage. In private conversation she will be seized by an idea, make herself part of it, be carried away by it, until she has become a different person before your very eyes.

She has an extraordinary power of belief, which has probably been intensified by her studies in Oriental philosophies. She is sure that the quality of a soul does not depend on race or nation, and that her soul, born in a Western body, is of the East. Her belief in her own mission as a dancer is absolute. Had she faltered in her belief in her own ability she would not now be occupying her high position.

Hers is the favorite American story of a girl who won her own way, without favor or influence, to the top of her profession. She is today the most famous dancer in the United States, and it is probably true that she is the best-known Oriental dancer of the whole Western world.

Her message to the women of America is characteristic of the things for which she has always stood.

"Women," she said vehemently, "have been the greatest force in insisting on pure food laws, because they will not consciously permit babies to be fed bad food. Why, then, should they, who are the spiritual as well as the material mothers of the race, continue to allow old and young to feed on rotten spiritual food? There are plays and movies shown today that are unfit for anyone to see. I could not put a thing on the stage that would lower the spiritual vibration of my audience. Yet there are people who say that art with a message is no art at all. They are absolutely wrong. What business has art to exist unless it has a Messianic message?

"I want to awaken women to the responsibility art has to the life of the nation, and I want them to get 'het up' about it, emotionally. I want them to see to it that art gets back to the roots of innate vitality from which it started. It's pretty well cut off at present, and is becoming a withered thing.

Nickolas Muray, New York

Miss St. Denis in a Spanish Dance

"She has the face of an actress who assumes at will the mask-like stillness of the Orient, or the petulant exuberance of a favorite Spanish dancer."

"My dream is that women should accept the preservation, the support, the liberation of art forces in their own towns. I know American towns, large and small. I'd like to see an art center in every one of them, supported by the whole community, and fostering that native spirit which the little theatre movement is doing so much to encourage.

"Instead of scraping money together painfully to bring in a world-famous artist whom they don't understand, let them develop the talent that exists among the people of every town. Then the best talent from the town could go out to the state center for higher training, and the best from the state center go to New York, or Europe.

"Not only would that sort of thing develop individual talent and community pride, but it would develop audiences wise enough to appreciate their own development, and to understand the great artists who came back to them. Next to the church, the theatre is the most tremendous thing in our lives. And it rests with American women to make its influence a thing of which to be proud."

A Convention in Three Languages

By Florence Spencer Duryea

CERTAINLY the Quinquennial of the International Council of Women was quite different from any convention the United States delegates were accustomed to attending. If for that reason alone, it was tremendously interesting.

"What country do you come from?" became the expression of greeting between the two hundred and fifty-five delegates from other countries, the ten delegates from the United States and hundreds of visitors from every state in the Union and Canada. Everyone wanted to know everyone else, and the effort to get a really understanding acquaintance with as many people from other countries as possible was responsible for a smiling cordiality which pervaded the entire period of the convention.

Storms raged on the outside. The critical attitude of the local press the delegates found difficult to understand. The race problem was introduced in a spectacular way; confusion arose over social invitations largely owing to the fact that twice as many women attended the convention as were expected. Ultra patriotic groups objected vociferously to the International Council on various absurd charges, and received much publicity. Opponents of the League of Nations accused the Council of being an agency for League propaganda.

While all of this was going on, beautiful friendships were being formed inside the convention, the business was going forward slowly but steadily, questions concerning the welfare of women and children the world over were being discussed and the representatives of thirty-eight million women in thirty-eight countries were working to find a common ground upon which to stand with their faces turned toward the ideal of the International Council's motto, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

Lady Ishbel Aberdeen

What was it all about—that gathering of women from many nations at Washington? Just what is the International Council of Women? Mrs. Duryea attended for the CITIZEN, *and tells the story in this article. On the opposite page Mrs. Catt tells something from behind the scenes—still another chapter in her account of Poison Propaganda.*

The convention hall itself—the huge new Washington Auditorium—told the story of gathered nations to the eye. From the balcony hung the flags of the nations represented by the National Councils, with one American flag in the center and another hanging from the ceiling. On the stage stood the colorful banner presented to the International Council by the Norway Council, and across the entire width of the stage above the heads of the officers hung the International Council's motto in gold on purple. Places for the delegations were marked by the bright colors of their national flags, and an exploring journey through the aisles was like a trip through a post-war geography—for here were not only the older, larger countries but the Councils from the little countries too—Estonia, Latvia, the Ukraine, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia. Pages in red, white and blue added still more color to the scene.

Across the platform, behind long tables, sat the international officers, leaving plenty of room for speakers behind the amplifier, which most of them shied away from if they were not almost forcibly held in place.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council, was Chairman at all the business sessions, and used the same gavel that Susan B. Anthony used in 1888, when the International Council was organized. With her on the stage were Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, of England, Madame Avril de Sainte-Croix, of France; Froken Henni Forchhammer, of Denmark; Mrs. Henry Dobson, Tasmania; Miss L. van Eeghen, of Holland, whose beautiful auburn hair was the envy of all beholders; Fru Anna Backer, of Norway, whose calling of the roll with all of its difficult names filled everyone with respectful awe; Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Canada, known and beloved as well on this side of the border as on her own; Mrs. Philip North Moore, of the United States, who had a ready smile and kind word for everyone—all clear-thinking women with outstanding records of achievement.

An important part of the setting—and another outstanding difference from our conventions—was the presence of two interpreters, stationed at either side of the delegations. For the International Council uses three official languages—English, French and German. Fräulein Beckmann, of Germany, and Madame

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Miss L. Van Eeghen, of Holland, Elected Corresponding Secretary

Fru Anna Backer, of Norway, Elected Fourth Vice-President

Much Ado About Nothing

By Carrie Chapman Catt

THE International Council of Women has come and gone. Organized women of the United States will long retain the glimpses they had of better national work through the exchange of experiences among the delegates of many lands and the unmeasured possibilities of good will and understanding through the international spirit of such a body, but beneath those memories there will long linger a humiliating regret. Gossip travels fast and far. The truth told frankly at the outset may prevent untruth from getting a start.

Some months back the Daughters of the American Revolution, who had agreed to the use of their hall for the Quinquennial meetings of the International Council of Women, became disturbed over the likelihood that the Council might have one of those Russian Sovieters stowed away in its steerage, and withdrew the hall. It was done without publicity and the National Council made no public protest. The D. A. R. have an obvious right to let their hall to whomever they wish, but the repute of the International Council should then and there have been cleared of the implied smirch. Instead, the sleeping dog was encouraged to lie.

The Bogey

As is usual, the National Council made an offer of assistance toward the expenses of the International Convention. What that offer was, how much money was raised and spent in fulfillment of that obligation and whether there was a deficit or surplus at the end, is the business of the Council, not ours. What should be everybody's business, however, is that when an effort to raise money to meet its obligation was made, an inexplicable resistance was felt all the way along the line. Certain gentlemen with military titles, but connected neither with the war nor navy departments, were continually speaking in the East before clubs, groups, luncheons, or wherever opportunity presented itself. These speeches were ostensibly on behalf of getting the nation ready for war, but each speech included a thrust at all peacemakers and never omitted a message told in divers ways that the cunning Bolsheviks had beguiled many women leaders of clubs and organizations into obedience and these in turn were fast leading their duped and brainless membership straight to perdition. It was a nice compliment to the human race.

It is amazing that any women with heads on their shoulders could have been stupid enough to be deceived by these insinuations, but there were such. At least one club that had made a definite pledge to the National Council expense fund withdrew it because its suspicions of the aims of the International Council had been aroused. Day after day the papers reported these speeches and few were made on the other side. These military titled men carried their campaign so far as to attempt to secure cancellation of scheduled speaking engagements of those talking for various peace proposals.

Misunderstanding

The National Council apparently underestimated the effect of this propaganda and when, therefore, they asked New York to organize a reception committee and to prepare a gala day for the delegates on May 2, en route from Buffalo to Washington, they stipulated that the bills should be paid from the central funds and that none need be raised for the entertainments in New York. An enthusiastic committee was formed. A budget was made and accepted and a royal day planned. Drives, visits to art galleries, a luncheon, a dinner, teas, what not, were arranged; invitations issued, contracts made, and all was in readiness to receive the delegates and carry the program through without a slip. At this moment two things happened. The National Committee got frightened lest there should not be money enough to pay the Washington bills plus those of the New York day and yet did not wish to reveal the fact. Two days before the expected gala day, at 11 a. m., came a telegram from the Central Committee announcing that the delegates would go straight through to Washington, but without giving a reason for the change. A similar telegram went to Lady Aberdeen. She was left in as complete ignorance concerning reasons as was New York. The delegates thought New York had inhospitably repudiated them and New York thought the delegates had discourteously rejected the invitation they had once accepted. These facts made a pretty mess and at that moment the sleeping dog awoke and gave an ominous growl.

It came in the form of an outrageously ignorant and impertinent open letter alleged to have been written by a woman to Lady Aberdeen in which she demanded to know several things, for instance, did she know why the D. A. R. had withdrawn their hall? Of course the delegates had never heard that such a hall existed, but now the question excited their wonder. Next, did she know where the delegates got the money that brought them over? The writer presumably had absorbed that pusillanimous notion that Moscow buys the bonnets and railway tickets for all who travel for any cause except getting a nation ready for war, but the inference to the delegates was that the National Council had obtained money in some dishonorable fashion. This factor made a bad mess considerably messier.

The press suspected a connection between this letter and the sudden change of plans, and a distant underground connection there was. The letter had been inspired and the resistance to the money-raising campaign had been worked up by the same ignorant and fearsome sinister group who see giant red-mouthed Bolsheviks lurking behind every little ant hill.

So the Toronto press telephoned New York to know whether Lady Aberdeen or any other delegate had said anything in Canada offensive to New York. Did the change have a political significance? Was it really the fact the United States did not approve the League of Nations and Lady Aberdeen did, that made New York recall the invitation? What the Toronto press printed is interesting reading. These papers and probably cables went to London and the London press reports have returned to New York. Differences of opinion about the League are announced as the probable cause of New York's inhospitality, although a hint is given that the Council delegates may, in some unrevealed fashion, have said something quite unforgivable to the United States.

Wrong Impressions

The delegates reached Washington in a disturbed state of mind. Most of them went home without knowing why the scheduled visit to New York had been dropped. No frank explanation was given them. A German delegate, when asked, said it was her understanding that the New York "Burgomeister" had forbidden the delegates to come because they were Bolsheviks! A French one said she understood that New York did not wish to receive representatives of countries that were members of the League of Nations.

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The Police Woman

By Katharine Bement Davis

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Police Women which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.*]*

AT the National Convention of the League of Women Voters held last month at Richmond, a resolution was adopted as part of the program of the Committee on Social Hygiene, calling upon women to work for the appointment of police women, and the establishment of a Woman's Bureau officered by a woman, in all cities in the United States which had not already taken such action.

There is significance in this because it reflects what is coming to be recognized generally: there is no more reason for putting women on the police force than there was in giving them the ballot unless they have a real contribution to make. This contribution lies in what can be accomplished in preventing delinquency and in giving greater protection to women and children.

Her Social Contribution

A survey of the history of the movement shows that not only in the United States but in other countries as well the appointment of police women has grown out of a need which could not be adequately met by private agencies. Although before the World War there had been considerable discussion and here and there a protective social agent had been given police power, or, more rarely a city had placed one or two women on its force, it was war conditions including the unprecedented and tremendous incursion of women into public life and business, that gave the great impetus to the demand.

It is interesting in this connection to learn that it was a war demand in France as long ago as 1356 which led to the first formation of a police force of any kind.

The earliest employment of women in this field in the United States was as a result of special circumstances or of special activities of women's organizations, as for example, in 1845, when the American Female Reform Society secured the appointment of six women matrons in New York City to serve at the Tombs and on Blackwell's Island in order that women convicted of crime might be cared for by members of their own sex.

So far as is discoverable, however, it was not until 1905, during the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon, that a woman was put in charge of a competent force of social workers and given police power in order to deal effectively and directly with social conditions threatening the moral safety of young girls and women.

Twenty years later, we have police women on the force in at least 118 cities. Of these, 72 have appointed women since 1917.

The plan for the use of these women varies. In some instances they are distributed to the detective squad, the vice squad, the Bureau of Missing Persons, etc. In other cities, notably Washington, D. C., and Detroit, Michigan, they serve in a special Women's Bureau or Division, officered by a woman.

With the growing interest of organized women, there is shaping itself a formulation of the functions of women police which places greater emphasis on those forms of activity in which woman can supplement rather than duplicate those of her brother officers. The same tendency is exhibited in other countries.

In England as early as the eighteenth century the subject of women constables was at least broached, but distrust, apparently of her lack of the supposed necessary physical strength, prevented any action. A century and a half later, last year, the same view was expressed in a report of the replies of the mayors of a number of French cities to a letter asking their opinion as to the desirability of women police.

The successful employment of women to safeguard the soldiers on leave from the approaches of women of undesirable character and to save from danger the many young girls afflicted with war hysteria, quite converted large groups of English men and women to the possibility of using women on the police force for preventive and protective purposes.

In Germany, where the earliest tendency was to use women on the police force in connection with the regulation and licensing of prostitutes, sentiment among women is very strongly swinging in favor of their more hopeful and helpful use as protective and preventive agents.

In general, the women police themselves, particularly in the United States, have again and again expressed themselves as sanctioning that conception of their duties which embodies the socializing of their activities. By "socializing," we have in mind a broadening of the definition of police function for men officers as well, and Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City, formulates this when he writes: "The preventive policeman is the policeman of the future." Through their own organization police women are trying to "put across" this conception.

The International Association

The Association was organized in 1915 through the instrumentality of Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells. Its original constitution set forth its standards at length, specifying among other things the use of police women chiefly for protective and preventive work, the employment of professionally trained women, the establishment of courses of instruction in universities or schools of social work, and the keeping of proper records. After ten years the revised constitution gives briefly as the object of the Association, "to fix standards for the service of police women, to secure the appointment of qualified police women, to encourage the establishment of women's bureaus in police departments, and to promote such service internationally."

The development of the organization has not been rapid. Its members have been women actively engaged in police duties, and up to very recently this membership has been confined to the United States and Canada. Its president since 1919 has been Lieut. Mina C. Van Winkle, than whom there is not a busier woman in the country. Its vice-president is Deputy Police Commissioner Eleanor Hutzel of Detroit, and its secretary is Ruth A. Sanders of the Police Department of Richmond, Virginia.

During the last year the Association has arrived at the dignity of a headquarters, a budget and an executive secretary. The first is located in the Evening Star Building, Room 420, Washington, D. C. The last is Dr. Mary B. Harris, well known as the former superintendent of the State Home for Girls, Trenton, New Jersey.

It has an advisory committee of six, all of whom are women well known for their work in related social fields, and it is building up a council which is really international in character.

The call has gone out for the Annual Convention which is to be held in Denver, Colorado, for the two days preceding the National Council of Social Work, that is, June 8 to 10. An interesting program is promised which will well repay the effort to be present of any women interested in securing women police in their own community.

What the American Woman Thinks

Whose Representative?

By Harriet Burton Laidlaw

This is in answer to the editorial in this department in the last issue, entitled "Government by Postcard."

IT is a sort of Alice-in-Wonderland question that the WOMAN CITIZEN puts up to one of its earliest and most devoted readers—"Shall representatives represent in a representative form of government?" The thing is pretty simple. If representatives are not to represent, why call them representatives? And if the government is not representative, why call it a representative form of government?

An old, old word that we have taken down in our political life from the limited monarchy of England is "constituents." Has the word any meaning? Have we lost all the imagination and the thrill of what it means to be a *con*stituent in a great republic? If we could once be roused and evangelized and touched with fire and with a sense of duty as to what it does mean, then the opponents of a "postcard form of government" would have something to gasp about.

Certainly we have always been admonished that in a republic the people should be alert, responsive and responsible; but to *what*, if not to their representatives?

When I was telling a Senator what the overwhelming sentiment of his state was on a certain question and that therefore he should act, he raised a forensic hand and said, "I conceive I am sent to the Senate not to represent anybody but to use to the utmost whatever God-given gift I have of governmental wisdom and knowledge." It seems to me such gems of thought could be culled from any history of absolute monarchy; and it seems to me all the struggle of the human race has been away from that sort of thing—a working out of that unquenchable desire that burns in the human breast which sooner or later, amid all climes and all people, seeks to express itself in "self-government."

More and more there are great groups of live, red-blooded men and women in this country who feel like true citizens in a republic; who have the imagination and the power of magnification of their great position as citizens of no mean country, to such an extent that they will not be overawed even at the size of such a country as this. Our millions are leavened by political subdivision. We have, for instance, 435 congressional districts in this United States, each sending a member to Congress. Such has been the growth of our population that some districts have reached a number as high as 500,000. But some have as few as 75,000 inhabitants. Of course that means that the voting population is not too overwhelmingly massive to allow the representative to hear from his constituents in compelling numbers.

And I take it from the often wistful expressions of many public men—from famous Presidents whom I could quote, who have begged for expression from this mighty flock that they lead, down to recent utterances of really pretty good Congressmen and Senators, that such

elected representatives need a variety of responses. "To warn, to comfort and command," is not only woman's duty in the home, but the duty of all voters in the constituency. A good representative who is doing his best often needs comfort and support.

When the CITIZEN's correspondent of two weeks ago asked, "Shall the right and wrong of a given policy be determined by the magnitude of a postcard shower?" I countered the question, "Shall the hearts and minds of an aroused people express themselves through postcards, pamphlets, meetings, speeches, the press, publicity and all the ways known to modern democracy under our priceless Anglo-Saxon right of free speech?"

One of the phrases in my antagonist's article is, "Why have we ceased to develop strong, sturdy uprightness, devotion to duty, and responsibility in government?" But are not people who have civic responsibility enough to write letters and send postcards showing some measure of responsibility? But here comes a further contradiction: "It (democracy) needs a people virtuous and vigilant, but not attempting in its ignorance to dictate to its leaders." Certainly "virtue and vigilance" are not worth two cents to any republic if the "virtue and vigilance" are ignorant. And what are we to be governmentally "virtuous and vigilant" about if we are not to dare to dictate to our leaders?

Undoubtedly, this article is a justification of leaders as created by some divine power and appointment and a diatribe against the intelligence of the "people." About this supposed ignorance of "a people" let us take an example. Granted that the rank and file do not know every line of the sixty-four articles of the World Court Protocol—and I have found very few legislators who do. Are they then to have no convictions about "law, not war," and are they not to dare to raise their voices, even to a representative who may be an international lawyer? In my own legislative experience I have often labored with some legislator who insisted he was going to vote against a certain measure, and when, during the argument, I have brought up certain details of the bill, he has simply said impatiently, "Oh, I haven't had time to read the bill through." Shall a mere worm of the electoral laity, who has read a bill, then cringe before the superior judgment of her "legislative leader" who has not? Tush, tush! Likewise, a few other things that may in politeness remain unsaid.

The article under consideration ends rather irrelevantly with the sentence, "Let us have one or the other—democracy or socialism." I give up!—I am quite unable to follow the thread to its entangling end. I do, however, see on the end the same old red herring which is crossing the trail of this discussion about the method and technique of democracy. Herrings are never very nourishing. This one seems distinctly indigestible.

"Once Upon a Time"

IN this department in the last number we told a little "Once Upon a Time" mystery story, with a moral. It was about a woman régime in a southwestern town which the men of the town put in as a joke, and of how the women gave the town a sound sanitary system.

The town was Jewett, Texas, the mayor was Mrs. Hattie Adkisson, and the story of the administration was first published in the NEW CITIZEN, official organ of the Texas League of Women Voters, Mrs. John C. Cranbery, editor. "Mrs. Adkisson says that women are too apt to think politically in terms of Presidents and Governors. They can act to so much greater effect with reference to their own town officials. Politics for the average voter means roads, water, light, schools and a safe place to live."

Editorially Speaking

Senator Borah and the World Court

THE issue is joined between Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and President Coolidge, with his new Secretary of State, Secretary Kellogg, on the subject of the World Court. Some time ago Senator Borah took the stand that he would have nothing to do with the World Court until nations can agree on a code of international law, and until they show a disposition to obey such international agreements. Secretary Kellogg made a plea for the United States joining the World Court immediately so that a code of international law may be built up. "If we wait until international law is qualified, there will be no Court," he declared.

More recently, Senator Borah has said that he favors the World Court, with "certain changes which can easily be brought about if an independent judicial tribunal is wanted," but without explaining definitely what these changes are. He objects to it chiefly because he considers it to be in the control of the League of Nations, the legal adviser of the League, and so under a political influence. Professor Hudson, of Harvard, points out in response that the League has its own legal section, that the advisory opinions often isolate the legal aspect of a case from the political, and that in short the Senator's objection is from a mistaken emphasis.

The position of Senator Borah on this question is similar to his attitude on woman suffrage. For years he claimed to believe in woman suffrage, but his vote was always recorded against it. He was not very comforting to suffragists, nor is his stand now comforting to believers in the World Court. There can be no question that the vast majority of people in the United States wish to see their country a member of the International Court of Justice, which they were among the first to propose, and to which most of the nations of the world now belong. Their wishes have been expressed in every way public opinion can make itself known. Senator Borah is a powerful figure in public life. His influence in the Senate is outstanding. He likes to play a lone hand, and he is not likely to change. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee he occupies a strategic position, and he will hold the fort against President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg and massed public opinion as long as possible. It will take powerful organization of the friends of the Court, a well-directed campaign, and patient and devoted work to put the World Court through the Senate. The time to begin such a campaign is now.

Congratulations to Italy

AT the end of two years the Italian Premier has fulfilled the promise made to the delegation of women, led by Mrs. Catt, from the convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held in Rome in 1923, and has kept the pledge made in the Fascist platform. He has pushed a suffrage bill through the Chamber. As the Senate's approval is practically certain, it is safe to consider the bill a law.

The suffrage movement among Italian women has not been as strong as among the women of many other nations—has never, of course, been as strong in the Latin countries as in the North, partly due to racial tradition and temperament, partly, no doubt, to the influence of the Catholic Church. Italian women, too, have for many years had privileges that women of other countries had to strive for—they have been admitted to the universities since the Middle Ages, and practically every profession is open to women. It is true that only in late years, since the war thrust them out into the world with men, have they taken anything like full advantage of their opportunities; but at least these things did not require fighting for. The vote which they now get is limited—only the municipal suffrage, and that in some ways conditioned; eligibility to office is limited—they may be aldermen but not mayors; but it is the first wide breach in the Latin countries and that means perhaps a swift rushing forward of the suffrage tide.

Mussolini, not very flatteringly optimistic about the results of woman suffrage, plainly regards this as an experiment. It is up to Italian women to make good on their pioneering not only for their own sakes—so that they may claim full equality, but so that they may be missionary examples to all the rest of the Latin world.

The Tennessee Trial

OCCASIONALLY one wonders if the world does move forward after all. For instance, there is the teacher's trial about to be held in Tennessee, under Tennessee's new law forbidding the teaching of evolution. The teacher in question, John T. Scopes, of the Dayton High School, consented to test the constitutionality of the statute by using text books containing accounts of evolution, and the issue is sharply drawn. It is not a question of the truth or untruth of the widely accepted doctrine of evolution—a doctrine which thousands accept without surrendering their religion—but of the right of any law-making body to decide on a scientific or a religious question, and to restrict the duty of a school to be guided by the light of truth, in accordance with its best powers of discovering truth. Mr. Bryan, arch fundamentalist, who is in part responsible for the Tennessee statute, has volunteered to support the legislature, and two eminent criminal lawyers, Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone, have volunteered to support the teacher. The thing seems absurd, at this stage of the world's development; but there it is, and, being there, it is vitally important.

A Campaign for Clean News Stands

IT is good news that a drive is on through the country against salacious magazines. News reports say that from Washington city to Washington state officials have taken action to bar from the news stands magazines containing unclean pictures and text. What the magazines are is not announced, but it is said that the ten popular-priced magazines ordered withdrawn in Washington recently are only a preliminary; that twenty have been barred in Spokane, and a state-wide campaign is planned. At Omaha a county attorney referred to Federal authorities complaints made by high-school teachers that demoralizing magazines had been found in the schools, and at Chicago the Assistant United States Attorney began a drive to put some twenty publications, with a circulation of nearly a million, out of the mails and off the news stands.

It will be very interesting to find out what magazines are involved. It seems likely that many which are unmistakably bad in effect would not come under the heading of indecency, but it may be hoped that the determination to clean up will

spread, so that in some way these too shall be eliminated.

At the same time the National Congress of Parents and Teachers passed a strong resolution to devote effort to the suppression of magazines and periodicals which present salacious stories and detailed *confessions of misconduct in the guise of depicting truth as a warning to youth*—which is the heart and essence of the ugly influence of these magazines that Hendrik Van Loon talked about in the April 4th CITIZEN. Frankly, we were disappointed that more women did not take up that subject. We suspect that these ugly periodicals simply do not exist for them, and that they do not realize the poison that is seeping into their children's minds. We know of one case in which a carefully reared fourteen-year-old girl brought one of these confessional magazines home from school (where she said the girls had them on hand all the time), and when a member of the household called the mother's attention to it she said she thought it was only a stage through which the young of this day were passing and would be of short duration. Surely she didn't know what is involved in this "stage" and how capable it is of leaving deep stains.

The Mills of the Law

A NEW specimen of the peculiarities in the administration of the immigration law is the strange case of a woman who came here three years ago from Poland. In every way except one she was eligible for admission—the one being that she could not read or write. Orders were issued for her deportation in accordance with the provisions of the immigration law. But the case was taken to court, and while the case dragged along the woman was free under bond. She went to Brooklyn, and learned to read and write. Just recently the courts finished their slow grinding, with a decision against her. So she was deported in spite of the fact that the count—the single count—against her no longer applies.

Is there no way to combine common sense with the operation of necessary rules of procedure?

Armistice Day Is Saved

THANKS to President Coolidge, the plan of the War Department and the War Reserve Officers' Association to turn Armistice Day into Defense Day was not approved. The President expressed the minds and hearts of many when it was announced that he "thought Armistice Day should not be linked with official action of any kind suggestive of war." Defense Day, which was so greatly opposed last year when it was inaugurated, is devoted to the consideration of readiness for war. Armistice Day is dedicated in the solemnest way to commemoration of the millions who gave their lives in what the world believed was a war to end war, and has year by year been increasingly devoted to considerations of peace, to concentration on constructive measures to bring what the war did not bring, and to strengthen the will to peace. To lose that day, to direct it to another purpose, would have been more than a calamity.

Welcome

DON'T miss the page in this number about the Policewoman—page 14. More and more the social value of the Policewoman's service is recognized, as the commendation of one organization after another testifies. We are glad to welcome the International Association of Policewomen to our pages. Look for another page in the next number.

"Woman's Clubbism"

AS late as 1905 an ex-President of the United States protested in print against the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Grover Cleveland gravely pointed out the menace of the women's clubs "which have already become so numerous that in the interests of their consolidated management a National Federation of Women's Clubs has been created."

Local clubs of a charitable or religious nature did not trouble him; but this countrywide "woman's clubbism" seemed to him really dangerous to the home. As for the suffrage workers, he found them so much worse than the clubs— this was before the Federation had endorsed suffrage—that he trusted their "blunt avowal of subverting purposes to topple them over." (Where have we heard that word "subverting" recently?)

Why remember these days? For the great satisfaction of noticing progress. Next week the General Federation Council meets, and it happens that the latest formed department is the department of the American Home. No, that doesn't prove no club woman ever neglected her home for her club—of course that has been done, just as women have neglected their homes for church as well as for bridge and theatres. The point is that it would be a hard matter to find a President or Vice-President or other highly placed official today who doesn't know and realize and acknowledge that this great aggregation of women is primarily concerned with making a better world, and that its influence is beneficent.

The Common Denominator

GERMAN delegates reported that there was much opposition to their attendance at the conventions of the International Council of Women in Washington. The Germans did not attend the last Council, held in Norway, because the German Council believed it could not meet on equality the representatives of the Allied nations which they felt had been so unjust to them in the Versailles treaty. Many thought they ought to refuse to fraternize with those nations this year as well, and especially as the Council would sit in an enemy and not a neutral country, as Norway had been. Yet they came. They came, however, with doubt and dread. They returned, as did all other delegates, confident that the best women of all nations, whatever their views, mean to cement national friendships and to seek understanding. New and fast bonds were formed, and despite several unfortunate factors in its reception by this country the meeting in Washington registered another step toward the one-day crucial influence of women upon international affairs.—C. C. C.

"So Picturesque"

A VISITOR from Holland has a plea to make to American tourists. She is a director of the National Board of Girl Guides, and among other things she is interested in the draft dogs in her country—interested, that is, in relieving them of being draft dogs. She explained, and demonstrated with pictures, how hard the draft work is on a dog, which hasn't ribs far back in his body as a horse has, and so is seriously strained by the heavy loads; told how he is always overworked and many times mistreated. The point for Americans is that they dote on the "picturesqueness" of the market carts hauled by the unfortunate animals, and so help continue their oppression. So if you are lucky enough to get to Holland this summer, Mevrouw Wynaendts-Francken asks you not to admire the draft dogs but to pity them visibly and not to buy from dog-drawn carts. A good suggestion.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS *for*
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532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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The League and the County

IT has from the first been an axiom with the League that our organization must be similar in structure to the political areas of the country. That is to say, we must organize in precincts and wards within city, township or county limits. The obvious reason, of course, is that a group formed for the study of government and politics should logically build itself upon the prevailing units of political organization, thus establishing at the outset the fact that the League is completely differentiated from the idea of a club, and is closely related to problems of government.

Many states have felt that they preferred to form local Leagues in city or township units; but there seems to be an increasing tendency now in a number of localities to emphasize the development of the county League. Many important states are already organized entirely on a county basis; and as League work carries its members into the mazes of county government they begin to appreciate the fact that it is of great importance and value to them to be able to approach the county as a county organization.

Along the lines of the specialized citizenship schools being advocated by the National Board as a method of work, some county Leagues have already started on this path by holding schools or institutes dealing with county government. In the Fourth Region, this is being tried with success in Wisconsin, West Virginia and Kentucky; and the schools have already demonstrated their value by making apparent numbers of questions of administration with which the Leagues may advisedly be concerned.

Two broad paths seem to be slowly defining themselves as an approach to the problems of the county. One is the study of the relation of the city or township to the county; and the other is the administrative side of county government.

Leagues have long since found how useful they can be to their communities by carrying on educational campaigns on local government. It is not so easy to foster campaigns of education on county government because reforms here are more difficult to recommend and to secure, but a great deal can and should be done by Leagues. The necessity for more efficient county government is reason enough, and added to this is the thought expressed by the Ohio County League (West Virginia) on the program of its county citizenship school—"We should have great difficulty in getting educated, conducting our business, being married and eventually dying without the assistance of the county."—S. F. H.

Greetings From a Woman Governor

OF the many cherished words of greetings which Richmond convention delegates recall with a special sense of pleasure and pride, too, the letter sent by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Governor of Wyoming, has an especially appealing and important note.

To women who would take an active part in politics, Mrs. Ross's political creed may be a true guide. She has very simply summed up woman's real place in government.

The letter reads:

THE STATE OF WYOMING
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
CHEYENNE

April 14, 1925.

My dear Miss Sherwin:

Will you convey to the National League of Women Voters my hearty greetings and warm interest in the success of their convention? It is with a keen sense of self-denial that I must forego participation in a meeting that gives promise of so much pleasure and profit.

I do not overlook my personal obligation to such women as compose the League of Voters. I realize that it was only after a long struggle and at great cost that the public mind was prepared for such an innovation as a woman in the highest executive office of a state. Destiny has decreed that I should be the first representative of that innovation. In the hope that I may vindicate the fitness of women for such positions of trust, I pledge my strength and all the powers of intellect with which nature may have endowed me.

The increasing recognition of women in political positions plainly indicates the breaking down of old barriers of prejudice and opens to them unbounded avenues of service. It lays upon them at the same time a corresponding measure of responsibility to exercise their influence and to employ their ballot in such a spirit of consecrated service as to place the politics of the nation on a higher plane than has heretofore been known. I feel strongly that a woman's loyalty to party is commendable only in so far as it does not demand a sacrifice of principles and support of unworthy candidates.

With good wishes for the success of your convention, believe me,

Yours most sincerely,
NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS.

Meeting New Obligations

STICKING to old obligations was not all that was demanded of the Richmond convention. There were new obligations to be met. One of them it met in characteristically business-like manner: "For Study. 8—Proposals of new method of amending the Constitution of the United States; For Legislation. 6—Pending the results of item 8 above, opposition to proposals which would make amending the Constitution of the United States more difficult than at present."

The Garrett-Wadsworth "amendment to end amendments" introduced in the last Congress was an attempt to make the Constitution practically unamendable. For 136 years the American form of government under its Constitution has en-

dured. While other governments everywhere else have come and gone, ours has lasted and, as all the world knows, it has lasted because it has within it the possibilities of growth and change both by interpretation and amendment. Our Constitution is alive and it has grown with the growth of the people. If it were to lose that power, it would cease to live and a dead constitution cannot be long endured by a living people.

If this amendment to end amendments and the reckless movement behind it of which it is only an incident were to succeed, it would only be a question of time when our government, like the other governments in the world that have fallen while ours has endured, would be overthrown. Against the menace to our Constitution the convention at Richmond, in the careful and deliberate drab words I have quoted, has undertaken a campaign of education.

This proposed "last amendment" has not been the only blow directed during the last twelve months against cherished American principles of government. Opponents of the Child Labor Amendment in the recklessness and arrogance of their selfish purpose have invoked prejudice and misconception that they themselves, when they have grown wiser, may come to regret. They have invoked a mistrust of national government. They have invoked misconceptions about centralized government. They have with their proposed extra-legal referenda raised questions about representative government.

To remove such prejudices and misconceptions, it was recognized at Richmond, must be the part of any program of education carried forward in behalf of the Child Labor Amendment. In its appreciation of such services owed to our country lies the deepest significance of the Sixth Annual Convention of the League of Women Voters. Held in old Virginia, homeland of Washington, Madison, John Marshall, something of the spirit and vision of these foundling fathers may have entered the heart and mind of the women convening there. As these, our forefathers, sought to solve the problems of their time and to preserve a government by the people capable of serving the purpose of the people, so did it clearly appear to be the earnest desire of this convention of women voters to unite their efforts with the efforts of men and women everywhere to solve the problems of our generation, and to carry on to increasing success the great American experiment in Democracy.—MARGUERITE M. WELLS.

With the New Voters

IT was a memorable occasion at Richmond, as Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Florence E. Allen, our much-beloved judge, counseled seventy-four young women, delegates to the New Voters' section, in the ways of good citizenship. Delegates took home with them many delightful reminiscences, and stay-at-homes will have to be content with short sketchy accounts, but every League member should have the opportunity of reading Mrs. Park's words of greeting and Judge Allen's "charge to new voters."

Mrs. Park thus summarized her ideals of League service:

"To us who are members of the League of Women Voters our faith in the noble possibilities of this nation is a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. In seeking the fulfillment of those possibilities we have set our faces toward no easy goal. Our eyes foresee the weary stretches of the road ahead. Our minds foretell the obstacles that beset the path, yet we are certain that the goal can be won if those there are who persist in seeking it. And knowing, as we do know, the joy of service for the common good, the exhilaration of comradeship in work, we welcome these younger women—the first generation of women that the world has seen possessed of the right to share in their own government—we welcome them into the ranks of those who strive by righteous means for glorious ends."

Judge Allen said in part:

"It is your sacred duty as new voters to hear both sides of every political question. . . . I charge you as you put on the toga of citizenship, that your first and foremost duty is to attempt to know the facts of government, by which I mean not the book facts only, but also the actual facts—the facts as to machine organization in the parties, and the facts as to the inner workings in our legislative and administrative halls. Nothing which is legitimate need shrink from the light of day.

"I next charge you that when you know the facts, it is your duty to exercise constructive criticism. Some people in this country think that patriotism means a denial that anything in America might be improved. . . . We rest under a duty of not denying the facts.

"It is our first obligation in citizenship to admit the facts and to exercise constructive criticism to remedy the situations which the facts disclose."

Why I Believe in the League

Mrs. A. R. Brittain, a former vice-president of the Atlanta (Georgia) League and now chairman of the League's speakers bureau, has very cleverly summarized the many reasons for "believing in the League."

THE golf fans say: "If you once drive a ball the fever is in the blood and you are a golfer for life." The League of Women Voters bacillus seems equally tenacious. If you are once thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the League, it is almost as hard to get it out of the system as malaria. You are pretty apt to be a Leaguer for life. It is not, however, an affection to which every woman is susceptible. As in the case of many diseases, if you are not born with the "tendency" it is likely that you will not contract it.

The social climbers and women with personal ambitions are quite immune because the League offers no rewards. But if a woman has in her veins a few drops of martyr blood she is susceptible to the League fever in its most intense form. She must endure disappointments, rebuffs and disillusionment. She must weather financial storms and fight losing battles sustained by the hope that some day she may see the results of her labors.

Dr. A. R. Hatton, in a recent lecture in Atlanta, said that the League of Women Voters was giving to America a peculiar service which no other organization offered. The League in its work of political education is getting down to fundamentals. Most of our civic ills are caused not by the bad citizens, but by the ignorance and indifference of the good ones. Investigations and probes merely scratch the surface of things. It is only through the education of voters and the arousing of civic interest that political efficiency and purity can be obtained.

The League of Women Voters offers to women the most effective means of disinterested public service. It is a hard road but an interesting one and always just ahead is that dim but fascinating vision of a new country, which is perhaps a cleaner, better land because we have struggled and hoped and dreamed.

A Year's Achievements in Hawaii

THE Hawaii League of Women Voters is constantly moving forward. In the words of its chairman, Mrs. J. Placidus Morgan, it has had "an active and interesting year"—a year devoted to the promotion of an intensive and extensive educational program. Its intensive program has been confined to nine months of the year, and in reviewing the work of 1924-1925 Mrs. Morgan goes back to last September, when candidates' meetings started the program in full swing.

Through the courtesy of the Young Women's Christian Association, the League's first office in Honolulu was established last October in a building owned by the Association. A salaried secretary is in charge. Usual League work and features, which distinguish our program, have been in progress during the 1924-1925 calendar. The League had an important part in the success of the Territorial Fair, it has been strengthened by a membership tea at the home of the finance chairman, Mrs. Walter Dillingham, when in addition to enrolling members the WOMAN CITIZEN subscription campaign was launched, and it has contributed to the international program for peace by selling peace seals. Funds collected from this sale were later used for the League's award in a prize peace essay contest in the public schools.

In every way, Hawaiian members have kept pace with their sister members in the States. They began with candidates' meetings, at which candidates were requested to speak on subjects of especial interest to the League, as, for instance, budget officer, merit system for territorial employees, standardization of departments in the matter of salaries, pensions, requirements and examinations, public health measures, support of the public school budget, especially providing for vocational training and the introduction of the kindergarten, community property rights for women, and support of the budget of the University of Hawaii, especially the psychopathic-psychological clinic.

In October, before election day, the League conducted a campaign to increase registration.

"Our method was to appoint captains and lieutenants in different parts of the city to cover their districts, though we did not adhere absolutely to precinct lines," Mrs. Morgan writes. "This campaign was very successful and it was said that we got more people to register than both parties together. We supplied automobiles to take a large number of persons to the registry office, and on election day we also supplied cars to take some voters to the polls who would not otherwise have been able to get there. This work was, of course, largely among women, but we did bring a number of men, too."

The February meeting was given over to a consideration of matters on which the legislative committee had been working for some time. Property rights of women was a subject which had been very thoroughly covered by this committee, and many problems and unexpected angles were revealed as a result of the committee's investigations. The complications arise because of the several racial groups, each of which is sufficiently large to have a distinct effect in the community. It was decided to forego any legislative action at present, and instead devote the time to study. A pamphlet covering the legal status of women in the Territory and a summary of the best laws enacted elsewhere is being prepared for study programs.

Another achievement is the completion of a small booklet based on the "Know Your Town" publication issued by the National League. The Efficiency in Government Committee compiled the booklet, and it will be widely circulated for study classes.

Here and There

YOU recall the man who, when asked why there was so little happiness in the world, replied, because there are so few people engaged in the manufacture. The same is true of peace.—*Ruth Morgan.*

The direct primary needs understanding rather than defense.—*Mrs. William H. Jeffrey.*

Any group of women, however few in number, should be encouraged to form a local League. . . . In the course of time, they begin to glimpse undreamed-of possibilities, to realize that the success of the whole movement depends upon the success or failure of the local League, that it is their own job, and can be delegated to no one.—*Mrs. W. W. Ramsey.*

The League in Washington

LEAGUE leaders have taken part in three national and international conventions since their return from the Sixth Annual Convention of the National League in Richmond. First at the 1925 sessions and luncheon of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on April 23; second, at the sessions of the All America Association for the Advancement of Women, April 29 to May 2, and third, at the Quinquennial Conference of the International Council of Women, May 4 to 14.

AT the last luncheon of the fifty-nine-year-old suffrage association, the "survivors" related experiences and indulged in now-it-can-be-told reminiscences. Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Park, Miss Ludington, Miss Hauser, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Gellhorn, Mrs. Hooper, we claim as the League's own, but every woman who sat at the speakers' table is so clearly branded a friend of the League that it is difficult to draw a line between those who represented the League and those who did not.

The most important of the objects worked for by the association is accomplished. The struggle for enfranchisement is a memory. When one studied the speakers and listened to their stories, one realized that suffrage for women was won by the quality of its leadership. The answer to the anti-suffrage claim that only a few women wanted to be enfranchised was obvious: Only a handful of *their* stuff was necessary.

THE National League experiences all the joy and pride of a fond parent in an only child when it contemplates that lusty infant, the All America Association for the Advancement of Women, now renamed the Inter-American Union of Women. Born at the Pan American Conference of Women in Baltimore in 1922, its three years of life have brought remarkable development and today it is a well-organized, well-officered, well-programmed, deliberating body which, with tremendous spirit, holds fast to the purposes for which it was formed—woman suffrage and good will and understanding throughout the western hemisphere.

THE Union held a series of conferences in Washington April 29 to May 2, which were attended by delegates from fifteen countries of the Americas. There were many entertainments, official and otherwise, during the conference. Mrs. Catt entertained several hundred women at a "Wishing Dinner" when twelve speakers from as many countries made speeches about the thing they particularly wished for. Miss Hauser represented the League among the wishers and Mrs. Park closed the program with a summary of the wishes the League has realized. The delegates visited League headquarters and after a tour of inspection Miss Sherwin gave an informal account of the League and tea was served. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot came down from Harrisburg and opened her Washington house long enough to entertain the delegates at dinner. At the election of officers Doña Bertha Lutz was made president and Miss Sherwin, vice-president for North America.

THE League was officially represented at the International Council of Women which met in Washington May 4 to 14 by Mrs. Park, one of the official delegates of the National Council of the United States, and Miss Lathrop was included among the alternates.

WITH two national and two international conventions all within a period of thirty days the way of the leader is indeed hard. Sometimes one thinks it is too hard, and then Señora Ester Niera de Calvo comes to visit us and says: "I come to North America to inspire myself with the League of Women Voters."—ANN WEBSTER.

Leagues and League Work

THE second annual Institute of Government and Politics under the joint direction of the St. Louis (Missouri) League and Washington University took place in St. Louis just before the mayoralty and school board elections. The program, therefore, was devoted largely to municipal and educational problems, and the speakers were men of distinction in these fields. Chancellor Hadley, of Washington University, in announcing the Institute set forth the aims in this way: "The general thought and purpose of this enterprise is to keep the people of St. Louis and its tributary territory informed as to the best and most advanced ideas on public affairs in order that we may intelligently deal with our own."

The program was arranged in such order that an expert discussion of the general problem preceded an authoritative talk on the particular problem in St. Louis. Among the speakers were Professor Thomas H. Reed, of the University of Michigan; former Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York; Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, Judge John W. Calhoun, of St. Louis, and Professor Charles Edward Cullen, of Washington University.

League members were gratified with the success of the second undertaking. With the aid of the faculty of Washington University, they hope to make it grow in scope and importance to the Middle West and to the entire country, so it may become to American government and politics what the Williamstown Institute is to international questions.

IF one is to judge by the avalanche of congratulations which have reached national headquarters in praise of the scenario, "The League in Living Pictures," given during the convention finance luncheon, it is no wonder that Mrs. Ann Webster, whose versatile mind was responsible for the writing of the scenario, organization and direction of mechanics and the selection of the "actors," has been asked to prepare specifications of instructions for several Leagues, including Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and Rochester (New York). Each League is preparing to reproduce the scenario within the next month.

THE bill making women eligible to jury service in Connecticut has met defeat through disagreeing action. The Senate voted to let Connecticut women into the jury box. In the House sixty members of the 176 who were present voted for it, a considerable increase over last session. There was extended debate. Thirteen women representatives spoke in favor of the measure. The discussion was good-humored, but serious, educational and fair. The chief objection was that the majority of women do not want to be called for jury duty and that, therefore, it should not be inflicted upon them. At the hearing, when the chairman of the committee asked how many of those women present would serve as jurors if called upon, every woman in the crowded room stood up. Much of the praise for the success of the hearing should go to Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, of Hartford, state chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws.

A DISPLAY of publications for the departments of international co-operation to prevent war, efficiency in government and public welfare in government is a feature of the new offices of the Ramsey County (Minnesota) League in St. Paul. The League is making an effort to have voters of St. Paul come to League headquarters for information about any questions of political procedure. During the last year the League reports that more than 30,000 pieces of printed material have been distributed for educational purposes, and that 10,629 citizens have been reached through the speakers' bureau of which Mrs. J. C. Holman is chairman, and which averages eight engagements a week. Mrs. A. J. McQuire was reëlected president of the League at its recent annual meeting. The League arranged a very successful post-convention luncheon, May 15, at the campus of the Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota, with Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight and Mrs. P. E. Thain giving their impressions of the Richmond convention.

MEMBERS of the Middletown (New York) League know more about the workings of their city government, as the result of a recent meeting when Harold S. LaPolt, clerk of Middletown boards, gave a talk on city government. The League is anticipating a large attendance for a luncheon on June 1, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the principal speaker.

A DELIGHTFUL feature of the Westchester (New York) convention was the presentation of a silver cup, the gift of Mrs. Caspar Whitney, to the second Assembly District, the first district sending in its full finance quota. Mrs. Gridley received the gift as acting leader of the district, and then handed it on to the Scarsdale leader, Mrs. Montgomery, in honor of the town that had borne the brunt of the work. The cup bears on one side a precious bit of ancient blue glass picked up from the foot of the Jeanne d'Arc statue before the ruined cathedral of Rheims. Reports during the day showed a membership of 1,260, a gain of more than 400 in the year and four new Leagues at Mount Kisco, Harmon, New Rochelle and Port Chester.

MINNESOTA League members have reason to be proud of the "Legislative Summary" issued as a supplement to the *Woman Voter*. In concise form, it details the action, and in some cases, the individual vote of members of the state legislature on all measures of particular interest to League members, and actively supported by the standing committees. It is an excellent reference sheet and a real background for next year's legislative work.

A FORTNIGHT'S harvest—$7,090.00! This was the proud report which teams formed for the financial drive of the Erie County (New York) League gave at the closing luncheon last month. Miss Ruth Morgan, third vice-president of the National League, addressed the opening luncheon; Mrs. Caspar Whitney, vice-chairman of the New York State League, and Mrs. William Werner, chairman of the Monroe County (New York) League, spoke at other meetings, and Roland Boyden, the unofficial United States representative at the first Reparations Commission in Europe, was the speaker at the closing luncheon.

DANE County (Wisconsin) League begins its new year under the direction of a new president, Mrs. John Guy Fowlkes; succeeding Mrs. M. V. O'Shea, who for the last three years has been the League's very able leader. Election officers were announced at the annual dinner early in May in Madison when Professor Pitman B. Potter was the guest of honor.

MRS. SARAH MENEZES, a well-known Dallas lawyer, has been chosen to preside over the activities of the Dallas (Texas) League. The recent annual election of officers was preceded by Mrs. Ida K. Lane's report of the National League convention.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Suffrage in Italy

The granting of a limited suffrage to Italian women had been expected since 1923 when Premier Mussolini declared that Fascismo favored the enfranchisement of women, and gave his promise to a delegation from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Convention. But the question dragged along, Parliament always dissolving just before reaching the suffrage bill.

On May 15 a bill granting women municipal suffrage came before the Chamber of Deputies. It was debated at length. Mussolini gave his opinion in a short speech in which he said that the question had been before the Italian government for seventy years, the Fascist government had promised it, and women during the war had proved their capability. He had promised its passage some weeks ago.

Mussolini was opposing a majority of the Fascist party, and an adverse report of the Parliamentary committee on the bill.

Mrs. Catt Honored

On June 12 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts. Four years ago she received an honorary doctorate from her own college, Iowa State College, and from the University of Wyoming.

A Suffrage Celebration

In the April 4th issue we announced the granting of suffrage in Newfoundland. Now comes a letter from Fannie McNeil, honorary secretary of the Newfoundland Women's Franchise League, telling what the women did after the bill was passed. It seems they had a banquet in a large dining hall at Smithville, and the hall was filled to its utmost limits. Mrs. Gosling, president of the League, could not be there, but Mrs. Hutton, vice-president, opened the speeches. Mrs. McNeil proposed a toast to the British Empire; Mrs. J. W. W. McNeilly to Newfoundland. Miss Kennedy, treasurer of the Women's Franchise League, toasted the League, spoke of our non-partisan organization, the League of Women Voters, and urged courses educating the women of Newfoundland to their new duties. As a result a League of Women Voters was inaugurated upon the spot. Songs were sung with a zest.

As an interesting bit, we quote from Mrs. McNeil's letter:

"It was quite a wonderful success—the banquet. A few men motored out to peep through the windows at us, and one or two hid in a dark passage to listen to our toasts. However, none of them but had praise for what they saw and heard."

CALENDAR

Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, West Baden, Indiana—June 1-6.

Annual Conference of the International Association of Policewomen, Denver, Colorado—June 8, 9, 10.

Fifty-second Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, Denver, Colorado—June 10-17.

World Convention of the W. C. T. U., Edinburgh, Scotland—June 19-24.

Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the National Education Association, Indianapolis, Indiana—June 28 to July 4.

Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Library Association, Seattle, Washington—July 6-11.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, in charge of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

World Federation of Education Associations, Edinburgh, Scotland—July 20-28.

Parents and Teachers

IN every organization it is expected that the latest convention shall be the best, but it seldom happens that any convention excels every other in all respects. Such was the case, however, in the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers held at Austin, Texas, April 27 to May 2, 1925. Representation covered forty-three out of the forty-eight organized states; enthusiasm was tireless, and the delegates showed a studentlike attitude of eagerness.

The morning and afternoon sessions were mainly devoted to reports, conferences, round tables and business sessions, leaving the evenings free for the fine array of lecturers, among whom were Dr. F. D. Slutz of Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Dr. Henry Neumann of Brooklyn, Mrs. Cornelia James Cannon and Dr. Willis A Sutton, president of the Georgia Education Association. The reports were brief, crisp and interesting. The conferences followed a new plan, a brief written report of work done by each chairman being filed with the secretary and the time so saved used in presenting a plan for the future and answering questions from the floor.

It was the fortune of the writer to witness in one of the round tables a demonstration of eagerness to get to the subject which was somewhat unusual, to say the least. Through some oversight only about twenty chairs had been provided and the room was crowded with people standing. When the chairman appeared those standing promptly sat down on the floor (a carpeted one, fortunately) and were instantly ready for business, and when, about fifteen minutes later, the chairs were announced, the assembly refused to give the time necessary to place them, and valiantly went on sitting, picnic-fashion, through the remainder of the hour and a half.

The Congress pledged itself to a supreme effort toward wiping out illiteracy in the United States by 1930. It went on record for a larger appropriation for homemaking education, endorsed the marriage law recommendations recently made by the Russell Sage Foundation. It resolved to "aid in securing a public sentiment that will assist in enforcing the prohibition amendment" and prevent return of light wines and beer; to wor' for a Federal Department of Education, to conduct an intensive campaign as to the real interpretation of the Child Labor Amendment, and to secure its passage. The standards and purposes of the International Association of Policewomen were endorsed. The commercialized round-up and rodeo were condemned. A campaign against the publication and distribution of salacious magazines was urged.

There were lighter moments, too. On the afternoon and evening of May 1: the planting of the oak tree, the Congress Emblem, on the Capitol grounds and the ceremonial Procession of State Presidents robed in white with floating veils of blue; then the stadium with its mass of brilliantly arrayed children doing various stunts; then out under the trees playing games like the veriest children under the direction of Mr. John Bradford of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and then to the long tables spread out-of-doors where the Chicken Barbecue, a courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce, was served to a ravenous host of jolly people.

CORA BRIGHT.

A School of Divinity

June fifteenth opens the third Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Connecticut. It is a three weeks' summer session where women may discuss Religion and Modern Life. Qualifications for admission and examination are the same as for the divinity courses followed by men preparing for the ministry. In

connection with the course there will be evening conferences, open to any who are questioning the place the Church should play in their lives.

If you have a file of the CITIZEN, you will find an interesting editorial on last year's school, in the February 9, 1924, issue, written by Marguerite Wilkinson.

An Architect Honored

Two women are honorary members of the American Institute of Architects —one elected in 1919 and one elected on April 24, 1925. Violet Oakley was the first to be honored, and Mrs. H. C. Wortman, of Portland, Oregon, is the new member. Mrs. Wortman was elected because of her work as an art teacher. For the past thirty years she has done splendid educational work, not only at the Portland Art School, but lecturing in the state and in other parts of the country.

A Home for Every Child

A CONFERENCE on Child Welfare in New York (May 15-20) has done worth-while work. It was called —the first of its kind—by the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare and the Child Welfare Committee of America, to bring about an interchange of thought on uniformity of state laws for the care of dependent children, and to discuss the widows' pension in its relation to child welfare. Every state in the Union sent delegates, and during the five days messages from eleven governors were received endorsing the Conference.

A home for every normal child was the ideal of the Conference. Institutions and orphanages, the delegates agreed, should only be used for deficient, delinquent and such other children as needed specialized care, and not for children turned out of their own homes solely because of poverty.

Two important resolutions were passed. One was the appointment of a committee of five, including a representative of the Federal Children's Bureau, to work for the continuance of present state welfare commissions and for the enactment of uniform laws for child welfare. The other advocated better conditions in the placement of children in homes. According to this resolution no child should be placed except by a responsible public or incorporated agency; supervision of children in foster homes should be exercised by one centralized body until the child is adopted; children placed in other states should be under the supervision of the state in which they are placed; records of children must be kept in the office of the state supervising agency; foster homes must be investigated, and brothers and sisters should be placed together where possible.

One nice bit was the presentation to Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, president of the Child Welfare Committee of America, of a bound testimonial of appreciation, signed by the delegates, for her effort in making such a conference possible. For her part, Miss Loeb said that the five-day meeting had accomplished more in the interest of orphan children and their care in the home as against that in asylums, than five years of propaganda.

Norse-Women

Three women from Minnesota gave a luncheon at the International Council of Women convention to the Norwegian delegation, with three women from Iceland included. They were a very distinguished group, including Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, head of the Norwegian delegation; several heads of schools, two doctors, two dentists, several social workers and a woman farmer, who is a prominent feminist in Norway. The hostesses were: Mrs. Paige, the well-known Minnesota legislator, tried and proved by two terms; Mrs. Holthe, of Muskegon, and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Leland, of Kenyon. Mrs. Leland was a representative from the women's committee connected with the celebration of the centennial of the first Norse settlement in this country, which is to be held next month in Minnesota, and for which the Norwegian delegation is staying.

Medical Students of Mexico

ONE generally associates a group of women medical students, gathered together to discuss such vitally important and serious subjects as public health, social service, opportunities for women in the medical field, etc., etc., with people who are mature, sedate, dignified and quite grown up. That is, with people who have long ago become of age.

But recently in Mexico City, Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, and Lillian Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement House, New York City, were hostesses to a group of women medical students of Mexico City who for appearance, youthfulness, gaiety and chattiness, were worthy of the best group imaginable of little girls just let loose from boarding-school.

So young did these little girls look, and so gaily were they dressed and so delightfully and eagerly did they utilize every opportunity to chatter, that it was hard to believe that of the dozen girls present two were already M.D.'s—Concepcion Palacios, who came all the way from Nicaragua to study medicine at Mexico City, and Dolores Villalobos, who came from San Luis Potosi; that one in the group, Irene Ruiz of Puebla, was in her sixth year of medical school; that two, Hortensia Chapa of Tampico, and Asuncion Rivas of Orizaba, were in the fifth; one, Esther Chapa, was in the fourth; two, Clementina Torres and Enriqueta Montes de Oca, were in the third; and that Dr. Margarita Delgado, due to her brilliancy as a scholar while studying at the Medical School, had won a place for herself as an instructor in that self-same school, with title of Chief of Class in Physiology.

It was even more difficult to believe one's eyes and ears when one of them, coming in late, explained her tardiness by the fact that she had been detain at the hospital where she had just performed an operation, and that most of the other girls, those from the third year up, were permitted to perform operations.

But it was true, nevertheless, that this little group of girls, all looking so young that they seemed almost like children, were there not primarily to meet Miss Addams and Miss Wald, the two noted American women, famous the world over for their services to humanity, but to discuss with these two authorities on the subject of women's education and women's opportunities, the best possible use to which they might put their education and training as doctors.

All kinds of related subjects were discussed, and the faces and the questions of these young girls showed that they were anxious and serious.

They talked of the opportunities or lack of them, for women doctors in Mexico. They talked of birth control, and public health, and pre-natal hygiene and instruction, and social service in the field of medicine. They plied Miss Wald and Miss Addams with questions as to the advisability and the opportunity for some of their group of about fifty women medical students to go to the States to train in American universities for public health service in Mexico.

Social service, and public hygiene and health, they explained, are as yet practically unknown fields in Mexico, as unknown and untried as are women doctors themselves. For this reason the opportunities here in these fields are tremendous, and the girls were quick to perceive these opportunities and eager for such service. But because of their newness, and because the girls would have to be pioneers in these fields, they were anxious to come to this work with the best training and equipment possible.

Hence their desire to perfect their education in the States, where social service and public health have been developed to a science.

Miss Addams and Miss Wald advised them of several organizations in the States, which were particularly interested in endeavors of this kind, to whom the girls could write for assistance. The two women also assured the girls that they would do all that they could personally to interest the proper agencies in these young Mexican students and the useful work they wished to do.

ELIZABETH GOLDSTEIN.

The Bookshelf

By E. O. G.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS once said of Edith Wharton that she presides over the destinies of the Buzzards she has chosen to depict with the grim impartiality of fate itself. *The Mother's Recompense* is no exception. The artist's attitude is there, as always, and the characters in the story are well up to the Buzzard standard. Intensely interesting as the book is, it is only with Kate Clephane that we are at all concerned. The others in her world achieve reality only as their lives touch hers, a fact that makes for unity, though the minor characters fail to have much personality.

The story centers around one of Mrs. Wharton's usual types, a woman of the social world who has fallen from grace. Kate Clephane, bored to extinction with her monotonous and conventional life, overwhelmed by one of those prosaic New York families Mrs. Wharton delights in portraying, left her husband and little daughter, and eloped with a convenient admirer. She found the lover as dull as the husband and soon left him, the safe and conventional routine seeming to have a certain charm in retrospect. She clung to the edge of society in those resorts in the south of France which, according to the novelists, are peopled solely by her kind. She had a late love affair, Chris Fenno having charmed her beyond the point of discretion in spite of his youth, but as the story opens that affair is only a memory. Her plans are in a precarious state when she receives a message from Anne, the daughter deserted so long ago, saying, "Come." Of course she goes, and her joy at being once more with the daughter of whom she had dreamed for years, and her pleasure at getting back to the old ways and a definite position, after the years of insecurity, are deftly shown. Then Chris comes on the scene, Anne being the object of his affections this time. We watch the mother's anguish, and suffer with her. Only Edith Wharton can do the situation justice. One characteristic of Mrs. Wharton's work is pronounced in *The Mother's Recompense* — the menfolk in it make little, if any, impression. One has to take it for granted that Chris was as irresistible as his conquests would make him seem. Possibly his animal magnetism could not be expressed in words, which leaves him rather unconvincing to the average reader.

Middle Years, by V. R. Emanuel, offers a sharp contrast, in its social setting at least. The author has chosen for his background a Long Island suburb of New York, and Kate Clephane's New York shines by contrast. Mr. Emanuel has performed a memorable feat in presenting the home life of Henry Carthew, and the gloom of it hangs round me yet. *Middle Years* is a study in sex antagonism. The author divides humanity into three sexes, man, woman and housewife, and it is a sorry figure he makes of the last. The book is a hymn of hate, from "the hate that the normal-minded commuter feels for the town he lives in and conceals even from himself," to his dislike for his wife and marriage. The latter seems to Carthew and his friends merely an endurance contest. Carthew is as bilious as was H. G. Wells' Mr. Polly at the beginning of our acquaintance with him, and possibly more snow-shoveling or other seasonal exercise might have the same beneficent effect that the open-air life and ferrying had on our older friend. Mr. Emanuel proposes no settlement of this battle between the sexes called matrimony. He apparently thinks that a happy marriage is one wherein the victims have become resigned to their fate. The book arouses intense feeling, whether because of the author's skill or the reader's failure to accept the truth of his theme it is hard to say.

Edith Wharton, whose latest book is reviewed in the next column, probably heads any roll of American women novelists. The story of her life is best told in the long list of novels between "The Greater Inclination," published in 1899, *and "The Mother's Recompense,"* 1925. *Readers will differ happily on the relative merits of "The Valley of Decision," "Sanctuary," "The House of Mirth," "Ethan Frome," "A Son at the Front," etc. Mrs. Wharton writes of society in Paris, Italy, New York, dipping sometimes into bleakest New England. She has lived many years in France.*

Those who are familiar with Algernon Blackwood's writing know the tendency to mystery therein. His new book, *Tongues of Fire,* is a series of short stories each of which is hinged upon the unknown. All his mysteries are inexplicable—many of them occurring in another plane—except the story of Petershin and Mr. Snide, which is the most amusing, as well as the most usual, in the collection. Mr. Blackwood has so vivid an imagination and such skill at making us see its flights that his presentation of some of his situations makes the reader endure subsequent solitude reluctantly.

Not only teachers, but all who come into contact with children—and this includes parents—should take an interest in a volume by I. B. Saxby entitled *The Education of Behavior.* It is an attempt to bring the present knowledge of psychology to bear on the problems of behavior which have to be faced by those in charge of boys and girls during their adolescence. Of especial value are the chapters on the growth and control of habits and on the development of character.

A NEW kind of biography is the book *Woodrow Wilson* by William Allen White. It is as absorbing and as thrillingly interesting as a best seller. Mr. White has made the characters of Woodrow Wilson and those closest to him live, even for those who know nothing about them. Mr. Wilson's father and mother, his first wife, Ellen Lou Axson, Colonel House, Joseph P. Tumulty, Edith Bolling Wilson, even Mrs. Peck—like a master etcher, he has sketched each one in, boldly and tellingly, with a few strokes, and we know the characterization is lifelike. In a few instances the cleverness of the strokes has carried the writer farther than many in his audience will follow; but whether you agree with his judgment or not, Mr. White is convincing in his portraiture.

According to his theory President Wilson was a product of his heredity. The dour Scotch of his mother, stern and uncompromising, who refused ever again to see the daughter who married against her wishes, clashed with the winning, witty, eloquent qualities bequeathed to him by his Irish preacher father. As a frail boy, handicapped by glasses, and spoiled by his parents and two adoring older sisters, he never learned to take a licking, so, according to Mr. White, when he came to the great fights and especially the final contest of his career, he did not know how to take a beating and forgive. A mind, "not of the first quality," but a master of both the spoken and written word, a debater without equal, and yet unable to

dramatize a situation for the public, a statesman building a foundation of liberalism which still exists in spite of the materialistic and reactionary tendencies since the war—so Mr. White sees him.

Of President Wilson's famous saying, "There is something so much greater to do than to fight—there is distinction waiting for this nation that no other nation ever has got, that is the distinction of absolute self-control and self-mastery"—of this Mr. White says: "It is the philosophy of Jesus pushed to its ultimate in the practical affairs of a weak world wallowing in the slough of materialism."

It is a book that admirers and enemies alike of one of the greatest figures in history will want to read, and, having read, will want to own. G. F. B.

In Three Languages

(*Continued from page* 12)

Romniciano, of Rumania, speaking French, repeated business and speeches in turn as fast as they were spoken. Practically all of the officials, and many of the delegates, understood all three languages, and a number of American delegates suffered considerably over their provincial limitations. When some one mentioned to Fru Backer that she had only English, the Norwegian threw up her hands. "With only one language to come to an international convention! It is impossible!" she exclaimed. But however picturesque the swift work of interpreters, the use of three languages was an obvious handicap, since it slowed up business and made the audience restless and talkative.

In her opening address Lady Aberdeen gave a clear answer to the question, What is the International Council and what does it do? She explained that the main object of the International Council of Women is to form a center around which all women's societies and movements can gather, confer and make the voice of organized womanhood heard regarding various subjects of world interest as they come up. In all countries the mode of organization is the same. Organizations, not individuals, are members. She gave the five great aims of the organization as permanent peace; equality of political, educational, legal and industrial privileges and opportunities for service between men and women; an equal moral standard; suppression of the traffic in women and of exploitation of women and children; and the right of children for physical, mental and spiritual development.

These interests were represented by standing committees, and the first two days and a half were devoted to meetings of these committees—for acquaintance and for discussion of resolutions which had already been submitted to the National Councils and printed. Perhaps it will make clearer the aims of the Council to list the standing committees: Finance (which was considering a change of dues, as they had been the same since the International Council was formed in Washington in 1888). Press. Peace and Arbitration—one of the most interesting. Laws and Legal Position of Women. Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship. Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women. Public Health. Trades and Professions. Education. Emigration and Immigration—which deeply regretted the recent loss by death of its convener (as the chairman is called), Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, of Virginia.

One new Standing Committee was added this year—Child Welfare, with Lady Aberdeen as Convener.

Naturally, the resolutions—some of them on highly controversial questions—called out great differences of opinion, both in the committee and in open session. There is no space, and no need, to discuss all of them, but a few outstanding subjects for action were of wide interest.

The printed resolution that the International Council of Women "strongly endorses the principle of simultaneous international disarmament" brought forth every shade of opinion from the various countries, and especially a wide division of opinion within the United States—from the extreme pacifist to a former President-General of the D. A. R., who said that the only way to secure peace is for all countries to be thoroughly armed. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, said that if we prepare for war, we will get war. The resolution as passed, recognizing general disarmament as "the ideal to be aimed at," declared for a gradual simultaneous disarmament, but with the provision, demanded by Poland, that sense of security must precede disarmament.

It was natural in the discussions of the resolutions brought forward by the Committee on Peace and Arbitration, that the League of Nations should receive considerable mention. All but three of the thirty-eight National Councils represented came from countries which are now in the League. The United States and Germany refrained from voting on the League of Nations resolution. All of the other National Councils were favorable to endorsing the work of the League and the appointment of Liaison Officers to keep in close touch with its various activities. The Court of International Justice was endorsed.

The treatment of minorities and the care of refugees were also absorbingly argued. With Finland explaining that it gives the refugee children within its borders the same educational advantages that it does its own children and Greece telling its overwhelming refugee problem, one received some impression of the war aftermath in Europe.

The suffrage resolution called forth a spirited discussion. There was brisk difference of opinion on the desirability of women's close identification with political parties and on the formation of women's blocs within the parties. As passed, the resolution recommended membership and work in the parties; also the appointment of women's committees to consider questions of special moment to women before they come before a joint meeting with the men. It also urged that the women of various parties unite on women's interests.

The Council endorsed equal pay for equal work; a more effective organization for the protection of immigrants and for a campaign against traffic in women. It asked the National Councils to urge on their governments the appointment of a sufficient force of policewomen with adequate powers and status. It planned to undertake a survey of the married woman in industry. It sought cooperation with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in securing uniform laws providing citizenship for married women, and voted for a general cooperation with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to prevent duplication of effort.

The program of the Save the Children Fund was accepted as part of the program of the International Council of Women Child Welfare Department. This is the international organization which was formed, on the lines of the American Relief Administration, to care for the war-stricken children of Europe. At Lady Aberdeen's request Mlle. Ferriere came from Geneva, the Fund's headquarters, to present the cause of the needy children of the world.

Lady Aberdeen explained, with considerable amusement to herself and the convention, that the International Council was often considered conservative almost to the point of ineffectiveness because of the ponderous machinery which must be set in motion before action can be taken on a new subject. It is necessary to take up the new matter a year before a meeting so that it may be sent out to the National Councils in all the countries, which must submit the question to their various federations. If the proposition receives sufficient support, it must then be re-submitted to all the National Councils three months before the general meeting. This gives ample opportunity for the delegates from every National Council to know just what subjects will be discussed and how their constituent bodies feel about each subject.

The Mother's Recompense, Appleton, 1925. $2.00.

Middle Years, Minton, Balch & Co., 1925. $2.00.

Tongues of Fire, Dutton, 1925. $2.50.

The Education of Behavior, Putnam, 1925. $2.50.

Woodrow Wilson, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1924. $5.00.

Two new vice-presidents were added, so that there are now eight; but the election resulted in very little change in the personnel of the official family. Lady Aberdeen will continue as president and was also elected honorary president.

Following the days of strenuous business, were evenings devoted to music, pageant and speeches. On the opening evening the convention was welcomed by Secretary Hoover, as the representative of the United States Government. The evening when all the presidents of the National Councils gave their reports made one realize the tremendous power for good these organizations hold throughout the world. The Pan American evening, with Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker presiding, in the beautiful Pan American Union Building, was a star feature. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was the principal speaker, and in a friendly, humorous vein explained some of the political reasons for the apparent inhospitality and discourtesy of some members of the press. This frank facing of a difficult situation cleared the atmosphere as nothing else could have done.

So many delightful teas and dinners were given that the delegates from across the seas could not get them all in. The various embassies entertained the women from their own countries. The President and Mrs. Coolidge entertained at tea three hundred and fifty members of the convention, and the guests have carried away a beautiful memory of a charming First Lady of the Land who pronounced the name of every woman presented to her and had a friendly, personal word for each one.

A banquet brought to a close this convention of the women of the world. It was a brilliant gathering, in brilliant colors, with a soft note of contrast in the dainty little gray-clad sister from Hungary, a former member of Parliament, whose wide childlike eyes simply drank in the lovely scene. Mrs. Philip North Moore was toastmistress. At the close everyone gathered around Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris, Chairman of the Quinquennial Convention Committee, to express appreciation of the indefatigable service she had rendered in the long preparation for and during the convention. Both she and Mrs. Glen L. Swiggett, with her Local Committee, had performed miracles in overcoming obstacles and making things go right.

The world will never seem quite so large again to the hundreds of women who sat together for ten days with the flags of thirty-eight nations hanging overhead—since Iceland and South Africa have walked under one umbrella; China and Chili have sat side by side; New Zealand and Australia and Norway have eaten breakfast together. Thirty-eight million women have reached out and touched hands and their delegates have broken bread together. Hereafter, as many of them said, when they think of world problems, they will think of them in terms of women they know and like.

The Family Money

Here is another close-up view of family finance, sent in answer to our request for a good, many-sided discussion. Other contributions are invited. Tell us how you manage the family income at your house—give us any instance you know, of women who have to ask for money—or your opinion on wages for wives.

IT hardly seems fair to set before the public as an example a plan for family "outgo" as flexible as that used in our household. We do not budget in the strict sense of the word. But even the "horrible example" can serve a purpose at times. And there may be other systematic accountants struggling with the problems that for years baffled my arrangement of figures in regular columns—namely, an irregular mode of life induced by the profession of Himself; and a still greater obstacle, Himself with a mind above figures in columns.

So the problem of finding out where the dollars go had to be approached through another channel than the budget. That is, the budget in the accepted sense of the term—fixed and unalterable amounts for each classified need; though as a matter of fact certain necessities of life will of their own accord arrange themselves with pitiless regularity.

I finally attained a fairly accurate knowledge of each and every dollar through this plan:

Our income is divided equally and our fixed charges divided between us, and as the margin between these two is not too great, there is but small opportunity for unaccounted leaks.

The circumstances of life require a somewhat greater outlay for rent than the prescribed one-fifth of salary. As this item is met by Himself a little larger responsibility for savings is put in the column of Herself.

The table below will show how our plan has finally reached an arrangement satisfactory to each for the present.

With the remaining surplus each buys his own clothes, subscribes for his favorite magazines and books, pays his own dental and doctor's bills, and meets all personal expenses and extravagances.

Vacation is met by each paying his own traveling expense, but the living, whether it be cottage life or hotel, is met by Herself.

Thus with a division of money, a division of responsibilities, and each assuming definite obligations, practically every dollar is automatically accounted for, and one has the opportunity to know how the various columns are balancing each other.

In addition, a very happy solution of personal relations is attained, with mutual freedom as well as mutual responsibilities. EDNA S. DIFFENDORFER.

HIMSELF	HERSELF
Rent { House, Garage	Food
All taxes	Operating Expenses { Ice, Telephone, Gas, Electricity
½ Automobile upkeep	Day's Help { Laundry, Cleaning
	Upkeep and replacement of all household necessities.
	½ Automobile upkeep
GIFTS	
Local church benevolences	Local church current expenses
Alma Mater support	Alma Mater support
Other charities	Other charities
SAVINGS	
Thrift policy	Definite saving obligation monthly
INSURANCE	
½ Automobile insurance	½ Automobile insurance
	Life insurance
	Health insurance
	Fire insurance
	Theft insurance

Daily Dozening

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

IN setting out upon a career of "daily dozening" it is wiser to choose a few exercises and keep at them daily than to be too ambitious at the beginning. The following begins a series of exercises from the beauty point of view, which is, however, the health point of view as well. Exercises for waist, abdomen and hips will appear in the next number.

Ankle Exercises.

If the ankle is to be small the foot must be continually used in motions that require a bend at the ankle, and in motions that use the elastic, springy, muscular cushions in the sole of the foot. The slimness of the ankle joint is made by the leg and foot tendons. The old-fashioned habit of rocking a chair gave ample opportunity to bend the ankle. Other ankle exercises are walking, running, dancing, the deep-knee bend done on the toes, and stair climbing. The untrammeled use of the foot in varied exercise during the day will keep away all superfluous flesh from around the ankle and strengthen the tendons and muscles around the joint, thus making it slim and supple.

A sprained ankle often neither regains its former small size, nor its former efficiency. Usually ankles are sprained by people wearing high heels, or by athletes participating in a sport for which they are not in good training. The habit of wearing high heels, both because it lessens the motion of the ankle joint at each step and because it renders the ankle less secure, ultimately makes the ankle bigger and thicker.

Head and Neck Exercises.

The standard of beauty of throat and neck and shoulder blades requires the faint shadowing of the skeletal structures through the fleshy covering—but only faint. Those with anatomically prominent collar bones must keep well up to the normal weight as collar bones have but a negligible muscular covering and must be padded with a layer of fat. The appearance of the throat can be improved greatly by neck bending and twisting exercises, thus preventing the stringy look that the slim underweights are apt to have. The head can only be carried proudly and regally by a strong muscular column in the neck. The sagging of the skin beneath the chin comes from the acquirement of a flabby pouch of tissues filled with soft fat, from lack of use of the head, as in looking up at the sky, and over the shoulder. For the throat, chin, and neck, rotating, bending, and twisting head exercises are needed.

Shoulder Exercises.

For prominent shoulder blades, both arm and neck exercises are needed. In doing arm exercises a weight held in the hands—as a wand, dumb-bells, Indian clubs—makes the exercises more effective. If one is designing an individual series of daily dozens and wishes to improve the carriage of the head and the set of the back and shoulder blades the following exercise is excellent:

Lie on the mat on the stomach with the hands palm downward at the shoulder level. Hold the entire back rigid from the neck to the tips of the toes. Then raise the body weight off the floor on the extended arms, taking care not to let the back sag in the middle. Raise and lower the body as many times as the muscles can stand it, beginning five times and working up to at least twenty times a day.

Thirty-five Years

(*Continued from page* 9)

Angeles and she was only the fourth president.

At the first convention, the plan of Biennial meetings was established, and the general structure of the present Federation was erected, though it has, of course, grown bigger and broader and has adapted itself constantly to the progress of the times. From the first, it was established that the president's term should be two years and that she should be reëlected only once. So it was not until 1894 that Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin became the second president. It was under her régime that state federations began to be formed, Maine having the honor of being the first, rapidly followed by others. Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, of Georgia, elected in 1898, was sent abroad by her doctor shortly after her first Council meeting, and the first vice-president, Mrs. Denison, became acting president and later president. Mrs. Denison's special contribution was to effect an interweaving of the work of the Federation. In addition to the four separate committees that were in existence when she came in there were added various other committees and subcommittees, and particularly to the point was the committee on reciprocity, from which developed a Bureau of Information.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker stressed the raising of a fund of $100,000, and got it well under way. She was succeeded by Mrs. Philip North Moore, whose presidential ability has been proved also at the head of the National Council of Women of the United States. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Texas, followed her, and during her administration the long-contested resolution for an endorsement of suffrage was passed, and the endowment fund finished. Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles was the war president. During that time a War Service fund was raised to send ninety-eight girls overseas. They were sent as a General Federation Unit under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association financed by the General Federation. They have formed themselves into a national club known as the General Federation Unit Club, Young Women Over-Seas, with Miss Marie Miller, North Carolina, as president. Outstanding in Mrs. Winter's administration was the purchase and establishment of the General Federation headquarters in Washington, also the establishment of the Department of International Relations and the nationwide work for Better Homes.

A recent sight of Mrs. Pennybacker and Mrs. Moore together during the course of the International Council convention suggests that an inquiry into what past presidents do with themselves would result in a story of the swiftest and busiest activities. Here was Mrs. Moore, as president of the National Council, hostess to the international meeting, with a mountainous responsibility. Here was Mrs. Pennybacker very much engaged with it, presiding at some of the sessions, while the rest of the time she is busy lecturing, and every summer at the Chautauqua Club, of which she is president, holding a six weeks' club session which women from all over the country attend. Mrs. Denison was interviewed in the heart of a busy office—her own business of book-indexing. Mrs. Cowles is active in local club work in Los Angeles; and Mrs. Winter, president before Mrs. Sherman, the present chief officer, is deeply engaged not only in club activities but in writing.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, elected in 1924, after long and valuable service to the Federation, is already responsible for the Department of the American Home, created in June, 1924, through her motion. Among other things it is making a survey of home equipment, and one of its goals is the establishment of a practice home on the campus of every

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state university. During her first year the Federation cooperated in the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

So much for a bird's-eye view of the Federation's history through a roll-call of its presidents. It is now an organization that spreads in a great network over all the states, and reaches beyond —to Hawaii, China, Paris, London, Vienna, Australia, etc.—and has in affiliation clubs in Europe, Peru, Alaska, Cuba, Buenos Aires, etc. There are 5,500 clubs in direct membership and 9,500 clubs in indirect membership.

More than thirty years lie between the early study clubs, when encyclopedias were heavily drawn upon for club papers, and the great modern many-sided club of today, reaching out to serve a complex community in a score of ways; between the hundred clubs of the first convention and the thousands of 1925; between the parlor meetings and the splendid modern clubhouses financed, built, furnished by women, that seem to spring up over night all over the country.

But those early cultural clubs, however much fun was poked at them, were a training school, and in them women learned to lay the groundwork for the wider work of later years. The impulse to enlarge the work by social service made itself felt very early. Expressive of the range of Federation interests too is the list of its departments of work —American Citizenship, Applied Education, Fine Arts, International Relations, Legislation, Press and Publicity, Public Welfare and the American Home—each with subdivisions which in their total cover almost every aspect of personal or public welfare. And still more expressive, a glance down the list of subjects to be treated at the Council meeting, as shown in a "release" just received from Lessie Stringfellow Read, Chairman of Press and Publicity. Here is just a handful: A campaign to bring the Child Labor Amendment again before the state legislatures. . . . A reaffirmation of faith in the World Court, urging immediate American participation on the basis of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. . . . Support of the proposal to create a Federal Department of Education—Consideration of newspapers without crime or scandal news—Preservation of forests and scenic beauty and wild life—The home budget—Citizenship programs—Promotion of parks, state and national—A uniform marriage and divorce law—etc., etc.—All indeed of the manifold interests of modern women who are at once homemakers and citizens.

More power to its millions!

Lecturer (who, finding nobody to receive him, tries to gain admittance to lecture hall): "It's all right. I am the lecturer."

Attendant: "No, you don't. Three of you have got in up to now, but the next lecturer that goes in here tonight pays."—From "Mark Twain's Autobiography" (Harper's).

Washington

(*Continued from page 7*)

of the air, and everything is done to encourage the shad to think that they are reproducing themselves as usual, with, perhaps, slightly more luxurious quarters than the open river and with far less risk and fewer hazards. The eggs first swell in the whirling water, then burst into minute shad, developing small black specks for eyes, then elongating and simulating a tail—all cruelly interesting in view of the fact that the consumption of shad in the United States is greater than the replenishment, in the opinion of shad experts, who believe that in ten years the industry will be affected by the depletion. But the Bureau of Fisheries during the season liberates into the Potomac millions of shad and so far has had an appreciable effect upon the supply.

President Arthur was the first President to take the Fisheries boat down the river for the hour's run to the hatcheries, and then to sit down to the sumptuous shad bake prepared by the colored cooks, known throughout the countryside for their "bakes." They still have the two large planks cut from white oak and seasoned for President Arthur, and have used them for Presidents ever since. When the planks are brought out in the spring and placed on iron racks before the huge wood fire out-of-doors they still ooze and sizzle with the juice of the shad baked for President Arthur, so the cooks believe. It is to be presumed that President Arthur came in a high hat and sat with his retinue around the open fire on the hillside, in full view of the open river, while the cooks of the occasion nailed the split fish—five of them—to the planks. The hour was noon, and as the shad spluttered, other wizards of the kitchen prepared coffee, corn bread, clam chowder and sweet potato pie, to say nothing of the pan of shad roe browning in butter or bacon inside. At one side of the open fire outside, the head cook had a pail full of melted butter seasoned with paprika, Worcestershire sauce, pepper, and savories. He had cut a long pole about six feet long and tied a cotton cloth on the end. Standing as near the fire as the heat allowed, he dipped the cloth into the superbly flavored melted butter and slapped the shad one after another until the whole row acquired a reddish brown color, impregnated with the sauce. The long pole whisking through the air left a swirl of aroma which was an invitation to the feast.

Then Presidents sat down at the long table in the cabin, with the captain of the fish hatcheries presiding, and on came plates of smoking hot clam chowder with short, salted biscuit crackers made in the kitchen, and long platters of the shad and roe with wedges of lemon, followed

by the sweet potato pie two inches thick and "coffee that is coffee," according to the Southern taste. So the planks were put away, seasoned through to "ooze" again, the colored folks are confident, when other Presidents dine—and a few million more potential shad go West with lemon juice and hot butter sauce.

Of such pictures is the Potomac. Presidents come from Illinois, from Massachusetts, and Ohio, and it is not surprising that they can not do as the Potomac does in a day. The *Mayflower* goes proudly by the fisheries on her week-end trip, dipping her colors at Mount Vernon, with the President and Mrs. Coolidge standing at attention rigidly. When Mrs. Coolidge faces the Mount Vernon knoll, with the up-river breeze blowing color in her cheeks, her head high, and the old yacht steaming along like a swan on a pool, the Marine Band playing the Star Spangled Banner, and the sunset playing in and round the columns of the old Mount Vernon house, like some grand old picture of what was, rather than what is—it is hard to think that the female race is without a salute. Mrs. Coolidge can not as much as lift up her hand, incline her head, nor let the wind rumple her bare hair, and be in form, for a salute for a woman is not to salute, but to be as rigid as possible and keep a level eye. Small craft, and yachts of the *Mayflower* size, passing Mount Vernon pause for honors, and at that part of the Potomac the stream is narrow enough to bring all the craft into a federation.

Many a handsomer yacht than the *Mayflower* goes up the Potomac and anchors under the shadow of the Capitol, while the owner steps into the launch and goes ashore to visit his friends. But the *Mayflower* is the queen of them all, an unmistakable picture on the horizon, with the President and Mrs. Coolidge usually on deck waving to groups on the shore who recognize the executive yacht. She is in reality a close little boat with comfortable top quarters for the President and his wife, but rather warm and stuffy apartments for guests fortunate enough to be along, as Mrs. Coolidge says herself. It takes one hundred and fifty men in the crew to keep her going—but, of course, this is due to her peculiar social position and the fact that she may be called upon for sandwiches, tea and cakes for a party of seventy-five in the course of a nautical day.

The capital and the old Potomac presented a brilliant picture to the foreign women who have been gathered here and who have gone on to other cities in the United States, where many of them are to make social surveys, with a regrettable feeling that the welcome in Washington was not all that it might have been had the press been less critical.

If the Council has been more or less overshadowed in this country by organizations of younger women with simpler programs, it should not have been overlooked that every one of the foreign women, especially in countries where the Union was more representative of an active membership, held the convention in sincere regard and were inspired and alive to international fellowship. The attitude of the press at the capital was supercilious, which in effect was discourteous, without understanding, and had the same contemptuousness of international ideals which has actuated many of the bitterest enemies of the League of Nations and the World Court.

There has been deep sorrow here over the death of Senator Spencer, who has been one of the tempering influences in the Upper House, particularly in foreign relations. His colleague from Missouri was Senator Jim Reed, on the Democratic side, a man whose thought and action were opposed to that of Senator Spencer. Senator Reed was President Wilson's bitterest opponent throughout the Versailles Treaty ratification, and with his sharp satire took every opportunity to ridicule him, while Senator Spencer sat on the opposite side of the hall among Republicans and upheld the spirit of the League. His wife has been prominent in the District for a number of years for her Bible-study classes and lectures. Senator Spencer himself was a Bible student and a prominent and active member of the Church of the Covenant.

Within the last week Washington has settled down under the jurisdiction of a new traffic code which has been worked out by traffic experts from all over the country in collaboration with representatives of the Conference on Street and Highway Safety which, under the guidance of Secretary Hoover, has thoroughly studied the whole traffic situation. The present law is an experiment as a possible basis for a Federal standard of such regulation. Washington as a city is a difficult place for its adaptation, due to the peculiar geometrical design of the city with its radiating avenues and cross streets, and, therefore, an excellent basis of experimentation. As has been noted before, the traffic situation is one to which women can give constructive study and help. There are certain fundamental principles in the new traffic code of interest.

1. Pedestrians have the right of way at all cross walks unless a traffic officer controls.

2. Specific rates of speed at intersections are eliminated and the simple rule made that all vehicles at street intersections shall be kept under such control as to avoid collision.

3. Speed limits are more deliberately undefined, but a general rule made, and penalties stated, that no individual shall drive recklessly.

4. Parking in the congested districts has been forbidden during the period of the early morning business rush, which means that those who go to their work in cars have to find parking spaces away from the congested sections. So far this has brought a deluge of delight and satisfaction to those who shop or have business during the middle of the day, and untold inconvenience to business people who have to fetch delivery wagons from a long distance. However, on the whole it has cleared the center of the city to an extent almost unbelievable and has made traffic passable and comfortable, greatly lessening hazards due to choking of streets with cars parked all day on each side.

5. The system of hand signals indicating exact directions in which the driv-

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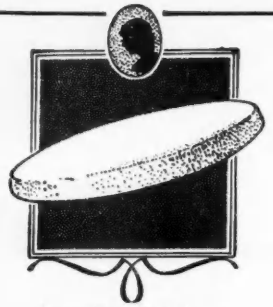

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er desires to turn have been changed to the simple device of extending the hand for any change in direction, thus eliminating the hazards due to misunderstanding signals difficult to read quickly even if correctly and properly done.

What Do You Know?

YOU say you like the "Game of Names," and answers to the half-portion list in the CITIZEN for May 2 (page 29) have come in. Jane S. Tattavall, of the Contemporary Club, Redlands, California, gets 100. Several others made only one mistake in their replies. The answers are:

1. Helen Keller is a deaf, dumb and blind woman of remarkable intelligence and accomplishments. 2. Julia Lathrop was the first chief of the Children's Bureau. 3. One woman honored in the Hall of Fame is Frances E. Willard. 4. Mrs. Fiske is an actress who won't wear furs, for humane reasons. 5. Lady Aberdeen is president of the International Council of Women.

Mrs. Tattavall says she approves of half-portion lists, "for your sake as well as ours." For a special reason, which you are invited to guess, we give you a special number this time:

1. Who was Emma Willard?
2. Maria Mitchell?
3. What college (seminary first) was founded by Mary Lyon?
4. What did Charlotte Cushman do?
5. Who was Alice Freeman Palmer?
6. When did Harriet Beecher Stowe live?

Much Ado About Nothing

(*Continued from page* 13)

The frank truth, so needlessly concealed, might have set all matters right. As it was, a feeling of restraint governed all the meetings of the Council, the delegates timidly refrained from interviews with the press of which they evidently had a convinced suspicion. The inspiration, understanding and spirit of good will, which are the chief results of international gatherings, were inevitably lessened by these curiously jumbled events. Many of the delegates, representing thirty-eight countries, especially those with limited knowledge of English, certainly went home with incorrect impressions which they will spread, and the ideas will multiply wherever the soil is already prepared with suspicion. These ideas will fall into three main groups:

1. This nation is discourteous and inhospitable. (One English delegate exclaimed in private, "Oh, why were we urged to come when we were so unwelcome?") 2. The women of the United States are disappointingly inefficient. ("We looked for a model convention," said a Dutch delegate in private, "and it is so very far from it.") 3. The United States is certainly preparing for war. "So controlled is public opinion by this condition that the American delegation, the women to whom we have long looked as those of courage and principle, was afraid to vote on the question of peace lest it offend its Government. Oh, we needed the other view so much!" said a Czechoslovakian delegate.)

In fact we are not inhospitable. We do know how to organize conventions. We are not getting ready for war.

Our skeletons all managed to climb out of their cupboards and to jangle their bones for the visiting ladies, that's all.

A Matrimonial Ad of 1777

THE following "ad" is clipped from *Nuggets* (and Lucia Ames Mead did the clipping), which in turn quoted it from a London newspaper—a real advertisement:

"WANTED, by a young Gentleman just beginning House-keeping, a Lady, between eighteen and twenty-five years of Age, with a good education, and a fortune of not less than 5,000 pounds, sound Wind and Limb, Five Feet Four Inches without her shoes; not fat, nor yet too lean; a clear Skin, sweet Breath, with a good Set of Teeth; no Pride, nor Affectation; not very talkative, nor one that is deemed no Scold; but of a Spirit to resent an Affront; of a charitable Disposition; not over fond of Dress, though always decent and clean; that will entertain her Husband's Friends with Affability and Cheerfulness, and prefer his Company to public Diversions and gadding about; one who can keep his Secrets, that he may open his Heart to her without reserve on all Occasions; that can extend domestic Expenses with Economy, as Prosperity advances, without Ostentation; and retrench them with Cheerfulness, if Occasion should require.

"Any Lady disposed to Matrimony, answering this Description, is desired to direct for Y. Z., at the Baptists' head Coffee-house, Aldermanbury.

"N. B.—None but Principals will be treated with, nor need any apply that are deficient in any one particular; the Gentleman can make adequate Return, and is, in every Respect, deserving a Lady with the above Qualifications."

Six Club Programs—*No. 5*

To Promote General Happiness and Prosperity

1. PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT

Based on statement in Declaration of Independence—"We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to **secure these rights governments are instituted** among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

2. READING OF PREAMBLE OF UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION (with comments).

Value of United States Constitution. The Constitution guarantees "general happiness and prosperity." The obligation rests on every citizen to help make better government. How can we carry out our obligations? [1]

3. APATHY THE CHIEF ENEMY OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

Small vote cast at elections.[2] What percentage of eligible voters cast their votes in your local elections? [3] Know your Congressman and how he votes on important questions. Give information about his record and show how necessary it is to keep track of how he represents you. Know your local officials and how responsible and business-like they are in the conduct of your affairs. Show how important this is.

4. HOW CAN PUBLIC APATHY BE OVERCOME?

People must be convinced that good government makes for increased happiness and prosperity to the individual. Show graphically the effects of government on the individual. (These may be given by three different persons.)

HEALTH depends on efficient public health officers, safety of milk and water supplies, carefully guarded sanitary conditions. How would an epidemic be handled locally? [4]

PUBLIC HOUSEKEEPING is as important as private. What becomes of your garbage? [5] Is it disposed of in a sanitary up-to-date way at a minimum cost?

TAXES. What is the local rate, school, water, town, county, village or city? State and national tax rates? [6] Do you get your money's worth?

5. STRAIGHT THINKING VS. IGNORANCE

Illiteracy must be eliminated. 4,300,000 voters can't read or write. **Good Citizenship** that is active, not passive, must be taught our youth. How are the children in your schools being taught this? [7] **Unbiased Information** is essential—how to get it. **Be informed.**

6. ACTIVE CITIZENS NECESSARY FOR GENERAL HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY

Progress only comes through action. First know your facts, then go ahead fearlessly. Know your political party. Go to caucuses and committee meetings. Get in where candidates are discussed. Make your opinions known with tact and good humor. **Leadership** is essential. Know your women leaders. Women's organizations have great powers for "general happiness and prosperity."

---

1. Consult your library for books on Constitution.
   "The Constitution of Our Country," by Rexford & Carson, 76c.
2. World Almanac, 50c.
   "Non-Voting," by Merriam & Goswell, 50c.
   "Get Out the Vote," 15c.
   "Why, Where, How," 50c.
3. Get figures from Chairman of Election Board or County Clerk.
4. Consult local health officers.
5. Consult local officials.
6. Get these figures from tax officials.
7. Visit your schools and find out.

THIS is the fifth in a series of six programs, arranged for the use of any woman's organization, which the Woman Citizen will print. The sixth will appear in an early number. ***For books and pamphlets write to***

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

THE SCHILLING PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK

"These shoes have earned $5000 for me!"

Little chapters from the story of how the Arch Preserver Shoe changed the ideas of a Nation. No. 9

HER home had been in a small Indiana city. She had been prominent there. Her father was president of the stronger of the two local banks. Her mother was a leader in social affairs.

She had gone to New York City to "seek her fortune," to hew for herself a career in the industrial world.

She was a capable young woman. She had learned about business from her father. And she had completed the commercial course at one of the State universities.

During her first week (she was filing clerk in the office of a department store) she wrote home: "I just love it here. I know I'm going to succeed. It's hard, and people are so busy. But I have my work, and that is all I ask of New York."

She worked diligently. Day after day, month after month, she was at her desk before starting time, and yet at her work after quitting time. She enjoyed it.

But the end of her first year found her still in the same position.

She felt very, very tired. Her enthusiasm was gone. She began to doubt her confidence in herself. Too, she dreaded the burden of going through a whole day. It was a great relief when five o'clock came.

And she would drag herself wearily to her room, hardly able to wait until she could get her shoes off and just rest.

Getting old? She was only twenty-seven. Then she went to a doctor. He merely told her she had been working too hard. That confused her. How could she work too hard, if she spent only eight hours a day at her tasks, and was in good health?

Then she realized that she was lonely. If only she had some other girl to share her room, so that they could "just talk" about everything — it would help.

The new comrade happened to be a saleswoman in a shoe store. She was an energetic woman, vigorous, keen. "I've just about won my shoe string," she announced cheerfully. "Going into business for myself one of these days."

They talked much of shoes. Our young Indiana girl learned many things about feet and shoes that she had never dreamed of before. She learned about the Arch Preserver Shoe, and how its concealed, built-in arch bridge supports the foot naturally and prevents sagging, and a flat inner sole allows the bones, nerves and blood-vessels of the foot to function naturally.

"You see, Margery," continued the new friend, "if a woman's feet aren't in shape then she's a failure everywhere. No nerves, no energy, no enthusiasm.

A few weeks ago (Margery had spent eight years in New York) she and Ruth (that was the older woman's name) opened their own store. It is an exclusive little shop, just off Fifth Avenue. Their new store is a success, because they are both energetic and capable, and they both *wear* Arch Preserver Shoes.

Margery was home a short time after they opened their new establishment. She talked with happy frankness about her success. "I had accumulated $5,000 — enough for my half of the shop," she explained. "But I never could have done it without these shoes on my feet.

"Sounds foolish, I know. But it's true. I was near to giving up. Then when Ruth made me get a pair of these shoes I was my old self again. I shudder when I think of the suffering and failure these shoes prevented."

In all walks of life women, both young and old, with healthy, vigorous feet and weak, troublesome feet, are helped toward success, towards happiness and enjoyment of life.

It's such an easy matter to *prevent* foot trouble, to keep yourself progressing toward bigger, better things, no matter what you are doing.

And no need to wear ugly shoes at all. The Arch Preserver Shoe is as fashionable as shoes designed solely for appearance. There are styles for every occasion.

If you will write for our little booklet, "Use Your Feet," you'll learn many more interesting facts about this shoe — the shoe that has changed the ideas of the Nation.

THE SELBY SHOE COMPANY
356 Seventh St., Portsmouth, O.

Makers of Women's Fine Shoes for more than Forty Years

Don't wait until your feet become troublesome. Let this book tell you now how to keep them well while wearing the smartest styles.

The Selby Shoe Co., **356** 7th St., Portsmouth, O.
Please send postpaid your booklet, No. 56, "Use Your Feet", and name of Dealer.

Name_____

Street and No._____

P. O._____ State_____

No. 30568

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

No. 28946

Supports where support is needed— bends where the foot bends

No. 90

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ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
"KEEPS THE FOOT WELL"

Made for women and misses by only The Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; for men by only E. T. Wright & Company Inc., Rockland, Mass.

No. 30462

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The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY

JUNE 13, 1925

Photograph by Peter A. Juley & Son

"Peonies and Sweet William," by May Fairchild

Our Wasted Fruit

By Caroline B. Sherman

B. Altman & Co.

SAFE STORAGE
for
FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

in Vaults located on the premises and equipped with every modern device for efficient protection.

Orders placed now for Repairing and Remodeling, from advance models, will be accorded special concessions in prices.

Third Floor

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Thirty-Fourth Street Thirty-Fifth Street

Are You Planning a New Club House?

IF so, won't you please tell us what your plans are, how much the club house is to cost, and how you are raising the money? We would also like to know if there is to be a swimming pool and what arrangements are being considered for dining and entertainment purposes.

The Woman Citizen has published articles about new club houses, collected some information about plans for others, and has had many requests for more news of this kind. Women want to know the details, not only of the big ventures, but also of the possibilities of club houses for small groups and in small communities. It would be helpful to us, and other club centers, if you would give us what information you can regarding your plans.

For Madame

THE SMART SILK GOWN WITH THE MODERNISTIC CHECK

39.50

Model 49—This gown of fine silk crêpe leaves little to be desired for town or country with its new modernistic check design, narrow scarf collar smartly fringed and its long tailored sleeves. White with black design, black with white, navy with white or beige with brown.

MADAME'S GOWN SHOP
Fourth Floor

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Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Ave., 37th and 38th Sts., New York

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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

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Managing Director, MRS. RAYMOND BROWN; *Editor*, VIRGINIA RODERICK; *Contributing Editors*, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL; *Associate Editor*, WINIFRED L. RICH; *Advertising Manager*, MRS. ADELAIDE STEWART; *Chicago Representative*, F. W. HENKEL, 38 *South Dearborn Street.*

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Vol. LIV Old Style.
Vol. X New Style No. 2

OUR OWN DINGBATS

EVE ate an apple, and look what happened to the world. ✥ ✥ ✥ We ate a mango and for six days thereafter there was fervent heat. ✥ ✥ ✥ Frankly, we don't believe there is any connection, and we really are more modest than the momentary analogy suggests. ✥ ✥ ✥ But we do wish to be very solemn and impressive against mangoes. ✥ ✥ ✥ If any son of Adam offers to get you one, **Don't let him.** ✥ ✥ ✥ They are a very humiliating fruit, mangoes. ✥ ✥ ✥ They smell like tea, taste like nothing in particular, smear your face ingloriously, stick in your teeth and leave an uncouth, huge stone on your plate. ✥ ✥ ✥ We don't mean to be ungrateful, but aside from the thrill of a new experience, we'd rather have a banana any day. ✥ ✥ ✥ The buildings being taken down all around us are getting on our nerves. ✥ ✥ ✥ Around the corner they took down all of a building except the stone steps and iron hand rail—they stood there, desolate and purposeless. ✥ ✥ ✥ Houses shouldn't be exposed so publicly. ✥ ✥ ✥ There should be a smoke screen or something. ✥ ✥ ✥ The climax in color verbs (the phrase is ours) has now been reached. ✥ ✥ ✥ "But are you sure?" **anxioused** Helen. ✥ ✥ ✥ It's a funny thing how a string of people can all make the same mistake. Some months ago we published a review of a novel of India called "Om—the Secret of Ahbor Valley." ✥ ✥ ✥ We sent the clipped review to the author, who happened to be a friend of ours. ✥ ✥ ✥ He wrote back, politely appreciative. ✥ ✥ ✥ Recently, in indexing, it came to light that the author's name had never once been mentioned. ✥ ✥ ✥ Neither reviewer nor editors had grasped that fact. ✥ ✥ ✥ We wish to say in capital letters that TALBOT MUNDY wrote "Om," and a very good book it is, too, and we hand the author a wreath for superhuman restraint in not saying, How come? ✥ ✥ ✥ There certainly is a mania for clearing the names of long-dead great ones. ✥ ✥ ✥ Here's Mary, Queen of Scots, now—it appears that the letters which sent her to the block were written, not by her, but by her secretary. ✥ ✥ ✥ Still, we doubt if the poor fascinating Queen would have been spared in any case. ✥ ✥ ✥ In those days evidence wasn't so much. ✥ ✥ ✥ We could feel cooler during hot spells if men would only dress more sensibly. ✥ ✥ ✥ Their wool suits, long sleeves, close collars cause us sympathetic anguish, and concern about their traditional qualities of initiative and "never shall be slaves." ✥ ✥ ✥ Senator Borah is credited (by the Detroit **Free Press**) with a story to illustrate the situation when two European nations begin taunting each other for imperialism. It reminds him of the man who said to a fisherman: "By gosh, friend, your time can't be very valuable to you. I've stood here watching you for two hours, and you haven't had a bite." ✥ ✥ ✥ The fisherman retorted: "Anyhow, my time's worth too much to me to waste two hours of it watchin' a man fish wot ain't ketchin' nothin'."

PRACTICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

THE practical way to create international goodwill and to participate in the reconstruction of Europe is by the purchase of sound European bonds. Messrs. F. J. Lisman and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, offer the following

SOUND SECURITIES

Rima Steel Company First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds, Due 1955

These bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage on the property of the leading steel company of Hungary. The mortgage, amounting to $3,000,000, represents only 10 per cent of the estimated gold value of the company's assets. The company is earning more than three times the amount needed to pay the interest charges on the bond issue. The Rima Steel Company has paid dividends continuously since it was established, forty-two years ago.

Price, $1,000 bonds, $890.00 plus accrued interest from February 1
$ 500 bonds, $445.00 plus accrued interest from February 1
$ 100 bonds, $ 89.50 plus accrued interest from February 1

Lower Austrian Hydro-Electric Company, 6½% Gold Bonds, Due 1944

These bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage on electric power plants in the mountains of Austria. They are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Lower Austria, which is also the largest stockholder in the company. The Province of Lower Austria has been a separate entity for more than 1,000 years. Before the war its bonds sold on a 4 per cent basis. Irrespective of the guarantee, the power company is earning over two and a half times the interest charges on its bonds.

Price, $1,000 bonds, $865.00 plus interest from March 1
$ 500 bonds, $432.50 plus interest from March 1

Kingdom of Belgium, 6% Government Bonds, Due 1955

Price, $1,000 bonds, $875.00 and accrued interest
$ 500 bonds, $437.50 and accrued interest

These three bond issues are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The interest and principal of all are payable in New York City, in United States money, and they are exempt from all European taxes.

The above prices are subject to change according to the market.

After the War of the Rebellion, European investors bought United States Government bonds and American railway securities, thus participating in our reconstruction. Effective international cooperation is based upon sound, practical business principles. The woman citizen has an opportunity, as an individual, to do her part today.

For further information address

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Established in 1895

The Woman Citizen

Volume X JUNE 13, 1925 Number 2

Current Events

Heat and Happenings

THE largest headlines of half the fortnight have told the story of appalling heat. Next in emphasis have been the Allied note to Germany; negotiations between France and England on the German security proposal; the continuance of the war in Morocco; the Government's success in winning the Doheny oil suit; the flashing of heartbeat pictures over a thousand miles; discussion of relief for Amundsen; the Supreme Court's decision against the Oregon school law; the death of former Vice-President Marshall; rioting in China; the bringing of an indictment in the evolution trial in Tennessee, and the Norse-American centennial.

In Tennessee

U. & U.

AN indictment was promptly found against John T. Scopes, the teacher charged with violating the Tennessee state law by teaching evolution. The trial begins July 10th, and the little city of Dayton, Tennessee, is all set to seize the opportunities for publicity and commercial advantage. Young Mr. Scopes came to New York for a few days' consultation with lawyers, and other experts, and one of his friends told the story of how the already famous case started. A group of men were sitting in the town drug-store talking about evolution and the new state law. Mr. Scopes happened to be playing tennis with some of his high-school pupils across the street, and they called him in, and asked his opinion. He said that any one who taught any branch of science honestly would be violating the new law. A little later the county superintendent heard of the continued discussion, and the trouble began.

Testimony along the line of the answer made by Scopes will be a feature of the trial. Men eminent in various lines of science, and men of religion, will be asked to testify as to whether their line of thought could be taught with evolution left out.

Norse-Americans

THE Norse-American Centennial, held in the fairgrounds between St. Paul and Minneapolis during the week of June 8th, brings to the limelight facts perhaps not widely known. Whether Christopher Columbus or Leif Ericson should have the pioneer's glory for the discovery of America, is a subject to be debated forever, probably. (There is even one line of controversialists that considers support of Columbus pro-Catholic propaganda!) But at any rate when Leif Ericson landed on our shores about 1000 A.D., he didn't stay, and it was not until 1825 that Norse settlers came over in good earnest. They came —fifty of them—from Stavanger, Norway, in the forty-five-ton sloop *Restaurationen*, the Norwegian *Mayflower*, and immigration rapidly followed. America now has a million and a quarter inhabitants of Norse blood, largely in the middle Northwest.

The arrival of the *Restaurationen* is the event the Norse-American Centennial will celebrate for a week. President Coolidge, making a special trip, was heartily welcomed. It is not impossible that his journey into the heart of the insurgents' country and the distressed farm regions may yield some political benefits.

Incidentally, the President consented this time to take a special train—a concession to the protests made a few months ago when he traveled in the usual Pullman.

Thomas R. Marshall

U. & U.

THE death of Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President with Woodrow Wilson for eight years, removed a well-loved figure. Mr. Marshall will be remembered best for the ready wit with which he clothed his wisdom. He saved many a solemn situation in the Senate, when senatorial dignity and sense of importance threatened to be overpowering. Among his aphorisms, the best known of all is that line, "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar," uttered to break a tension. He had the rare and saving gift of never taking himself or any one else too seriously. Mr. Marshall began his political career late. After he was fifty he became governor of Indiana when the tide was all for Republicans—and was an excellent governor. From that post he went to the Vice-Presidency, and stayed there longer than any other man in American history.

"Fraud Upon the United States"

THE Government won its first suit against the Dohenys and Sinclair for the oil leases. Judge McCormick, of the Federal District Court in Los Angeles, gave the decision after six months' deliberation. He pronounced the $100,000 "loan" made by Doheny to Fall (in a black satchel) was a "fraud upon the

---

Although June is the month of roses we could not resist reproducing May Fairchild's "Peonies and Sweet William," because it is so altogether lovely.

Born in Boston, Mrs. Fairchild studied at the Cowles Art School and at the Art Students' League in New York, where later she taught miniature painting. Her portraits and miniatures are well known throughout the United States, France and England. Her recreation is floral and landscape painting.

Like so many other artists, in her portrait work children are her best-loved subject. This does not mean that the grown-ups are slighted—a glance at her portrait of Evelyn Hall, a former principal of the Northfield (Massachusetts) Seminary, which now hangs in the school, would dispel any doubt. Or her portrait of Colonel Livingston, painted at the request of the Plattville, Wisconsin, State Normal School.

As for clubs, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the Pen and Brush Club, the Art Students' League and the Brooklyn Society of Miniature Painters all claim her as a member.

United States"; that the order given by President Harding to former Secretary Fall, conferring control over the oil reserves, was in excess of his executive power, that the contracts and leases were void. He cleared Secretary Fall of fraud in securing the order and declared that former Secretary Denby played his part "under misapprehension and without full knowledge of the contents of said documents." The Doheny companies, under this ruling, would be paid for the tanks and oil.

The case will come next before the Circuit Court of Appeals, and later before the Supreme Court.

Amundsen

SINCE Captain Roald Amundsen left Spitzbergen, Norway, on May 21, to fly to the North Pole, nothing has been heard of him and his five companions. Among some who know the business of Arctic exploration, there was at first little anxiety—they found so many possible solutions of the lengthened stay, so many possible means of escape. But as time passed relief discussion became more active. On June 6th the Norwegian Government sent out seven men and two seaplanes, to keep watch along the edge of the ice fields, and to be attached to Amundsen's steamships, the *Fram* and the *Hobby*, which were left on guard. Other searchers and explorers will be asked to cooperate, including Donald B. MacMillan's all-American expedition, which starts from Boston June 17. Consideration of sending the *Los Angeles* or the *Shenandoah* may blossom into action at any moment.

War in China

THE war between the French and the Riffs in Morocco goes on—the French having largely abandoned blockhouse fighting and formed a continuous line behind the River Ouergha. Another war is now added—civil war in Canton, China, as an outgrowth of the strike that began a few weeks ago. That was at Shanghai, started by Chinese and other workers in Japanese spinning companies. There were serious clashes. Students became involved, on the side of the strikers. The foreign powers decided there was danger and sent warships and forces, and foreign troops have fired on Chinese students. This has aroused a storm of protest and there have been riots and growing anti-foreign demonstrations throughout the week. The clash at Canton is between factions of the group which maintained an independent government in the Canton region under Dr. Sun Yat and then broke up into conservative and radical wings.

Back of the immediate trouble are the innumerable complications of heaped-up irritation on the part of the Chinese against the foreigners. Shanghai is administered altogether by Europeans, foreign garrisons and navies are numerous in China, as are "concessions"—areas of land held by the various powers at the treaty ports. According to John A. Brailsford, explaining in the New York *World* why China is so irritated, power sometimes means bullying; and it is repeatedly the case that the death of a foreigner at the hands of a Chinese is a matter for much publicity, while the death of a Chinese at the hands of a foreigner is a matter for a very small news item in the European papers and for ready excuses. Mr. Brailsford raises the question whether the foreign garrisons and navies in China really do protect, as much as they inflame, and points out that Japanese leaders are considering giving up some such privileges in their own interest.

Paris and London Agree

DIFFERENCES of opinion between Paris and London over the five-power pact proposed by Germany have, apparently, been ironed out—and a settlement has been reported though not yet published. The chief difference was over the German contention that a neutralized zone must be a barrier to French armies as well as to German. Great Britain agreed with Germany; France objected, because this would bar her from the group of small allies beyond Germany which she has built up since the war. Great Britain yielded, it is understood, on the suggestion that the League of Nations would have to pass on any incursion by France, anyway.

Notice to Germany

ON another matter the Allies have reached agreement—the long-delayed disarmament note. The understanding had been, for some time, that the British did not attach great significance to German defaults, considering them minor and in many cases technical. France at no time yielded an iota on this point, and the note, resulting from many conferences, is the strongest notification made to Germany in the past two years. It covers a list of alleged German violations of the treaty, the measures Germany must take to secure control of Cologne, and lists concessions already made by the Allies on the disarmament clauses of the treaty. Among the demands are the abolition of the German great general staff, termination of the semi-secret military training of young Germans in patriotic societies and clubs, reduction of the national police from 180,000 to 150,000, the cessation of military air training, prohibition of gas warfare experiments, the dismantling of a number of factories used for war purposes, and so forth, in great detail. The note flatly denied the German charge that the failure to evacuate Cologne was a violation of treaty.

The official response to the note will probably not be made for a considerable time, but the reaction, universal in Germany so far as the press records it, is one of very bitter disappointment and protest. Early German opinions are that the demand for the destruction of machinery in the factories is inspired by jealousy of reviving German trade and would be a deadly menace to the execution of the Dawes plan, and that the requirement for reorganization and curtailment of the Army is in defiance of the Versailles Treaty. On the first point, high officials point out (what is well known) that Germany can meet the high demands of the Dawes plan only by the most intensive economic reconstruction, and they claim that the destruction of this twenty-five million dollars' worth of property demanded would be a staggering blow. They claim too that the Allies are robbing Germany of all possibility of defending herself. There is special resentment of the demand that General von Seeckt, commander of the Reichswehr, be greatly reduced in power, and the General, making it a personal issue, has said that he will resign if the Allies' terms are met.

The Premier and the Poet

PREMIER Mussolini of Italy mysteriously left Rome not long ago, and traveled to Gardone, that spot in the mountains between two lakes where Gabrielle d'Annunzio has shut himself away from the world. He was paying a visit to the soldier poet, and the two met with full Italian demonstrativeness. The news value of the story lies in the fact that the poet has been supposed to frown upon Fascism, and the visit is regarded as a reconciliation. D'Annunzio, speaking to wounded soldiers during the visit, interpreted the meeting as an appeal for concord, but its more specific purpose remained hidden. One view is that Mussolini, who is believed to have an incurable disease, is lining up d'Annunzio for the succession to the premiership.

Banning Poison Gas

THERE has come a big lift in the tone of the Traffic in Arms Conference at Geneva. Theodore Burton, head of the American delegation, and Paul Boncour, of France, made pleas against the use of poison gas that swept the Conference, and it went on record for the framing of a special protocol by which the use of asphyxiating gas in war shall be outlawed. Mr. Burton, pleading for some action at this Conference, made the announcement that if this should not be considered possible, he was authorized to announce that the President of the United States would be glad to invite a special conference on the subject to meet at Washington.

The special protocol will be based on Article V of the Washington Agreement, and will be left open for a reasonable time for signatures.—*June* 8, 1925.

Photos by courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Visitors come hundreds of miles to see the gorgeous sight of miles of feathery pink bloom" around Fort Valley, Georgia

Our Wasted Fruit

By Caroline B. Sherman

Of the United States Department of Agriculture

PEACHES and watermelons rotting in freight cars in the Jersey meadows, two thousand more carloads sold at prices which did not pay freight charges, three million bushels of peaches allowed to go to waste in Georgia. This was the situation reported last year—tragic for the fruitgrowers of the South, who were not only receiving nothing for their labor, but were obliged to pay for the privilege of sending their produce to market. And yet prices to New York City housekeepers do not seem any too low. It is a situation which repeats itself, to some degree, from year to year, with one crop after another. What are the causes for this apparent maladjustment between producer and consumer and what is being done to improve it?

We will take the Georgia peach crop as an example because it was the outstanding example last year, and until production is better adjusted to demand, unless weather and pests greatly reduce the crops, the same situation may develop again any year.

The first peaches that come to market in quantities are from Georgia. They are found, even in far northern cities, in the month of May and the supply increases rapidly through June and July. During the middle of July carloads from Texas and Arkansas come on the market and the peach season reaches its height; in August the Carolinas, Virginia, California, Maryland and Delaware send large quantities. Colorado, Michigan and New York State provide most of those we use in September and early October. By late October only the plutocrats can afford the few high-priced peaches left on the markets.

Much depends upon keeping to this schedule. An overlapping of crops from different areas or an overlapping of varieties from one area, easily caused by variations in the weather during the season, puts the whole schedule out of whack and gluts the markets.

On a five-year average Georgia leads all other states in carload shipments of peaches. Georgia often ships more than ten thousand cars or more than a third of the whole crop of the country. Last year nearly 14,000 cars were shipped. Only six states ship over one thousand carloads.

Peaches are produced plentifully throughout Georgia and are shipped out in carload quantities, but Fort Valley is the chief shipping point and sometimes ships almost one-third of the entire crop of the state. More than twenty-five hundred carloads have been shipped from this point in one year. It is a local railway center and the fruit from neighboring sections as well as that grown close at hand is brought here for concentration into trainloads for distant shipment.

Each year, during the peach blossom week, Fort Valley stages a beautiful and spectacular peach pageant. Visitors come hundreds of miles to see the gorgeous sight of miles upon miles of feathery pink bloom. Last year the managers of the big southern barbecue, arranged in connection with the pageant, were said to have provided for twenty thousand persons. Later, from early June until the middle of July, the little town of Fort Valley is crowded with buyers representing large produce firms in distant markets. Accommodations can scarcely be found, for all available help, including members of the growers' families, are pressed into service in the peach orchards and in the packing sheds, so that housewives can not be induced to take boarders.

So the peach in Georgia is a big thing—it is the livelihood of hundreds of families, it is practically the livelihood of the whole of Fort Valley.

Last summer the CITIZEN *published an editorial based on a news report of wasted fruit which is quoted in the first sentences of Miss Sherman's article. The editorial went on to ask questions—whether better distribution might not have been possible; whether cooperative marketing had been tried in Georgia; whether in the case of a perishable fruit, like peaches, factories for canning and making jam of overripe fruit could not have been installed, and it asked what was being done to combine marketing with daily Government reports showing the state of the market in the entire country.*

Correspondence developed the fact that there are such reports, of which we did not know. As a result of that correspondence we asked for an article to answer the question, What is done about the marketing of perishable fruit crops?

For many years the fact that the Georgia peach was too far south to run great risk from frosts, the bane of the northern peach-grower's life, and the fact that it came early to market when folks were hungry for peaches, made it a relatively profitable crop. Plantings were heavy and little attention was given to adjusting production to demand. In fact, only a few years ago we had no way of gauging the demand for peaches. Now we know rather definitely just how many Georgia peaches can be eaten and where, and we now have a peach-tree census of Georgia. We see clearly that a much larger crop than last year's record breaker, even, can be produced from the present acreage under much less favorable weather and pest conditions than last year.

But orcharding is one of the hardest lines of farming to adjust. It takes about five years for trees to come to bearing, and peaches are subject to so many hazards—frosts, insects, diseases, wet weather, dry weather—that much allowance must be made for variations in yield.

So unless we can watch with equanimity the destruction of healthy trees—and many growers pulled up some of their trees after the disastrous season last year

Even the roadsters become trucks in Georgia's peach season

—we have the inevitable yearly question, How and where are we going to market these peaches with the least possible loss and waste to the growers and shippers and the lowest compatible price to the consumers?

The basis of intelligent aid is found in the market news service maintained now for ten years by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This Bureau stations a representative in each large growing area of fruits and vegetables during its shipping season, moving him north as the season advances. It stations a market representative in each large city of the country. The backbone of the news service is a system of leased telegraph wires, 7,500 miles of them, reaching from coast to coast.

Every day during the shipping season the field representatives in the great orchards of the country telegraph in to Washington full information about the crop, number of cars shipped the day before, probable number to be shipped that day, quality of fruit, weather. Every day the market representatives telegraph in the state of their markets, supply on hand, supply "rolling toward city," prevailing prices, apparent demand. All of this information is compiled in Washington and retelegraphed by noon to all of the large shipping fields and to all of the large markets. It is the largest market news service in the world, and growers and dealers now depend upon it as a matter of course as they do upon the weather forecasts and the rural free delivery. So great are its possibilities for even fuller usefulness that the President's recent Agricultural Conference reported: "The Conference finds it . . . to be indispensable in bringing about more orderly production and marketing . . . and although the Conference heartily endorses economy and reduction in Government expenditures, it feels that expansion of this service would be justified and recommends that additional funds be made available for its proper development."

Then there is the radio. When next you put on the ear pieces and hear only that long list of market quotations, don't be impatient for your music, but realize that they are carrying to the more isolated farmers direct from their Government the news on which hundreds of them will decide just what they will ship to your market today and how much of it. And the same nation-wide system of radio market news is carrying similar news about the markets nearer them to the farmers out on the Pacific Coast, up among the Great Lakes, and down along the Mexican border.

When it became evident that last season's crop would be unusually large, representatives of nearly all of the marketing agencies and shippers in the state joined with the Georgia Peach Growers Exchange in requesting the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to assign a representative to sit in upon a daily meeting to consider the distribution of shipments, for they clearly saw that older and more haphazard methods of shipping to the more obvious markets could not dispose of the crop. A study by the Bureau of its records of carlot unloads of peaches in the principal markets and records of the destinations of Georgia shipments for the past three years followed. From the data compiled, a tentative working basis for determining the relative consuming powers of the various markets was drawn up.

When the shipping began, the sales manager of the exchange held a meeting each afternoon at which the Federal and other representatives studied with him all such items as the "billings" east and west through the three great produce gateways—Nashville, Cincinnati and Potomac Yards—the "passings," and that day's reports from the various markets showing the number of cars on track, prevailing prices, and the opinions of the dealers.

Before they ordered a single car on to market from the big diversion points, every small city capable of handling a carload of peaches to advantage was considered in order that the larger markets might not be glutted. The remainder of the cars were then prorated among the cities considered best prepared to handle them, instead of just assuming that the large cities could consume any amount sent, as in past years.

But because of this planned distribution the quantity of Georgia peaches sent to the large markets was proportionately smaller than during previous seasons, even if unloaded peaches did spoil in the Jersey meadows for lack of a market. In fact, New York City, with its 3,000 carloads, received the smallest percentage of the Georgia crop ever received there. Smaller markets were used to a greater extent than ever before, and many small cities received a carload that never had a carload before.

Carloads of Georgia peaches went to 228 cities in thirty-five states, 7 carloads went to Cuba and 61 to Canada. If you were in Duluth in June would you expect to be able to buy Georgia peaches? You could. Besides the big cities that consumed from 400 to 3,000 carloads each, smaller cities like Omaha, Wichita, Altoona, got perhaps twenty cars each; Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for instance, had eleven carloads; in Marion, Ohio, Herrin, Illinois, Holyoke, Massachusetts, Leavenworth, Kansas, Denver, Colorado, you could buy velvety Georgia peaches at the height of the season.

Even with this effort, prices to growers during much of the season were ruinously low. The early varieties were smaller than usual, which served to check demand somewhat. Then the weather varied in such a way that the ripenings of the dove-tailed varieties were thrown out of line and caused sharp over-supplies. Shipments from Georgia, during last July alone, totaled 10,379 cars, or 49 more than were ever

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Clubwomen in Council

By Lessie Stringfellow Read

Mrs. Edward Franklin White, First Vice-President, and daughter

Mrs. Read

Miss Florence Dibert, Second Vice-President

This account of the mid-biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs comes straight from the front. To CITIZEN *readers Mrs. Lessie Stringfellow Read is not only Federation Chairman of Press and Publicity, but their own special club correspondent, whose notes appear in almost every number. This time we asked her to send us the story of the convention instead of notes, and it has arrived just in time to get to press.*

"WHAT is this General Federation of Women's Clubs, anyway?" "What are the women 'up to'?" "What is the purpose of this convention, anyhow?"

These are but a few of many questions asked by men who happened to be in hotel corridors or convention hall at the opening of the seventeenth mid-biennial Council of the General Federation just closing at West Baden, Indiana, as this is written. Such questions led the president, Mrs. John D. Sherman, to feature the need of publicity, to ask greater cooperation of all department and committee workers with the press of the country, and to undertake a national subscription campaign for magazines which are featuring women's club work.

From every state the delegates came, and at least one, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, International Relations chairman and former president, arrived from a sojourn in Europe.

That there was a purpose in this meeting, and an earnest one, escaped no one who followed a few of the programs. As the sessions recurred three times daily, those who attended got a real vision of the great movement in which three million women are marching together toward definite goals—the goals of better homes, better citizenship, better educational opportunities for all, better art and more appreciation of the art we have, better international understanding which in time may result in that casting out of the fear of one race by another that so inevitably produces war.

Business proceeded in an orderly way without stern discipline from the chair. Mrs. Sherman, always fresh-looking and benign, with quiet dignity or a positive word spoken with a softening smile, met every situation. It was a harmonious gathering, "with no politics and few disagreements." The women seemed of one accord, and only anxious "to confer together over the best ways of obtaining results desired by all."

Tedious reports were barred by order of the president. These were printed and distributed and may be read by delegates at leisure and filed for future reference. The spirit of the work was presented by women speakers who with their eloquence put to shame some men notables who read their manuscripts.

The work of each of the organization's some one hundred and twenty-six activities was presented in one way or another during the six-days' sessions, with that of International Relations and the new department of the American Home spotlighted as paramount in this period of world history.

Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Sherman and other speakers said over and over, in various ways, that the citizen of tomorrow is being taught in the American home today and that what he is taught will determine the future of the nation. A note of warning was sounded against the proven activities of the Communist International, and the remedy pointed was the right teaching of what this country has to offer its people, right training of boys and girls, and a readiness to counteract evil propaganda with constructive.

Of course resolutions were passed, but there was a marked decrease in the number. "Fewer resolutions and more of them backed up with action," seemed to be the motto of the resolutions committee and the convention as a whole. There was a great deal more talk from the floor than there has ever been in a General Federation convention, according to even pioneers prone to dwell on "the good old days." A delegate's "forum" formed part of every morning and afternoon session and discussion on almost every club program was heard. Notes taken on these, summarized, and read to the convention for approval clarified many situations, permitting

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These are the Department Chairmen: ***Mrs. W. R. Alvord, American Citizenship; Mrs. George W. Plummer,*** *Applied Education;* ***Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, the American Home; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Public Welfare; Mrs. Gilbert F. Davis, Legislation. Missing from this group are Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman, Fine Arts, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, International Relations. See the last Citizen for pictures of Mrs. Winter and the President, Mrs. John D. Sherman.***

Barbara Wootton, Financier

By Eve Chappell

A WOMAN of much importance in English political and economic life is Barbara Wootton—a member of the Labor Party.

Specifically, Mrs. Wootton is a member of the research department of the Labor Party and Trades Union Congress, and on the facts and figures she assembles are based many reports, pleas and Parliamentary speeches. Finance is her specialty. So high does she rank that last year she was appointed to the Committee on the National Debt; the only woman among the fourteen members, and, moreover, a woman in the middle twenties.

Mrs. Wootton came into the labor movement by way of her study of economics; thus awakened to the many injustices of prevailing social systems, and eager to bear a hand in lessening these injustices. But she does not talk about "causes." She is a direct, clear-minded young woman who speaks simply and straightforwardly about the work in hand.

Mrs. Wootton's background is that of a scholar. Born at Cambridge in 1897, her early education was entirely in the hands of her mother, who had been a lecturer at Girton College. At the age of thirteen the young student had her first taste of school life. She entered the Perse High School for girls, where she specialized in the classics. The year between school and college was to have been spent in Germany, but the outbreak of the war prevented the carrying out of the plan. The next three years were given to the study of Greek and Latin at Girton, but her fourth year at that college was devoted to economics, in which a steadily growing interest had become all absorbing.

After graduation there followed a short period of teaching economics in Cambridge and in London, then Mrs. Wootton returned to Girton as director of work in her special subject. During her time of professional teaching and also during these last three years when she has been connected with the research department of her party, Mrs. Wootton has found hours and energy for volunteer work with the Workers' Education Association. This is a joint effort of the universities and the organizations of working men and women to promote adult education. There is nothing desultory about this system of education offered. Students must sign for a tutorial course lasting three years, and a defined amount of written work is required. In the discussion after a lecture

Elliott and Fry

Mrs. Wootton

the findings of scholars are tested by the experience of the workers, and the result is an intellectual training which need never fear the reproach of being merely academic. Of extraordinary interest to Mrs. Wootton are the classes, and she finds the working students steadfast and determined to educate themselves in the subjects of so vital importance to them. A group which recently finished the usual tutorial course of three years' duration at once plunged into the study of banking. One finds in these classes of workers students who have given twelve or even eighteen years to the study of economics, sociology, and psychology. Interesting and significant is the fact that persons from all trades are attracted to the courses.

"One of my classes had at least a dozen occupations represented," Mrs. Wootton said. "I recall a felt worker, a diamond cutter, a hair dresser, a post-office clerk, a gardener, some women office-clerks, domestic workers, and one married woman who came from her own home. Very hopeful, this variety of workers; all interested in progress and intellectual development, coming together every week for the hour of lecture and the hour of discussion. Only, in my classes, it is very little lecture, and very much discussion." One can see that it would be so. Nor does one need to be told that Mrs. Wootton's books are never on her own book-shelves. They would of course be in the hands of these avid seekers after knowledge.

A recent illness has temporarily curtailed Mrs. Wootton's activities so for the first time in years she is without a Workers' Education class. But the every-day round of work in her department speaks education among those in industry. One of the latest activities of the research department is the issuing of a monthly bulletin to be sent to all trade union members and local labor organizations in England. Mrs. Wootton said: "Perhaps it will answer some of the questions that would otherwise come to us by letter. Probably, however, it will increase rather than lessen these questions, for each case that comes to us is an individual problem, not to be met by blanket information."

The department's investigation of businesses; the ascertaining whether the profits of a business warrant the demands made on it by labor are invaluable to the unions. This is knowledge which can only be gained by experts and on it labor can rest its claims.

It is difficult to get Mrs. Wootton to speak of her own work apart from the work of the entire department. "Finance is my specialty," she said. "Whatever has to do with finance comes to me." And since most subjects lead to that significant branch or away from it, Mrs. Wootton has a record of much work. She has served on the housing, agriculture, and education advisory committees of her party. She is a frequent contributor to labor periodicals.

A very busy young woman is Barbara Wootton—busy with things that matter greatly to England.

The Workers Look at the Stars

They stand at night on the roof, the groups of industrial workers,
With arms raised high to point, and lifted, star-lit faces;
Above them shining ranks of ordered constellations,
Planets' steady glow, and dim, remote star clusters.

Look to the stars, O workers, look up, and take new courage—
Factory smokestacks are tall, but they reach not the stars in their courses,
And the devouring machine, greedy of life and living,
Cannot take from you the joy and the power of a new understanding.
Industry drawn to the stars, and stars to shine out in the workshop—
Stars to glow evermore in murky and desolate corners.

H. W. S.

From the Bryn Mawr Daisy

Where Boys May Be Boys

By Elizabeth Babcock

SUPPOSE that you were a boy of twelve and you discovered a boarding school that advised each pupil to bring a fishing rod. And suppose that on arriving at that school you were asked whether you wanted to shoe a horse, or raise chickens, or tinker in a machine shop, or saw out a ship model in a carpentry shop or run a printing press. And suppose further, that beyond the two trout streams hinted at in connection with the fishing equipment, you discovered the school to be built in the middle of two thousand acres of forest and farm land, and the village of which your dormitory was a part to be a boys' village, run and governed and managed by boys like yourself. Wouldn't you conclude that the founder of that school knew something about a reasonably interesting education for boys?

Mrs. Theodate Pope Riddle, who has planned such a school in Avon College now being built in the Connecticut hills near Farmington, has quite evidently gained her knowledge of boys at first hand; presumably in the experience involved in bringing up two adopted sons. And she believes she has discovered the reason why the average modern home and the average modern school fail to be educative in the broadest sense. In Colonial times men of self-reliance and imaginative power were developed by the tasks and projects common to the village and farm of those days and she concludes that these qualities must be induced, today, by something of the same environment. That is the reason why at Avon every boy will share in the community work of farm and forest besides being given an opportunity to choose between the various activities of a self-contained village.

Notwithstanding these extra-curriculum interests, Avon will rank as a cultural institution whose standards in formal educational matters will equal the best secondary schools of the country. In beauty of plant and structure it will undoubtedly set a standard of its own. Mrs. Riddle, who is an architect of renown and who has designed schools before, explains how from the very quarries in which the gray-brown Connecticut stone is being cut to the hand-hewn timbers, the college will be carrying out her ideals of sound workmanship and patient, imaginative design.

This is the story of an experiment in education undertaken by one of our leading women architects. Some of Mrs. Theodate Pope Riddle's houses have already been pictured in the CITIZEN. *Here is the account of a long cherished project—which opens up an absorbing subject for discussion.*

Studying her plans, one finds that the buildings—some thirty in number—are grouped about a village green, and that one—the assembly hall—is placed at the top of a sheer cliff from which miles of chequered farm land and characteristic Connecticut hillside may be viewed. A short way from the village and constructed in the same early English forms with sloping roofs and oaken beams are the stables, barns and dairies of Avon's own farm. And beyond these is the forest which is presided over by a forester and which will serve as the school's extensive laboratory of natural science.

In these buildings, distinguished by such beauty, it was easy to imagine luxurious interiors, but Mrs. Riddle laughed at the idea.

"Beauty of material and authentic design," she agreed, "but imagine the boys trooping in with muddy boots from the farm and you will see the reason for stone floors and excellently strong and simple furniture."

There is no gymnasium included in the thirty buildings of Avon. But the students will play all the games that can be played out of doors and that the Connecticut seasons encourage. A man of military experience but not in actual service will direct setting-up drills and personal and room inspection. Mrs. Riddle explained why the statutes provided for a man familiar with military discipline as athletic director. She believes that posture needs the emphasis given it in military schools as an aid to health and to mental poise and, also, as a subtle guide to the setting of standards in other and more important matters. And she holds, too, that the discipline of

Avon College, where boys can "shoe horses, raise chickens or tinker in a machine shop" and confer with their masters on academic questions. Above, a view of Tuck Lane—a part of the architectural beauty designed by Mrs. Riddle

room inspection leads to the formation of good habits. She emphasized, however, the fact that military equipment and military science and tactics were forever banned by the statutes.

In planning a school that shall prepare boys for college as well as serve as a Junior college, Mrs. Riddle has had to take into consideration the enormous pressure to conformity entailed by college entrance examinations. She expects the students will meet these requirements more readily because of the qualities encouraged by the individual projects and community work—concentration, mental alertness and perseverance—qualities that make command of a formal school program an easier matter. Also, as instruction will be by individual method which allows for time-saving in its avoidance of progression by classes, the apt pupil should be able on graduation to enter the Junior year in college. Each boy's program will be laid out and followed through conferences with his masters and for the boy who learns only through putting theories into actual operation, the activities of the village will be of inestimable value.

It would seem possible, certainly, that no boy at Avon could escape a thorough comprehension of the worker's point of view. Cut into stone over some doorway will be the sentence that the founder writes as part of the reason for this enterprise:

"ACQUAINT YOURSELVES IN YOUTH WITH HOMELY TASKS SO THAT YOU MAY BE ONE IN SPIRIT WITH THOSE WHO LABOUR."

In encouraging the Junior College, Mrs. Riddle is perfectly aware that she is running counter to much of the sentiment attached by boys to four years at their chosen college. But she maintains that the years from twelve to eighteen should be treated as an educational unit

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A Bit of History

By Carrie Chapman Catt

FOR the benefit of those who have not observed certain events, the following statement may prove useful. The International Council of Women was organized in Washington by the call of American women in the year 1888. The work of preparing that meeting was largely done by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who at the time was head of a well-known classical school for girls in Indianapolis, and Rachel Foster Avery, the daughter of the former owner of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. Susan B. Anthony was chairman of the committee. The "Council idea" was the federation of all national organizations of women in each country and the union of all national councils so formed into an International Council. In National Councils it was expected that the exchange of aims and ideals would stimulate tolerance and general information concerning the inclusive woman movement. It followed that some National Councils grew into large and influential bodies, with women of wide vision in leadership. Canada furnishes the best example. Its Council is the one great acknowledged national organization which assumed a large part of the suffrage campaign and is not afraid of other good causes.

As these National Councils admitted all kinds of women's organizations, it followed that many of them were exceedingly timid and conservative and thus the entire International Council from the beginning was a conservative, slow-moving body, as all large organizations must be, especially if they haven't a single, concentrated program. The governing principle of such groups is always a desire to hold together through avoidance of offending constituents.

In the United States the fate of the National Council depended pretty largely upon three national organizations. The first of these was the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It came into existence about the same time as the Council, and the two were babies at the same time. They did not know they were rivals, but they were. The Federation at the outset had no object beyond self-culture, although organized by women of very wide outlook. Meanwhile, the activities of the two largest groups in the National Council, namely, the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, absorbed more and more all the money they could raise and employed to the limit the energies of all their adherents. Their respective causes grew bigger and bigger, and their organizations spread farther and farther. A World's W. C. T. U. was formed, and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union made its international connections through it. In 1902 the American suffragists called a World's Suffrage Conference in Washington, and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was started. The General Federation held great biennial conventions, and more and more enlarged its program. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Suffrage Association held annual conventions of smaller delegated bodies, and the National Council faced two horns of a dilemma—it must either do a bigger thing than any of these three, or it must become a more or less passive clearing-house for its auxiliaries. It chose the latter.

The Federation, in 1916, voted to become a member of the Council, but the Council remained the anomaly of a greater being less than its component parts. The smaller organizations took charge. Meanwhile the Federation had grown into active sponsorship of conservative causes, and after the vote came it became far bolder in its advocacy of more progressive causes. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance still goes on, and half the nations of the world have enfranchised their women. The League of Women Voters "carries on" in this country, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have still a struggle to enforce prohibition, so long their aim, and internationally they dream of a dry world. The National Council therefore became more and more conservative as its largest organizations assumed bigger and bolder tasks. What its future will be is a problem on "the lap of the gods."

It should be remembered that some time before the war Socialist women called a women's meeting to precede an International Socialist convention. They demanded of their men a more active campaign for woman suffrage. The men replied that they would work with the women for woman suffrage provided Socialist women would withdraw from all "bourgeois" women's organizations, and they did. In several European countries there was a considerable defection. These women have never returned, and the International Council therefore has no "Bolshevik" boring from within—a fact which all the well-informed world should know. That our "patriots" did not know it caused them to mistake an intensely conservative body for a revolutionary red conspiracy.

At this moment the only contact conservative American women can make with conservative women of other lands is through the National and International Councils, and these Councils possess great possibilities for the future of the world, in their power to coordinate women's organizations and focus their activities. What would happen if they should, for instance, decide to major on Peace!

Mme. Homer, Singer and Mother

Mme. Homer and her eldest daughter, Louise Homer Stires

WHEN Madame Louise Homer was chosen one of "the twelve greatest," it was a tribute not only to the artist but also to the woman. Standing in the foremost rank of the world's singers, she has demonstrated in her life that a brilliant operatic career need not conflict with the united life of a happy home. Mother of six children, the oldest known to the concert public as Louise Homer Stires, and the youngest, a girl of nine, already showing musical gifts of great promise, Madame Homer has attained a fulness of life and achievement which has upheld the ideals of womanhood in this country.

Louise Homer was born in Pittsburgh, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, William Trimble Beatty. The traditions of her home, where no one even entered a theatre, were wholly opposed to professional appearances. So it was not until Madame Homer was studying in Paris, and had become convinced by her teachers that her voice, besides possessing unusual beauty and volume, was essentially dramatic, that she determined to enter the operatic world.

© A. Dupont

In one of her most famous rôles—Orfeo

The whole family was musical and even made up an informal orchestra of its own. But Louise Homer's first knowledge that she had what is termed "a voice" was when, a girl in high school, she sang *Naomi* in the Cantata of "Ruth" in her church. She had never before sung alone, but after this her voice was pronounced extraordinary. She began to study when she was fifteen, though her advice to students is to wait until seventeen before using the voice at all.

Later, after studying in Philadelphia and singing in church, Madame Homer went to Boston and there met and married Sidney Homer, the well-known composer. In the second year of their marriage they went to Paris, where, under the best masters, she entered upon a truly intensive period of study, not only of voice but of language, diction and dramatic action. Working under the strict daily supervision of

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Mr. and Mrs. Homer and four of their six children. They all love out-of-doors.

© J. S. Wooley, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

"Homeland"—on the shore of Lake George, where the Homers spend long summers

Socializing the Police

By Mina C. Van Winkle

President, International Association of Police Women

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Police Women, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.*]*

IN the field of delinquency, no other agency can excel a socialized police force in its opportunity for preventive-protective work—as Dr. Mary B. Harris, Superintendent of the new Federal Industrial Institution for Women, said before the International Association of Police Women in Conference assembled at Toronto in June, 1924. "When we have a socialized police force—and the policewomen are pointing the way—trained in the methods of the social worker, dealing not merely with acts but with individuals, seeing the forces at play and functioning powerfully as a preventive-protective agency—then, the epileptic, the socially and mentally feeble-minded, the criminally inclined degenerate and other irresponsibles in our communities will be detected before reaching the courts, brought to clinics and to the attention of agencies that can prevent them from harming themselves and others."

Modern police departments now have or are contemplating the establishment of Women's Bureaus. Where such Bureaus exist and function properly they are acting as a socializing power to the whole police force, resulting in a better and more intelligent attitude on the part of policemen toward men, women and children requiring their attention.

Problems and Functions

The police problem is at best a seriously complicated one, burdened by politicians who subvert the power of this agency to their own uses and cause corruption and the breakdown of morale in police ranks. There are those police departments that are a law unto themselves, where it is believed that the policies and practices are none of the public's business. In some departments the executive heads are most susceptible to public opinion, as reflected in the press and general criticism, because of which their policies and functions are subjected to many changes, not always for the good of the service nor the achievement of law enforcement and justice. In addition it must be remembered that the police are a part of the whole system of criminal justice steeped in the false traditions which oblige them to consider the crime instead of the criminal. It is therefore not strange that they have lagged behind other public service and that improvements have been made only after long and bitter experience; but the police are now gradually assuming a broader responsibility in the prevention of delinquency and crime.

There are, fortunately, many police departments where the administrators are upright, upstanding men who would render the most intelligent, modern police service if the public were sincerely interested in their aims and in the welfare of the community. These officials are looking to the women for support.

In such departments it is a simple matter to secure the appointment of policewomen. In order to achieve this no new machinery need be erected. Very little new equipment is essential. Telegraph, telephone, stationery, record forms and postage appropriation are all at hand. The employment of one or more policewomen in many cases entails no extra appropriation because these cities have found it difficult to maintain a full corps of policemen and there are no obstacles in their law preventing the appointment of women to existing vacancies.

Often the groups which make the demand for policewomen do not realize the necessity for selecting trained, educated women and of fixing standards for their functions. It is the duty of both the police department and of the public to see that policewomen are not only well trained and educated but, where they are to serve singly or in a small group, that they shall all be thoroughly experienced in social service and that the personnel of Bureaus in urban centers shall be of various types of training, while the administrators must be women of broad education and experience in social work. Where women of the right type have been employed, the ideal of preventive work by the police has prevailed.

Their functions in general both here and abroad have covered preventive-protective work, which includes inspection of motion-picture and other theatres, dance halls, cabarets, parks, all places of commercial recreation and public assembly; investigation and inspection of hotels, rooming-houses, public-comfort stations, etc.; service at courts, inter-city escort of women prisoners, investigations of individual and community problems, criminal investigations, handling of all sex offenses involving women and children, preparation of cases for trial, investigation and adjustment of individual cases, missing persons, and to exercise the functions of the police in all cases of women and children—to deal with all cases of lost children, fugitives from parents or guardians and with all women and children in the custody of the police for whatever cause.

As part of the equipment for this work, the best modern facilities for detention are essential. There should be a good spacious building with adequate provision for the classification of inmates and for every physical requirement, up-to-date plumbing and plenty of hot water for bathing so that inmates need not "wait for Saturday night," every opportunity for education, occupation and recreation and an outdoor playground, clinics for physical and mental examination, diagnosis and prognosis and ample appropriation for this undertaking.

With such a plan comprising a Women's Bureau fully staffed and properly equipped, communities can require of the police a service of incalculable value in the prevention of delinquency and crime and for the protection of youth.

The Duty of the Public

Colonel Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York City, in a lecture to the students at Yale University, said:

"In securing this service (Police) the public has a grave responsibility. The duty of the public toward its police force is to provide it with sound leadership; to keep informed as to how the work is being done; to insist that the policeman's welfare—physical, mental and moral—is well looked after; to demand from the force a high grade of duty; to despise and condemn dishonesty or any unworthy conduct in a policeman or one who tempts him; to be quick, cordial and generous in perceiving good police work and in giving it whole-hearted approbation. With this sort of public attitude our police forces would be regenerated; the service rendered to the community would rise higher and higher and the policemen, besides doing their work better in the old, tried, conventional paths, would reach out to new methods, would find and carry into operation means to save those who are attempting to commit crime so that besides apprehending criminals they would go a step farther and prevent crime and then, again, another long, splendid step forward and prevent people from becoming criminals."

What the American Woman Thinks

Are We a Menace?

By Ethel M. Smith

More on lobbying and the meaning of representative government. Mrs. Stokes started it in February, with a Washington letter on "Lobbying." Two numbers ago Anne V. Slattery attacked "government by post card" and Mrs. Laidlaw answered next time with her conception of representative government. In this editorial Miss Smith comments on Mrs. George Madden Martin's article, "The American Woman and Representative Government," in a recent Atlantic. Miss Smith is Legislative Secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, and well qualified to express the point of view of organized women.

THE woman voter inspires two kinds of fear. One is the fear of what she wants her government to do—a fear felt chiefly by men with special economic interests which are in conflict with women's social ideals and the kind of laws women are trying to secure to carry out those ideals. That is a simple, understandable kind of fear. But there is another kind which sees in the woman voter a menace to our form of government. The Constitution is not safe with women voting.

This fear has been so much the stock-in-trade of professional antis, superpatriots, and demagogues that it can in fact usually be discounted either as an oratorical habit or a superstition. But there are men and women in whom it has genuine existence, and in whom it must be taken seriously. It constitutes essentially the subject matter of an article by Mrs. George Madden Martin entitled "The American Woman and Representative Government," in a recent issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* and as such calls for answer.

Mrs. Martin says that organized women voters, seeking legislation, are menacing this "republican democracy of ours" because they are seeking "by indirection to overthrow its constitutional equilibrium." She says that when two million federated club women told Congressmen they wanted a certain law passed, they "not only denied legislative representation to these Congressmen's constituents, but also are directly responsible for the deterioration in character in the individual Congressman."

Here then is one woman's opinion which is a complete inversion of organized women's own idea of their citizenship, and even of representative government; an inversion so complete that I for one dare only speculate as to the fundamental concepts out of which it comes. So speculating, however, it would seem to me as if Mrs. Martin's philosophy were the pure individualism which means, for one thing, *laissez faire* alike in politics, industry, and society. "I could wish," she writes, "that we American women, when our enfranchisement arrived, had been less organized than we were . . . I could wish that we at the start of our citizenship had been a more heterogeneous mass." Hardly would a suffragist wish that!

It would also seem that Mrs. Martin's idea of representative government presupposes government either as an abstract science operating in a vacuum, or else as something rigid as a straitjacket. "Representation" for 112,000,000 people occupying half a continent in 1925 she seems to visualize as if it

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still concerned the 3,000,000 people of the thirteen coastwise communities for whom the government was framed in 1789; as if it were still operating just as when the New England town meeting could be represented by men who knew all the problems of the town, and when Delegates and Burgesses could know the problems of their states because those problems, however vital, were relatively few and simple. This "republican democracy of ours," as Mrs. Martin sees it, was founded on the assumed existence of a profession of statesmanship, employing a class of men especially gifted and specially trained in the science or art of "representing." The function of the voter, she seems to think, is merely that of the elector of candidates for office. The voter, in her conception, does not participate in councils concerning legislation or administrative measures, but leaves the elected representatives to do the thinking and "representing" as they see fit.

There are thus defined at once, then, some very essential differences between Mrs. Martin's attitude of mind and that of the organized women voters.

First, perhaps, it is the difference between cherishing theories of the past and facing facts of the present and future.

Second, it is the difference between her idea of representative government and the idea of "government of the people, for the people, by the people." Perhaps it might be called the difference between a "republican democracy" and a democratic republic.

Third, it is a difference in conception and application of the constitutional right of petition.

The fathers of the republic could hardly have foreseen the complexities of government that were to be produced by the industrial revolution, putting control of the economic life of millions of people in the hands of a few; or by the development of the newspaper, the telephone, the telegraph and the radio, concentrating control of the channels of communication, influencing public opinion at the will of a few individuals or groups, and shutting out the circulation of counteracting views or information. Yet even in the days of the fathers, there were groups or classes of people seeking rights, and laws of various kinds—making known their desires to the Delegates and Burgesses, and the members of the Continental Congress. Certainly the representative of the people must have had to depend, sometimes, for information on a given subject, upon persons more directly interested than himself. Certainly then, as now, he should have had full information on all sides of the question before he cast his vote. Certainly then, as now, the representative should have listened to those people, or to any group of them, when they petitioned him, or when they protested; and certainly those who had votes had more influence than those who had not—else why the historical demand for extension of suffrage from class to class among *men?*

It might have been fairly argued, then as now, that if the representative found himself petitioned by a large element of the voters he, like a modern Congressman, if he wanted to defeat the proposal, would have "hesitated before their demands." The question is, in a democratic republic, Should he not have hesitated? Has he the right not to take into consideration the wishes of his constituents, or any group of his constituents, when he is deciding his position on any public question?

Mrs. Martin would presumably keep the representative isolated, untouched and "untempted" by knowing what the voters want—which is a theory of rep-

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Editorially Speaking

"Clamorous Pretenders"

TWO sound reproofs to jingoes and super patriots have been delivered by the Administration within the past few weeks. The first was made by the new Attorney-General, John G. Sargent. Mr. Sargent declares for "a program of education that will establish a widespread understanding too great and too sound to be broken down by national or imperial covetousness," recognizes the inevitable interlacing of the world's interests, and says there "must be some way attainable by which our nation can share in a method of peaceful settlement of national differences. . . . But before that can be done," he says, "there will have to be eliminated from the councils either the presence or the voices of clamorous pretenders whose only contribution is to stand and declare continuously their own patriotism and decry the motives of every one who suggests, offers for consideration, something constructive."

In its reaching out toward a policy of cooperation as well as its reproof to "pretenders," the speech must be rated as deeply significant.

The President's Warning

THE other warning came from the President, addressing the graduating class of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Adequate defense he preached, but swung the emphasis on peace by negotiation, arbitration, reason. "I am not unfamiliar with the claim that if only we had a sufficient military establishment no one would ever molest us. I know of no nation in history that has ever been able to attain that position. . . . Although I believe thoroughly in adequate preparedness, what I am trying to argue is that they are not sufficient unto themselves. . . ."

And in warning to potential jingo alarmists: "I know the occasion does not now exist when those connected with our navy are justified, either directly or by inference, in asserting that other specified powers are arming against us and, by arousing national suspicion and hatred, attempting to cause us to arm against them. . . . The suggestion that any other people are harboring a hostile intent toward us is a very serious charge to make."

We recommend these sentiments heartily to those who need them. They might serve as a timely suggestion to our fleet on its coming maneuvers in the Pacific—a display which, at its best, is regrettable and can be made a thousand times worse by any more ill-judged comments on Japan.

The Oregon School Law

A GOOD omen for the outcome of the coming trial in Tennessee is the overthrow of the Oregon compulsory school law, which the United States Supreme Court has held invalid. The law, passed on popular initiative by a small majority, was aimed directly at Roman Catholic schools—the Catholic-Protestant controversy and the Klan issue apparently being very strongly emphasized in Oregon. But in the process of "getting" the Catholic schools, the law suppressed also all religious denominational schools and all private schools of every sort. This, first the Federal District Court of Oregon, and now the Supreme Court of the United States, has declared unconstitutional—un-American. Prescription as to how and where a child shall be educated; interference with the parents' right to choose the kind of mental care and training to which they shall entrust their children, is not within the state's right.

"Crime News"—the New Way

A NUMBER of papers have been experimenting with the idea of "segregation of crime news" lately, with varying results so far as the opinions of their readers are concerned. But the *Des Moines Register*, a pioneer in the movement, has announced that after several weeks of experiment it has decided to continue the policy indefinitely. Under its plan, the crime news is printed on an inside section, all together, so that the reader can find it if he wishes but doesn't have it flaunted beneath his eyes in spite of himself. *Suppression* of crime news would perhaps be dangerous in several ways. In general, it would seem that we ought to know the moral tone of our communities; and in particular, there are specific danger spots of which the public should have knowledge. But there is a world of difference between crime news and crime stories, played up to pander to and create a morbid taste. Opinion is by no means unanimously for the plan, but it has hearty approval, especially of clubwomen.

Indeed, at its Council meeting just closed, the General Federation went farther. The women voted to ask their home newspapers to make a test of the public desires by omitting any crime or divorce proceedings for a period of two weeks, and promised their support to the papers that come closest to their ideals of clean journalism. Both plans are well worth trying.

HURRAH for prospects of cheaper vacations—if you go abroad. Our Government has sent notes to all other governments proposing that visa fees on passports be abolished, by mutual arrangement. Ten dollars multiplied by as many countries as you visit may mean a good many dollars. Getting back to no fees will be a small but pleasant sign of peace.

Abolish Nixies!

WHAT is a Nixie? If you heeded the pleas and publicity sent out by the Post Office during early June, you know the answer. It is a piece of mail so incorrectly or incompletely addressed, or so improperly prepared that it can not be delivered or returned without special treatment, and it goes to the post-office hospital for a postal operation. If the operation does not prove successful, it goes on to the dead letter office. Two hundred million letters get hospital service every year, at a cost to the Government of $1,740,000. The rest of the figures the Post Office sent out in its campaign were equally shocking—100,000 letters in the mail yearly in perfectly blank envelopes, $55,000 in cash removed annually from misdirected envelopes—one item to be deducted from the huge cost to the Government of badly directed mail, but not a desirable one.

It's easy enough to make a fuss when mail is slow in delivery or when mistakes are made. This is the other side of the picture. The point of the campaign is to ask people above everything else to put their own names on the upper left-

hand corner of the envelope. The Post Office has other suggestions too—obvious ones, but it figures this is fundamental: every one knows his own address even if not that of his correspondent.

Naming the Judge

IN the last number there was a "true story" of a woman judge of a children's court and one case which was "all in the day's work" to her—the case of a young girl who had run wild and had paid with her life. We promised to tell you the name of the woman. She is Luella R. North, judge of the Children's Court of Clinton County, New York, elected two years ago in a very interesting campaign, waged on the question of a legal or a welfare court. A law had been passed making it possible for a judge of this court who was not a lawyer to be elected. Mrs. North, winning against a lawyer opponent, has the distinction of being the only non-legal judge in the state, the only woman judge of a children's court in the state, and the only woman county judge.

Such stories as the one told last month are part of the fabric of her life. Naturally, not every case calls her out of the courtroom; but whenever necessary Judge North fares forth with the Sheppard-Towner nurse of her county into any remote district. The number and the kind of such visits is eloquent of the need for Sheppard-Towner nurses as well as women juvenile judges. Little girls whose mothers sell them to men three times their age; children whose fathers swear falsely to keep them from school and put them out to work so they themselves may lie idle at home and drink and gamble away the children's earnings—heart-breaking tragedies in court and out—call for more such judges and more such nurses.

"Muster Day"

THE response to the President's veto of the project to turn Armistice Day into Defense Day has shown, as did the protests when the plan was broached, how very widespread was the objection to the idea. On his concession that July 4th may be observed as Defense Day, there is still protest on the use of a great national holiday for a military demonstration. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead write: "We feel deeply that there should be universal protest against the proposed prostitution of our great natal day, The Fourth of July, to the purpose of a national military muster. It is a profanation of the memory and the great peace and international principles of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, and opposed to the whole spirit of our observances hitherto, and to what is worthy and fitting." As a matter of fact, much of the protest goes even deeper than the day—it is against the danger of setting up in our country an institution for the glorification of military establishments; for the regular intensification of the military spirit. Great masses of the population fear an aping of what we most hated in pre-war Europe. And this does not in the least compromise their belief in adequate defense. The objection is not to having the essential preparedness, but to that stress upon it which may teach young minds to believe this is the one way to peace. We could stand Defense Day better if we were farther along with constructive peace days.

Last year Defense Day was considerably softened down from the first outline, by the wide public protest. Let it be so again, if it must be held. Let it be no more than a quiet survey of resources and testing of equipment—a "muster" to "smooth out a few rough spots" revealed by last year's test, as the General Staff suggests it shall be. Let it be free from any touch of the military display which was so characteristic of the régime overthrown in Germany. And let the President's emphasis on the desirability of making the testing voluntary, not compulsory, be heeded. Above all, let us insist on weighing very carefully the arguments for the necessity of observing such a day at any time.

Peace Maneuvers

IT is a happy thing that to offset the warlike stress of naval maneuvers in the Pacific there are to be also peace maneuvers—an Institute of Pacific Relations, non-political, and unofficial, to which all the nations bordering on the Pacific will send delegates for a "process of thinking and studying together upon the problems . . . which arise from the increasing intercourse of the peoples involved." Round tables and forum discussions will be the method of procedure; the emphasis will be upon common interests—not points of difference; upon fact-finding instead of argument, and—marvelous to record—"the conference will be conducted with a minimum of publicity." Subjects to be approached with this same wisdom will center on means of developing common interests and understanding—education that will give the countries knowledge of each other, mutually helpful social agencies, such delicate subjects as immigration, social and economic discrimination, foreign control. The Institute will be held July 1-15 in Honolulu, and before it closes the question of permanent organization will be considered. We have seen the list of delegates as it stands now—from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, China, Japan, the United States—and the names are those of college professors and presidents, ex-premiers, social workers. In the group of twenty-five from the United States are such as Ray Lyman Wilbur (chairman of the American group), Mary E. Woolley, Mary Dingman, Mrs. Parker Maddux, Paul Hutchinson, Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, Henry Churchill King, Payson G. Treat, William Allen White. In its possibilities for starting a new current of understanding and mutual trust, the Institute is one of the most hopeful forward steps taken in a long time.

No More Wild Animal Acts

A BIT of good news which we somehow failed to note but can not pass over altogether concerns animals. It is that the big circuses have quite unostentatiously decided to rule out wild animal acts. They gave four reasons, of which the first was the number of complaints received that it is cruel to force wild animals through their stunts, and the second, the objections of parents to having their children see men and women enter cages with ferocious beasts. The circus men should be warmly commended for a concession to humane claims—no one can suppose lions and tigers learn to do stunts by loving persuasion or because they want to. As far as this writer is concerned, she looks forward to the day when no wild animals will be kept prisoners in cages, no matter if children never see them in live flesh and fur.

A GERMAN woman member of the Reichstag made a speech full of fundamental truths at the International Council of Women. At its close a Scotch woman came to her and said with tears in her eyes and with voice trembling: "I lost two sons in the war and I was determined never to speak to a German again, but now that I have seen that you are a great human soul, I want to shake your hand and be your friend."—C. C. C.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS *for*
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ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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What Does the League Mean to You?

WHEN seven-year-old Helen Jean told me proudly that she "got A in cizz'nship" I inferred that in her school they were teaching what we in the League know as citizenship and naturally I was elated. A few questions failing to confirm this impression I sought additional information from her father, who explained that "cizz'nship" simply means deportment. I was not less elated and agreeably surprised, because up to this time my enterprising young relative had been distinguished chiefly for general lawlessness. In fact, in her neighborhood Helen Jean and her boon companion (male) are sometimes designated as the Wrecking Crew.

That a member of the Wrecking Crew should be so speedily transformed into an "A citizen" started a long line of thought. I like the idea of citizenship meaning daily conduct, very personal and individual, as well as one's social and political relatons to one's fellow humans who, collectively, are the school or the state.

Sometimes in these days of many community enterprises, coördinating social agencies and clearing-house groups, I think we neglect that element of our citizenship which is personal and individual. I think there is a tendency to accept the slogans and programs of organizations to which we may belong without enough consideration. This is not peculiar to women as even casual observation of the ready acceptance by their members of the easy optimism emanating from Lions, Rotarians, Kiwanians, etc., demonstrates. But it is with ourselves that we are concerned. "Cast first the beam out of thine own eye."

Is your acceptance of the program of the League of Women Voters simply taking it for granted or is it based upon intellectual conviction and emotional assent? The answer to these queries is of vital importance to you individually and of transcendent importance to the League as an organization and to all that it stands for.

Those who accept the League perfunctorily have no weapons with which to defend it when it is attacked by enemies who understand its real purpose, as its unthinking friends may not. They are the ones who become panic-stricken when it is charged that the League is socialistic and communistic, that it is engaged in efforts to secure destructive legislation, that it is a menace to the Republic and that its very existence is a danger to the Constitution.

Once in about so often such charges are to be expected. They will recur whenever the League is engaged in some particularly important endeavor. When we are conspicuously valiant in promoting education for peace, the spiderweb charts appear. When we set ourselves to the task of protecting women and children from industrial exploitation we are accused of receiving our inspiration from Soviet Russia. We are even suspected of socialistic tendencies when we stand for an eight-hour day for women workers. Our advocacy of compulsory education for children, including adequate training in citizenship, our suggestion to study unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation acts are cited as examples of League iniquity because, forsooth, an international socialistic conference, somewhere or other at some time or other, issued favorable expressions on these same questions.

Those who believe with their heads *and* their hearts (I consider the heart belief essential myself) in the program of the League of Women Voters are not stampeded by opposition, neither are they intimidated by misrepresentation. They are in a position to give reasons for the faith which is in them.

Now as "the education of citizens is the safeguard of the Republic," so is our understanding of its purpose the strength of the League. Let us get understanding that we may be able to explain the League to acquaintances and friends, to defend it on its own intrinsic merits when occasions for defense arise.

To be very trite, a satisfied customer is the best advertiser and if you are sold on the League, you can sell it to others. If you are "a satisfied customer" what would you take in exchange for the interest in life which the League gives you? Please try seriously to answer that question. What does the League mean to you?—**E. J. H.**

Facing the Immigrant Problem

THOUGH made only to the General Council and proposing no immediate action or addition to the League program, the report of Miss Frances Perkins for the Special Committee on Immigration Problems was one of the most significant of the Richmond convention. That immigration is a fundamental problem, in itself, and also in relation to many items already on the League's program, probably all League members agree, and in many states where the problem presses closely the attention of the League is inevitably drawn to it with increasing urgency. Of agreement on matters of immigration policy among the state Leagues or even of League groups within the states, there is little sign, and perhaps none is possible.

The Special Committee therefore very wisely recommends a policy of study with the aim of building up an intelligent body of opinion. Miss Perkins's report points out the opportunity for dispassionate study which is now possible. "The Committee recommends that for the present neither the Board nor the League attempt to reach any conclusion with reference to the national immigration policy as expressed by Acts of Congress. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the last Congress, although there were a number of bills introduced in regard to immigration, none of any importance were passed except a one-million-dollar appropriation for a Board of Patrol along the Mexican and Canadian Borders to prevent the smuggling of immigrants. It appears likely that Congress will not pass any more immigration legislation within the next few years, and in the meantime it is right and proper that the citizens throughout the country should be preparing themselves for an intelligent and informed point of view with

reference both to our admitting immigrants and our policy in the assimilation of immigrants."

During the past year, by taking into consultation the presidents of the state Leagues, the committee has built up a list of women in twenty states who have volunteered to undertake study as a part of an organized plan. The Committee is now perfecting a syllabus and bibliography which will form the basis for a course of study to be followed systematically by the women interested either as individuals or in groups under the supervision of the committee. The spirit in which the study will be undertaken is well shown by the statement that both reading list and syllabus are "so prepared as to bring to the attention of the readers the striking difference of opinion and conclusion which various writers and students have reached in regard to immigration. It was thought that by insisting that both sides of an argument be read, the members of the League would be in better position to reach a fair conclusion as to what was really best for this country in its future immigration policy, about which there is at present so much honest and sincere dispute."

The report describes in detail the program of immigrant education which the Rhode Island League has carried on "most intelligently and persistently" and the attention given to the problem by the Massachusetts League at schools and institutes. No announcement could promise more to the development of study of the immigration question in all the states than the one we are now privileged to make, that Miss Perkins will herself continue to serve the committee in the capacity of Chairman.

Reviewing Our Voting Habits

IN the rush of conventions, when details of many reports are often shunted to one side for the glamour of the feature event, many important, but at the time seemingly insignificant points, never gain the attention they deserve from busy calendar-crowded convention delegates.

This was quite true of the analytical review of the League's get-out-the-vote campaign. To be sure, everyone knew that the California League won the cup, after the preliminary report by Mrs. James E. Cheesman, and the subsequent presentation of the cup by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, but how many have noted the other honors and interesting conclusions which may be drawn from the official report of the League's get-out-the-vote award committee?

While the award to California was based on the fact that it had the highest percentage of increase in the vote cast for President in 1924 over the 1920 vote, from the point of actual eligible voters at the polls, it fell far behind in the list of states which have happily been designated as possessing "good voting habits." California stood twenty-fourth in the list of thirty-two states which had fifty per cent of their eligible voters at the polls last November.

To West Virginia go all honors for good voting habits. On November 4 last, 76.99 per cent of its eligible voters were recorded as participating in the presidential election. Other states on this honor roll, in the order of their voting achievements, are: Indiana, Utah, Wyoming, Rhode Island, Delaware, Iowa, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, New Jersey, Nebraska, North Dakota, New Mexico, Minnesota, Kentucky, Colorado, Nevada, South Dakota, Idaho, New York, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Connecticut, Oregon, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Washington and Vermont.

It is also interesting to find that of these thirty-two states in the good voting habit list, eighteen were west of the Mississippi and fourteen in the northern and eastern sections of the country. The fifth region of the National League is entitled to special recognition in that every state within the regional boundary, namely, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, had more than half of the eligible voters assuming their franchise rights.

Thirty-one states increased their vote in 1924, over the 1920 record, while seventeen states had decreases. It is interesting to find, however, that several states, including Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota and Ohio, which had a smaller vote in 1924, are at the same time considered in the family of "good voting habits."

Deductions may be made and explanations offered for the voting situation in each state, but, whatever the case may be, there is one outstanding lesson to be learned—the forming of good voting habits. Regularity of habit alone will bring and keep the voting percentage up to what it should be—far above the national average of 50.92 per cent attained in the November last election.

The Indian Fellowship Award

MEMBERS of the League who regard the problem of the administration of Indian affairs as one which has a very valid claim upon the attention of voting citizens will be particularly interested in the award of the first fellowship ever offered by the National League of Women Voters. The award is made to Miss Mildred Stahl and is for graduate study "of the American Indian problem, the successive policies of the Government, and the contemporary administration of Indian Affairs."

Decision was not made without the most careful consideration of papers submitted by several well-qualified applicants. Miss Stahl, to whom the award goes, is a native of Indiana and a graduate of the University of Indiana. She received her master's degree from Smith College, specializing in history, and has also done graduate work in George Washington University. Her master's thesis on the Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy is to be published in the series of Smith College Studies and indicates the gravitation of Miss Stahl's interest to subjects of public policy of present-day importance.

Miss Stahl will begin her studies under the League fellowship next September at the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government in Washington, under the supervision of the faculty of the Institute and with opportunity for consultation with representatives of the League's own Department of Efficiency in Government.

Leagues and League Work

SO many members of the New York City League attended the reception to the Municipal Assembly in the City Hall last month that the reception had to be held in the large aldermanic chamber instead of the governor's room. The Mayor gave a short address, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, who was hostess, described the efforts of the League to acquaint voters with their representatives, and to co-operate in all government proposals. She expressed the hope that women might sit as aldermen very soon.

"MOBILIZING for United States Entrance into the World Court"—a gigantic task facing members of the League of Women Voters throughout the land—was the subject discussed by Miss Josephine Schain, director of the National League's Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, at the Worcester (Massachusetts) regional conference in Whitinsville late in May.

A GROWING membership and a healthy financial condition are certainly going hand in hand in the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) League. At its recent annual meeting, when Mrs. L. C. Martin was elected president, it was announced that the League membership had increased in a year from 170 to 336, and through a plan of grading memberships the treasury was in a very satisfactory condition, a balance of over $350 being on hand to start the new year.

State League Conventions

Florida

FLORIDA League members will devote June, July and August to organization, September and October to citizenship schools in each county. Special ballot marking classes will be the attraction a month before the primary, and in October and November, the World Court drive will have the center of the stage. These are a few of the important conclusions reached at the fourth annual convention of the Florida League in Altamonte Springs last month.

It was a three-day gathering, crammed full of reports, addresses, and round-table discussions pertaining to state-wide work in the past and the needs of the future. Three addresses by women were especially interesting, one on "International Relations" by Miss Cecilia Jeffrey, of the North Carolina League, and also general secretary of the Durham Y. W. C. A.; a second on "The Workings of a Juvenile Court" by Judge Edith M. Atkinson, of Miami, the only woman juvenile court judge in her state, and a third by Miss Elizabeth Skinner on the status of state legislative measures sponsored by women. Mrs. J. B. O'Hara, president, directed all sessions, and Miss Jeffries Heinrich, secretary of the third region, brought greetings from the National League.

The convention gave approval to the board's recommendation that the departments of efficiency in government and political information be combined, and hereafter be known as the Department of Efficiency in Government and Political Information, with Mrs. D. E. Austin as chairman. Among the subjects stressed for study in the next year were absent voting, proposals which would make amending the Constitution more difficult, property rights of women, uniform marriage and divorce laws, registration and election laws, state and local courts. Publication of the *Florida Voter* will continue under the present plan of financing by the counties with special county numbers, a budget of $3,350 was adopted, and organization work will be pushed ahead under the able leadership of Mrs. John G. Leonardi.

Indiana

THE president of a city school board was chosen president of the Indiana League when the state convention met in her home town, May 6-10. Mrs. B. B. White, who is serving her second term on Terre Haute's school board (last year its only woman member, this year its president as well), was the unopposed favorite for president of the Hoosier League. The four vice-presidents elected, in the order of their ranking, are: Mrs. Ora Thompson Rose, Rensselaer; Miss Sara Lauter, Indianapolis; Mrs. J. E. Neff, South Bend; Miss Emma May, Terre Haute. Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, of Indianapolis, a former president, was chosen secretary, Mrs. Thomas Henry Mullins, Ft. Wayne, was reëlected treasurer. Miss Helen Rogers Hand, Indianapolis, was reappointed executive secretary for the fourth time.

The high light of the convention was the pledging of approximately $2,500 invested in "Good Citizenship Bonds." These "bonds," in $10 units, were sold from the convention platform in a whirlwind drive of about forty minutes. The bond revenue will finance a "bigger, better League." The goal to be reached within the next few months is $7,500.

About three hundred men and women crowded into every available space in the hall the closing night to hear Judge Florence Allen speak on "The Supreme Challenge." As usual, her every word was worth hearing. Miss Alice M. Hunt, vice-president of the Rhode Island League, was a witty and fascinating speaker when she addressed the convention on her experiences at Geneva last September when the League of Nations was in session. Other speakers with interesting messages were Mrs. William G. Hibbard, fourth regional director, and Mrs. Craig C. Miller, president of the Michigan League.

Mrs. William T. Barnes, retiring president, in her message to the convention, declared: "A League of Women Voters is as necessary to a community as a fire department. If we, the preservers of the race, are to be ready to protect our young against vicious legislation and abuse, we must be organized and prepared." She urged closer co-operation between local, state and national Leagues. To further this end, a "flying squadron" was proposed. The plan is to have state officers, with a speaker, tour the state and hold "rallies, explain League policies and promote closer acquaintance." Miss Hand's proposal to enlarge and extend the activities of the Speakers' Bureau was enthusiastically received. The convention closed with every indication that the Indiana League is on the forward march.

Missouri

THE Missouri League held its annual convention May 12-13 at Columbia, the seat of the University of Missouri and of Christian College and Stephens College, two junior colleges for women. Missouri claims the distinction of being the pioneer state in the organization of college Leagues. It was fitting, therefore, that the second day of the Convention should feature a luncheon where over a hundred college girls were present. "What the League Can Do for Us" was a symposium in which women students from four institutions participated. These young collegians "said it," and said it with youthful vigor and earnestness and a frankness that carried an unforgettable message to the minds of the older women present. The reports of programs given, and of the growth of interest on the several campuses in the responsibilities of citizenship gave promise of better things politically for the future. Nellie Lee Holt of Nebraska, herself but recently from college halls, was an appropriate leader of the symposium.

Other speakers who made interesting and valuable contributions to the program were Mrs. Harris Baldwin of Washington, D. C., chairman of living costs for the National League, who spoke on the League's Program for Welfare in Government and Dr. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan, who discussed "Types of Municipal Government." Dr. Reed's address was given at a dinner at a local hotel and was attended by a goodly number of faculty members of the University, as well as League members and townspeople. Good reports were made by the chairmen of the several departments. The adopted program of the National League was carefully presented.

The new president is Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss, a former vice-president of the Missouri League. Mrs. Moss is president-emeritus of Christian College, she was nominated for Congress in 1922 and was the first woman elected to the Columbia Board of Education. She has held numerous positions of responsibility in women's organizations and educational societies. The newly elected first vice-president is Mrs. George Gellhorn, well known in League circles, and former president of the Missouri League. Mrs. Gellhorn is now president of the St. Louis League, which has a membership of 2,850.

State League Conventions

New Jersey

THE fifth annual convention of the New Jersey League was an unqualified success. As guests of the Orange League, of which Mrs. Hedley V. Cooke is president, the delegates and friends assembled on May 14, in the beautiful home of the Orange Woman's Club, and carried out a two-day program which heartened and strengthened every member of the organization.

The outstanding events were the International Relations luncheon, when Dr. James T. Shotwell spoke to a crowded assemblage; a very interesting description of "When Is a Citizen Not a Citizen?" by Mrs. Imogene Oakley, and three Conference Dinners arranged for the local League presidents, the International Relations committee and the publicity chairmen. The publicity dinner had six representatives of newspapers and magazines, who feelingly described some of the features of League publicity. Miss Eveline Brainerd of the New York League *Weekly News* improved the occasion by contributing her usual wit and wisdom.

The evening meeting—following the dinners—included a reconstruction and adoption of the state League's Constitution and an able address by Miss Ruth Morgan, third vice-president of the National League.

Finance loomed in large letters on the second day. Under the guiding hand of Miss M. Louise Griffith, assistant treasurer of the National League, who was the guest of honor, pledging was made a pleasure, and the total secured was $2,260. Mrs. Henry C. White, a director, ingeniously built up a flag, where the stripes stood for one hundred dollars, and the stars for twenty-five dollars. When she finished, every stripe was taken and nearly all the stars.

The election which followed resulted in the unanimous choice of Mrs. Charles G. Davis to succeed Mrs. Harriman N. Simmons, whose two-year term had expired. Mrs. Simmons was presented with a beautiful turquoise matrix brooch as a loving tribute to her splendid administration. Other officers chosen include Mrs. H. N. Simmons, of Elizabeth, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Loren H. Rockwell of Westfield, recording secretary; Mrs. Theodore Pellens, of Montclair, treasurer. Nine vice-presidents were elected, as well as eight directors, half of them for one-year terms, and the other half for two years.

Virginia

SEVEN out of the ten Congressional districts were represented at the fifth annual convention of the Virginia League in Roanoke last month. The feature of the first afternoon's session was the "Kaleidoscope of the National Convention," with special emphasis on the New Voters Section. That part of the program was led by Mrs. Gertrude H. Boatwright of Virginia College, one of the first educational institutions in the State to form a college League of Women Voters. Virginia College had sent two delegates to the national convention, and these two young women, Miss Velva Croft and Miss Sarah Lou Dille, came with ably prepared reports. The Junior and Senior Classes from Virginia College attended the convention in a body.

A program of standards was adopted and five measures selected for an active program of legislation for 1926, namely, ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, the placing of full-time members on the State Tax Commission, the creation of District Farms for Convicted Misdeameanants, adequate appropriations for the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Health including full provision to meet Federal Aid under the Maternity and Infancy Act, for the Women's Department of the Bureau of Labor, and for the Social Hygiene work of the State Board of Health and joint guardianship of children. The finance session was cheered by the announcement that $2,000 of the state budget was already pledged at the national gala finance luncheon, with $380 pledged for local League budgets. A $5,000 budget was adopted.

Miss Clark made the president's address under the general title of "The Four Points of the League." Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg, first vice-president, who had just returned from Europe after a visit to her distinguished niece, Lady Astor, was one of the speakers at the Saturday evening dinner. Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, as former chairman of the National League's Committee on Living Costs, spoke on Muscle Shoals.

Three new officers and a number of directors were elected. Miss Roberta Wellford of the University of Virginia, who in the first year of the League's existence organized some twenty-five local Leagues, and has since served as chairman of the committee on International Co-operation, was elected president. Mrs. C. E. Townsend of Norfolk was elected second vice-president, and Mrs. John T. Lewis of Hanover County was elected treasurer. Owing to the fact that she is not well, Miss Wellford feels that she can not accept the office of president and Mrs. John H. Lewis, first vice-president, becomes the head of the League.

West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA Convention, May 15 and 16, in Fairmont, was marked by several features: an address by the National president, Miss Sherwin, on "Five Years of Conscious Citizenship," and speeches by delegates from the West Virginia University League, by Miss Ada Barnett on the Child Labor Amendment, and Miss Frances Zimmerman on "Organizing a Finance Campaign."

Friday afternoon was devoted to the Background of the Program, with speakers from West Virginia University and Fairmont State Normal faculties, and Saturday afternoon to "Public Office as an Opportunity for Service," with League women, from a member of a school board to a state legislator, urging the women not to run *from* office.

Morning sessions were given to reports and business and to discussion of the program of work; the cost, methods and value of the Sheppard-Towner demonstrations vying with municipal home rule in interest. Concentration on organization and finance, and citizenship schools, as recommended by the Board, was adopted by the covention for the 1925-26 program of work, as was a budget of $4,790, toward which $1,075 was pledged.

Officers elected were: President, Dr. Harriet Jones, Glendale; first vice-president, Mrs. A. W. Paull, Wheeling; second vice-president, Mrs. E. S. McCollough, Fairmont; third vice-president, Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, Fairmont; secretary, Ethel Jane Davis, Clarksburg; treasurer, Mrs. Charles E. Carrigan, Glendale; directors, Mrs. Lewis McC. Steenrod, Wheeling; Mrs. G. P. Boomsliter, Morgantown; Mrs. Olandus West, Clarksburg; Mrs. William F. Beatty, Parkersburg; Mrs. P. W. Poff, Bluefield; Miss Christine Goffey, Charleston. Mrs. Boomsliter, the retiring president, will continue to edit the West Virginia *Woman Voter*. Seven members of the board are, or have been, local presidents.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

New York's Alderwoman?

Mrs. John T. Pratt, of the Fifteenth Assembly District of New York—the so-called "silk stocking" district—has been nominated by that district for the Board of Aldermen, to fill a vacancy—and nomination practically means election. This will make Mrs. Pratt the first "alderwoman" in New York. In accepting the nomination, Mrs. Pratt pledged all her enthusiasm to bring about a clean administration and better political conditions in the city. Mrs. Pratt combines social and political leadership. She was a delegate to the last national Republican Convention, and is prominent in a number of public activities.

Family Endowment

We mentioned that the interesting subject of Family Endowment, discussed by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale in the CITIZEN for May 2, is highly controversial. It proved so controversial among Englishwomen that Dame Millicent G. Fawcett resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the *Woman's Leader* because of the adoption by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Family Allowance as part of its general program. The *Woman's Leader*, while not the organ of the National Union, is based on the same political policy, and Dame Millicent dissents from the principle of Family Endowment because she believes the general effect "would be to relieve parents of the legal obligation to maintain their children." It is a friendly difference of opinion, but definite. Mrs. Oliver Strachey is to take Dame Millicent's place.

Sweet Briar's President

Dr. Meta Glass, assistant professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia University, New York, has been elected president of Sweet Briar College, Virginia. Dr. Glass is a sister of Senator Carter Glass.

Colleges of the Near East

Two million, five hundred thousand dollars is the sum which the Fund for Near East Colleges hopes to raise. With this money Robert College at Constantinople, the American University of Beirut, the Constantinople Woman's College, International College of Smyrna and Sofia American Schools hope to meet expenses for the next five years. All of these colleges have done splendid work. The Constantinople Woman's College, which was founded by Dr. Mary Mills Patrick in 1890, has contributed greatly to the emancipation of women, taking a pioneer stand in offering women courses in business, agriculture, home economics, social service and the practical arts. These large international student bodies, through mingling and mutual understanding of many races, have become a potent influence for peace.

CALENDAR

World Convention of the W. C. T. U., Edinburgh, Scotland—June 19-24.

Fourth Annual Working Conference on Health Education, called by the American Child Health Association, Chicago, Illinois—June 22-26.

June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, Camp Tamiment, near Bushkill, Pennsylvania—June 25-28. The subject will be the Struggle for Public Ownership in America.

Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the National Education Association, Indianapolis, Indiana—June 28 to July 4.

Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Library Association, Seattle, Washington—July 6-11.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, in charge of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

World Federation of Education Associations, Edinburgh, Scotland—July 20-28.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Home Economics Association, San Francisco, California—August 1-6.

Miss Arnadottir

From the Top of the World

THREE women from Iceland are among the delegations of Norsewomen who have just celebrated the Norse Centennial in Minnesota—all the way from the top of the world. One is a business woman, of fourteen years' good and high standing in Reykjavik—Mrs. Krintin B. Simonarson. One—Miss Inga Larusdottir, yellow-haired and pink-and-white as a fictional Norsewoman is expected to be, is a vice-member of Parliament. Which means being an understudy, since M. P.'s in Iceland are elected for a term of twelve years and in the natural course of events a vice-member stands some chance of taking office. The third, Holmfridur Arnadottir, is curator of a famous Art Museum in Iceland, and for several years before that she taught Icelandic language and literature at Columbia University. Which accounted for the bobbed hair, we discovered by the Question Direct, bobbing not being common in Iceland. As a young girl Miss Arnadottir (that word "dottir" by the way means, as it sounds, "daughter") had a peculiarity—she wanted to study. There was no university open to women then in Iceland, though there is now, so she went to Denmark, and after that came to Columbia for her M. A. The Art Museum of which she is now curator is that of a famous Icelandic sculptor, Einar Jonsson.

Iceland boasts a woman member of the Upper House, Ingeborg Bjarnsson, whose story we told shortly after her election, and grants equal rights to women and men in all offices and equality of voting at the age of twenty-three.

Australia's Election

At the election held last month in West Australia, Miss May Holman was elected to Parliament—the second woman south of the equator to enter a parliament. (Mrs. Cowan, also of West Australia, was the first.) Miss Holman is a Labor woman, representing a coal mining constituency. Her father was at one time member of Parliament and Labor Secretary, and Miss Holman ran for office shortly after his death. Six Labor men stood against her. Miss Holman is about thirty, and was at one time secretary and typist to the Trades Hall, which is the central Labor organization.

Chile's First

The *International Woman Suffrage Alliance News Service* tells us that Señorita Jovita Valenzuela, of Chile, has been appointed by the Minister of Justice to the Juzgado de Letres of Valdivia—which, translated, means, a post in a Law Court; and the *News Service* goes on to say that it is the first time a woman has served in a Chilean Law Court.

Mrs. Maddux

Edith Walker Maddux, of San Francisco, who is now a member of the City Planning Commission, has been named one of the twenty-five delegates from the United States to the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held in Honolulu July 1 to 15. Mrs. Maddux was formerly president of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League of Women Voters.

A Business Pioneer

Mrs. Mary A. Saunders

"TO the Pioneer Typewriting Operator, from the Pioneer Manufacturer, 1875-1905" —it is a little sentence, but it meant a great deal to Mrs. Mary A. Saunders, and still means a great deal to the millions of girls who are independent through the click of a machine. But we are getting ahead of our story.

Mary A. Saunders, who was then known as Mary A. Percy, was educated along musical lines. She graduated from Normal College at the age when a great many of the present-day girls are just entering. She taught, and then she married. Her husband died shortly after, and it is from this point that her life as a pioneer becomes interesting to us.

It began with a sentence in a newspaper — "A bright, educated woman wanted to take a remunerative and pleasant position. Musician preferred" —together with the necessity of supporting and educating a young daughter. The remunerative position was with the Remington Company; the work, demonstrating a new machine which was to revolutionize business. Mrs. Saunders caught the vision of what a typewriter could do for business, traveled from city to city overcoming all obstacles, and placing the typewriter upon the market. It was she who worked out the keyboard which has since been standardized for all machines.

Taking her daughter with her, she eventually sailed for Europe to introduce the wonder of the age. For a year she fought opposition, demonstrating speed and efficiency, establishing a free school of typing, doing everything to awaken the British to the invention. And of course she succeeded.

After her return—this was in 1893—she gave up business because of ill health, but in 1898 she was back in the harness, this time with the Audubon Societies. Nineteen hundred and five marked the thirtieth anniversary of her entrance into business with the typewriter company, and in commemoration the company gave her a gold watch inscribed with our opening sentence. In 1906 she retired from business altogether.

Up to the time of her death (April of this year) at the age of seventy-six, Mrs. Saunders remained active in political and civic work. She was a member of the League for Political Education, worked for the enfranchisement of women, traveled extensively and kept up her music. Attractive, with a radiant smile, and a keen mind, this pioneer business woman left many friends who are happier for having known her, and an army of independent women, who, even though they know it not, owe their independence in good part to her.

We Mothers Know

By John Drinkwater

"Peace," they have said.
  Though the sad profit of our pain
    We grieve till time is gone,
  We shall not learn to build again
    The bricks of Babylon—
Our sons are dead.

Stilled are the guns.
  Good-will, they say, shall heal, shall bless
    The lands now, year by year,
  But though the merciful possess
    The earth, they shall not hear
Our little sons.

They were our friends;
  Our thought, our breath, our blood we gave
    To make them so;
  They bought us peace, and in the grave
    Is all the peace they know,
To make amends.

Leaders and lords,
  Who in your pride decree that thus
    Or thus shall scores be paid,
  An age is building when with us
    Your reckoning shall be made,
Who have no swords.

We mothers know;
  By the world's hearths we sit and dream;
    Again we watch them die;
  They willed the peace that you blaspheme,
    And, though you still deny,
It shall be so.

—*The Graphic* (London)

City Housekeeping

By Mrs. Abbie Helms

Mrs. Manning

"IT'S just about the same as housekeeping, only more so."

That is the summing-up of her job by Emma H. Manning, only councilwoman in the State of Wisconsin. While she talked she was deftly placing a wriggling baby on the scales and inscribing its weight on a chart—decidedly housekeeping. The scene was the Health Clinic held every two weeks at the City Hall, Janesville, under the auspices of the municipal health officials, and Mrs. Manning, as head of the public health committee in the city council, was a volunteer worker for this event.

Mrs. Manning was elected one of seven members to serve on the city council in April, 1923, when the women of Janesville, tired of politics in city government, headed a reform movement, and by a decisive vote instituted the City Manager form of government. Her term was for one year, but in April, '24, she was reëlected to the office by a much larger vote than in the preceding year.

She likes her job—which means, among other things, that she likes to be busy, for she is called on continually for all kinds of things. Sometimes it is to tell an irate citizen why the ditch for service pipes in front of his house is not immediately filled up, and sometimes to answer complaints concerning the depredations of small boys on Hallowe'en. She is even expected by some of her constituency to run an employment agency and to hunt up jobs for the needy. It is an interesting fact that she has more of these demands upon her time than most of the council, apparently because she is a woman, and it is easier for a woman to tell her troubles to a woman. But to all she gives courteous answers, and always she investigates the cause of the trouble relentlessly. There is no use in a department officer's saying "I don't know", in answer to a query from Mrs. Manning, because he is asked again and again until he finds the answer and remedies the difficulty. Women have the same problems to tackle in managing their homes, and their method is to keep everlastingly at it, until the thing is done.

This experiment in City Management is non-partisan and non-sectarian. The councilmen are elected from the whole city, and serve without pay. The women of the city, who started the plan and elected Mrs. Manning, are solidly behind her in her work. By their efforts, under the auspices of the local League of Women Voters, a house to house canvass of the city was made previous to the presidential election and the vote was increased from 5,588 in 1920 to 7,488 in 1924.

"There is a distinct difference in the sexes, in their attitude on civic problems", Mrs. Manning asserts, "and both are needed in looking out for the public welfare. Men have largely the financial viewpoint, with the thought only of the money involved, and women have the heart interest, especially in relation to women and children. Both working together would give the balance needed to an unbiased consideration of the problems involved."

The whole experience of serving as a councilwoman for a city of 20,000 persons, while a bit strenuous, is broadening and very much worth while in Mrs. Manning's estimation. She strongly recommends women whose time and strength will permit, to engage in similar work, so that their influence and judgment may be felt in the conduct of city business. Mrs. Manning, besides her work in the council, is interested in club activities, in the League of Women Voters, and many other lines of com-

munity effort. But none of these is allowed to interfere with the management of her home, in which there are a husband and two children.

Mrs. Lee Joseph

Mrs. Lee Joseph, past president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, is now directing the work of organization for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in Oklahoma and Texas. She is also a member of the National Board of Directors of the Association, and a member of the National Speakers' Bureau.

Mme. Homer

(*Continued from page* 13)

her teachers, she was rewarded by being able to make her début in less than two years, as *Leonore* in "La Favorita," one of the most difficult contralto rôles.

Her début was made during the important summer season at Vichy, where she sang with leading singers from the great opera houses of Europe, and was at once hailed as a new star on the horizon. From the beginning, Madame Homer took her position as leading contralto, singing *Dalila, Amneris, Ortrud* and many of the rôles with which she has been identified during her subsequent career.

After her season at Vichy, Madame Homer sang the winter season in Angers, the spring season at Covent Garden and the following winter at "La Monnaie" in Brussels. After a second season in London, she returned to America to enter upon her long and brilliant career at the Metropolitan.

Many and varied are the notable performances Madame Homer has sung during these years, but perhaps none made a deeper impression than her *Orfeo*. Her interpretation of this great rôle has been, by many, considered unsurpassed.

She remained at the Metropolitan until 1919. Since then, she has devoted herself almost wholly to the concert field in which she has always been an eminent figure and which brings her into close relation with a very wide public. (Incidentally, one group on her concert programs is always her husband's songs.) These last three seasons she has also sung a number of "guest performances" with the Chicago Opera, singing *Azucena, Amneris, Dalila* and the *Mother* in "The Prophet."

There are long intervals between seasons, and then it is that the family are together either in New York or at their beloved "Homeland," on the shores of Lake George, where they go early in the spring and linger into the late autumn. Here Madame Homer has one studio on the lake, one deep in the pines; and, in fact, all the family have studios of their own.

A Passport Protest

The following heartfelt and gallant communication recently arrived on our desk, and we feel it is our duty to broadcast it. Secretary Kellogg please note:

MID-ATLANTIC
May 13, 1925

Dear Miss Dingbats:

I RISE as a good, though humble, American citizen to protest against the archaic attitude of our Government toward the freedom of women.

I have a wife who for years has been foremost in every effort leading toward the advancement of women. Were I to recite the titles alone of the various offices and activities which she has ennobled by her support the mere list would extend beyond the limits of your largest page.

We recently, and in consideration of her health, arranged for a trip abroad.

It was necessary of course to make application for passports, and to have photographs taken.

After a week's delay the passport was returned to my address from Washington, in the shape of a handsomely bound volume of four pages.

Upon the first or title page appeared me—my portrait, the annals of my birth and life, a profuse description of my more attractive characteristics, and the lists of my residences, places of business, together with a concise expression of my patriotic beliefs and intentions. The whole illustrated, embellished, illuminated and rubricated with decorative art of a rich but tasteful design.

I thus worthily and impressively

occupied the whole of page one in its entirety.

And my wife—that proud, dignified and accomplished creature? On the left-hand corner of page four—following an interlude of two wasted blank pages—appeared a half photograph, rudely torn off beneath her chin, with the bridge of her aristocratic nose defaced by an embossed government stamp.

And under the printed heading of "Amendments and Extensions"!

Is this, I ask of you, the boasted liberty and equality conferred on the womanhood of America by a democratic nation?

Or if not—what is it?

(Signed) A patriotic but disgruntled Citizen.

Are We a Menace?

(*Continued from page* 15)

resentative government with which we should not all agree. Even as a theory, however, many of us see it differently in its application to present-day facts.

Some of which facts are these: Women were enfranchised after men had been governing this republic for 130 years. That is long enough for men's public habits to become fixed, and their political practices to be more or less firmly embedded in any governmental system. So the woman voter arrived on the scene with a set of political facts and conditions already made. She has consequently to deal with things as she finds them, and among the things she finds are a lot of organized groups in control of local and state governments and political parties, and dominant in the national government itself. She recognizes some of these groups as the enemies of the public good, and she knows that selfish minorities are always active. They are people, moreover, to whom representatives in the legislatures and in Congress pay heed, because (1) the representatives know what these groups want, (2) they do not always know what other groups want, and (3) the active groups have votes and will cast them either for or against their representatives who are on the ticket at election time, whereas the inactive groups may not vote at all.

Now there, whether we like it or not, is a condition to be dealt with. The only way to offset an active minority is to set up counter activity by a similar or greater number. Women, if they expect to participate in government, must be articulate and active. In this day and age they can only accomplish this by organization. And articulate, active groups or organizations can not be effective participants in government unless they express their beliefs and desires, as voters, to the representatives they elect—a thing they may do by personal interview, by mail and telegraph, or through their own chosen spokeswomen, commissioned by them for the purpose.

But that is "lobbying." And Mrs. Martin says, "We have here both a moral and a political crime. We are tempting the Congressman to do evil in violating his own sense of right and

wrong; and we are denying to his constituents their political rights."

We say, of course, that we are doing nothing of either kind. The Congressman is entitled to know what we want—how else can he represent us? And since he is our elected representative, we have a right to his consideration both of our cause and of our voting power. Why fool ourselves with the idea that he would listen to our arguments if we did not have any voting power? Generations of experience have taught us better than that.

As to his constituents who, according to Mrs. Martin, are "denied their political rights," we can hardly take that seriously. His other constituents can do just what we are doing. They can tell their representative what they want. They can organize against us if they disagree with us, and put in an opposing petition. If they don't want to do that—well, the fact that they do not exercise their rights is hardly a reason why we should not exercise ours.

For what we are doing is exercising our constitutional right of petition for the attainment of measures we believe necessary to good government. If our representative is familiar with the subject matter, he has perhaps his own views already. If he agrees with us, our views will reinforce his position. If he disagrees, and if his views are not sufficiently able-bodied to withstand the temptation that lies in a knowledge of ours, that is certainly not our responsibility. It ought not to be necessary to wrap a public man's convictions in the cotton wool of ignorance to protect him from temptation.

Mrs. Martin is right in saying that organized women have set up a new definition, a new standard for the "lobby." The word, like the word politics, is malodorous, because of what some men have made of it, and we would welcome a new name for it. But we contend that citizenship does not stop with the mere functioning of voters as electors of candidates, it requires the understanding participation in public questions by intelligent presentation of the views of the voters to their elected representatives. If self-government means anything, it is the will of the people, rather than the judgment of one man, that should prevail. And "lobbying," the expression to the elected representative of his constituents' views or desires on a public question, can be entirely ethical. It *is* ethical as women, typically, do it. Until a better means is found, it seems a necessary process in the registration of the women voters' will in government.

This is the day of organization, of collectivism, in contrast with the day of individualism and *laissez faire*, when the world was smaller and life less complicated. Organization is what makes industry efficient, it is what makes churches efficient. It is what makes government possible. For women to fail to organize and then through their organizations to express their interest and their views on governmental questions, would be both stupid and unfortunate for the public welfare. There is a common denominator of womanhood which makes women's point of view vital to good government and which women as citizens are not only entitled but obligated to express. Whatever the demands of Mrs. Martin's "republican democracy," we believe that a democratic republic should be governed by the expressed will of its citizens *on public questions as well as in the choice of candidates for office.*

The Bookshelf

By E. O. G.

A PERFECT confidence in one's fellow men gives a certain confidence in one's self, and that confidence in the whole world leads to many interesting experiences, even though it may bring upon its possessor the accusation of conceit, intrusiveness and other undesirable qualities. Edward Bok is possessed of great trust in the friendship of the world, and what it brought him he has already told in part in "The Americanization of Edward Bok." He has now added to our knowledge of and to our affection for him in what he calls "some short and simple annals of the road," a volume entitled *"Twice Thirty."*

When Bok was a very young man, he once asked Henry Ward Beecher when wisdom came, and Beecher replied, "At sixty. Not before. Then if you have listened intently and lived carefully, and learned from living, you have stored up a background of wisdom from which you begin to draw for ripe and correct decision."

At "twice thirty" Mr. Bok is giving us the harvest of his ripe years. The new book is far more personal than the earlier volume. In it he indulges in the sermonizing, reflections, and experiences too informal for a biography written in the third person. The result is a book of delightful and valuable reminiscences.

Mr. Bok's connection with *The Ladies' Home Journal* was doubtless the subconscious stimulus that led to the reading of *"Mrs. Mason's Daughters"* immediately after enjoying his experiences. The lot of women in the world is a hard one, and that of the four women described by Mathilde Eiker is unusually joyless. The fact that they are so real to us and our sympathy, therefore so great, is no doubt the reason for the impression of gloom. The conversation in the Mason family circle presided over by the platitudinous Mrs. Mason might have been a transcription from life.

Mrs. Mason was fixed in her ways and point of view. Fernanda, the eldest daughter, taught school and poured out her inmost self in unpublished poetry that was the expression of a thwarted creative instinct and of rebellion against her dull and iron-bound life. Pauline, tied to an office, had a yearning for service—and was needed by no one. She, as well as her sister, suffered from suppressed sex. Bette, the youngest and prettiest, bore five children in rapid succession, and proved her efficiency by the way she got her doctors' bills reduced and boiled bottles and fixed formulae for the infants.

The war and the death of Mrs. Mason upheaved the lives of all three sisters, and very cleverly has the author

Wood cut by Bertrand Zadig

One who knows the novels of Ellen Glasgow knows much of the life of a Southern city since the days before the Civil War to the present. Richmond-born and bred, Miss Glasgow has made her city and her South live. The early dark days, the brave struggles, the dawning prosperity, the new splendor; a South first gay, then tragic, then gay again.

Success came early to Ellen Glasgow. Her first novel, "The Descendant," was published when she was only eighteen, and without the usual heartbreak and disappointment her other novels followed at almost regular two-year intervals—"The Battleground," "The Deliverance," "The Ancient Law," etc., and (the latest) "Barren Ground." Miss Glasgow is the mistress of an exquisite old Southern home, filled with books and beauty, on Richmond's Main Street. She is vital, active, alert to all modern life.

shown the changes with that simplicity of style that says so much. Bette, using her personal charm to get what she wanted from the men who could give it to her, is a vivid contrast to poor unattractive Pauline and her abortive attempts to lure the young minister into giving her merely a second glance, or to downright Fernanda, who saw what she was doing and shouldered the consequences of her own actions. A noteworthy feature of Mathilde Eiker's novel is the impression of actuality it gives not only of the characters but of background—church and ivied walls, and the dreadful San Sebastian Apartments.

In these days when every paper has its comment on Fosdick and the Baptists, or an echo of the Fundamentalist and Modernist discussion, books on Christ and Christianity are timely. Mary Austin has given us a revision of her book "The Man Jesus" with additional chapters on Christ as a genius and a mystic, under the title, *"A Small Town Man."* Her vision of Jesus is as the Occidental mystic whose mysticism is toward the mastery of life rather than the evasion of it. She shows a man who is still for all personal exigencies "the best exemplar of a man working harmoniously with his destiny, refusing nothing, repenting nothing, losing no ground."

All those not engaged in writing their own lives or publishing the family letters, seem to be engaged in making copy of Abraham Lincoln. One of the latest to do so is Honoré Willsie Morrow, who gives her version of an old story in *"The Lost Speech of Abraham Lincoln."* At Bloomington, Illinois, in 1856 an attempt was being made to unite the Republican party. Factional quarrels had brought matters to a standstill. Then Lincoln made his legendary speech, so enthralling and emotion-compelling that no one in the audience thought to set it down. Mrs. Morrow has woven in the romance of a young politician and has told the story of the living beings with whom the book deals, simply and sincerely.

IT is an interesting business philosophy which Edward A. Filene of Boston, one of the most successful merchants in the country, gives in *"The Way Out,"* together with his forecast of the next development of the business world. Mr. Filene believes that increased competition in business will result in huge combinations, with mass production and mass distribution, and that this, together with the elimination of waste, which will be forced on the business world, will result in shorter hours and higher wages for working men, with lower prices and a higher standard of living for everybody. With this will come increased participation by workmen in the management of business. "It is inevitable," says Mr. Filene, "when men are told in every political campaign that they are sovereign citizens with a right to a voice in the conduct of public affairs, that sooner or later they should demand a voice in the conduct of the affairs of their workshops."

He foresees that the United States will be forced into cooperation with Europe, because "it is impossible to maintain a prosperous America and a poverty-stricken Europe." The United States refused to cooperate, "because we said we did not want Europe dictating to us, but Europe is dictating to us now, in spite of ourselves, far more than if we were sitting in her councils of reconstruction."

An interesting part of his theory is that a successful business man instead of retiring with a fortune, either to amuse himself or to engage in some public work, should regard his business as a public service and find in it all the adventure and renown that the most successful public career could give.—G. F. B.

Twice Thirty, Scribner, 1925. $4.50.

Mrs. Mason's Daughters, Macmillan, 1925. $2.50.

A Small Town Man, Harper's, 1925. $2.00.

The Lost Speech of Abraham Lincoln, Stokes, 1925. $1.00.

The Way Out, Doubleday, Page, 1925. $2.50.

Clubwomen

(*Continued from page* 9)

delegates to go back to their homes and their clubs with definite ideas to be put into effect.

There was marvelous music, brought to the convention by Mr. and Mrs. Marx Oberndorfer of Chicago and their galaxy of opera stars, Charles Norman Granville, Senta Erd, Themy Georgi, Sophie Brandt; and the great pianist, Axel Skjerne. There were flowers, and color and life and beauty and a magnificent banquet; handsome and simple gowns; there were luncheons, breakfasts and dinners; exhibits of various kinds; but mostly there was hard work and an earnest desire to do it well.

Opening day brought reports of national chairmen, and addresses upon the Legislation, Press and Publicity and Public Welfare sub-divisions, with Mrs. Gilbert Davis, Genevieve Parkhurst, Lessie Stringfellow Read, Maggie W. Barry, Lida Hafford, Mrs. W. M. Miller and Dr. C. P. Emerson, speakers. After a great program on the American Home, presided over by Mrs. Barry, there were sessions devoted to American citizenship in charge of Mrs. W. R. Alvord, with Oswald Ryan as chief speaker. One whole evening was devoted to the department of Education, with Mrs. G. W. Plummer and Dr. Caroline Hedger as program features. Time was given to foreign clubs, with Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, foreign correspondent, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter each telling something of "the Federation's far-flung line," its arms reaching over the sea to eighteen foreign countries where women are working, reports showed, for much the same things that American women are working for, and in much the same way, but looking to America for leadership.

"If there is a next war, upon America's shoulders rests the responsibility," Mrs. Winter declared, urging that this nation can no longer isolate itself from the business of the world.

The gospel of beauty and its interpretation was wonderfully pled by Lorado Taft, the great sculptor, in the closing session, and the delegates went home with much to think about, with a definite program of work mapped out.

The Short History of Suffrage—in the next number.

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with a greater degree of friendliness and a better understanding of home and world problems.

In their resolutions the women declared for peace with security; for conservation of the great parkways of this country; for eventual resubmission of the child labor amendment and at present an educational campaign in the states that will reveal the need of protection of childhood; for an educational campaign; for a uniform marriage and divorce bill; for a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet; for a women's police bureau at Washington; for a dignified title for the woman in the home who does all the work of the family and who is still listed in the United States census as "having no occupation"; for clean journals and support of these journals; for Government acquirement of Mammoth Cave. They reaffirmed faith in the Fess bill and the work of the Smith-Towner bill, they pledged themselves anew to their government and their homes; they decried the work of revolutionists, who would so radically overthrow the present none too perfect order for one less perfect; they gave their allegiance to their flag. They adopted this as a creed:

"We believe in preparedness that will preserve our national security and dignity. We do not agree with those pacifists who would destroy the fundamental necessities of defense—nor with those militarists who believe that we can ever secure peace by overpowering armament. We are not unmindful of the insidious propaganda of the war-makers.

"We will do our utmost to counteract the effect of such propaganda. We will do everything in our power to bring about world peace. We know of no one thing that will insure nations against war. We do know of several that are necessary if nations are ever to be insured against war—the creation of safeguards for those who trust in the peaceful settlement of their disputes, thus creating a feeling of safety in place of fear, a working plan for the adjustment of international differences—ideals of peace and the application of law to lessen our present emphasis on brute force—and the development of a basic peace character in nations as well as in individuals by building up good-will.

"Our honest conviction is that the world may be saved from another war if we go about it at once with open mind, rationally and understandingly. We know that we must work with all our hearts and souls for world peace—a just and honorable peace with security for each nation to develop its own civilization. This issue is a real issue in every country and our own responsibility is in proportion to our power.

"The women of America of this generation can not escape from their share of the responsibility."

Our Wasted Fruit

(*Continued from page* 8)

shipped during an entire season before. Demand at profitable prices could not equal the supply. Moreover, there was heavy competition from a big crop of California cantaloupes that rivaled peaches as a breakfast fruit and from a big crop of their own Georgia watermelons that rivaled the peaches as a dessert.

Last year, for the first time, the state had the benefit on a large scale of the new shipping point inspection service offered during the past few years by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the states. Over a hundred inspectors worked in the state and over 8,000 carloads were inspected before shipment. Many more undersized, overripe and otherwise undesirable peaches were thrown out as a result of this service than ever before. They would not have brought enough to pay freight charges and would have injured the market for the good peaches. Both shippers in the orchards and dealers in the markets commended the results and are enthusiastic for the continuance of the service.

The inspectors have no police power. They offer service in the true sense of the word. Although their work is at the car-door, this first year they did much educational and demonstration work at

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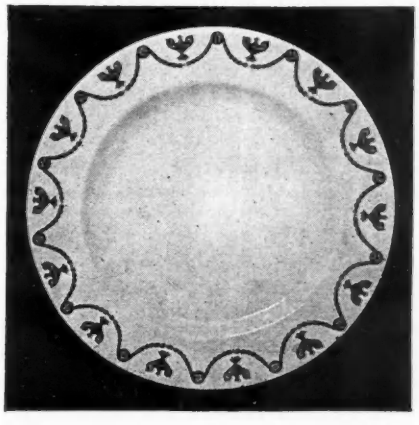

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the growers' packing houses, showing them how to improve their grading processes and how to improve their packs. Each year under inspection should see increased improvement in shipping only high-class fruit.

For standardization is one of the needs of the peach industry. Successful advertising to increase consumption must be based on a standardized, reliable product and pack. And to secure this, further organization is needed among the growers. They have the exchange but it does not embrace a large enough percentage of the growers.

And with standardization comes the question of disposing of the poorer classes of peaches. As yet there is limited production of peach by-products like jams and marmalades. The off-grade and cull peaches are almost a total loss. Experimental work needs to be done to determine the possibilities of profit in a peach by-products industry in Georgia.

Turning now to the city end, we come to the consumer—the housekeeper with her concern over the price she pays for peaches, while at the same time bushels and bushels of them are rotting on the trees in Georgia. If they are spoiling for a market why aren't prices at least as low as they were in our childhood? Farmers made a living from their peaches then.

When the peaches are unloaded at the large city they have by no means finished their journey. In New York City, for instance, they may be carried by truck from the great terminal piers to the big centralized market on the lower West Side of Manhattan Island, where they are sent to any of five principal jobbing markets, which in turn supply retailers over a wide city and suburban territory. Greatly increased arrivals of fruit for New York have made it necessary at times to use New Jersey yards and freight houses for overflow receipts. These changes and movements must be made as rapidly as possible, but it sometimes happens that it takes as long after reaching New York City for a peach to reach its final place on the dining-room table as to make the whole journey from Fort Valley to Manhattan.

These constant loadings, unloadings, changes and rides are expensive and have much to do with the price the customer pays for his peaches. And every peach that spoils on the long journey, or in handling and delays, helps to increase the price the customer must pay for those that made the journey safely. As long as we insist upon living in dense cities hundreds of miles from any gardening or orchard area we will have a complicated marketing problem and relatively high prices to the consumer even though the farmer may not be breaking even. A few voices among the sociologists are heard in a plea for decentralization but there is no marked tendency toward it. The marketing experts must accept human nature largely as it is and devote themselves to fitting the marketing machinery to existing conditions.

"If the growing of peaches in Georgia is to be continued on an economical basis," say the agricultural experts, "the problem of marketing such an immense quantity in the necessary short time of a few hot weeks will require the best brains of the industry and of all factors concerned. Growers, marketing agencies, railroads and refrigerator lines, bankers and marketing officials must cooperate in determining its solution. Anything less than the utmost effort of each and every one concerned may spell ruin for the man most vitally interested, the peach grower, and his prosperity or ruin concerns the prosperity or ruin of all."

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Daily Dozening II

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP
College Physician at Barnard

IN the last number we started the outline of a "daily dozen" for both beauty and health. Exercises for ankles, head, neck and shoulders were given. The series continues:

The American waist is fairly good in proportion. Since women have discarded the corset, their bodies get as much natural bending and twisting exercises as men's so that the thick and unwieldy woman's waist is vanishing. If, however, waist exercises are needed the following three are very good:

Waist Exercises

1. Stand erect. Touch the finger tips behind the neck, bending the elbows out on each side of the neck, absolutely horizontal. (Take care they do not flap forward.) Bend at the waist, bringing the upper part of the body to the horizontal, and, as you do this, look at yourself in a mirror facing you. This throws back the head as the body is bent. Return to the upright position. (This is the fourth exercise in the Walter Camp series.) Many people find it hard at first to bend at the waist. They bend at the hips. If the waist-bending exercise is done slowly, in front of the mirror, it will come easily.

2. Spread the feet slightly apart to give the body a firm base. Raise both arms to the horizontal. Stand in front of a mirror, and through the entire exercise hold the head steady and look at yourself. Then swing the shoulders (so carrying the arms and upper torso with them) alternately front and back to a right angle. This exercise can be done as fast as possible. It twists the body at the waist violently and removes all superfluous waist fat.

3. Lie on the back on a mat. Raise both legs, knees stiff, half way up. Then lower one leg as the other is raised. Do not raise the legs all the way up to the perpendicular, but only about half way, as this increases the pull of gravity. Do this twenty to forty times. This exercise is also an abdominal exercise, good for removing surplus fat on both waist and abdomen.

Abdominal Exercises

All leg-raising and kicking exercises are essentially abdominal exercises.

1. Lie flat on the back on the floor. Raise both legs, knees stiff, to the perpendicular, twenty to forty times.

2. Lie flat on the back on the floor. With bent knees raise first one leg toward the chin, then the other, in a swift and vigorous rhythm, one knee coming up as the other goes down, twenty to forty times.

3. Lie flat on the back on the floor. Bring both knees at the same time up to meet the chin, lifting the head to meet the raised knees and touching the knees.

This squeezes up the entire body.

Hip Exercises

1. Stand erect. Rise on tip toes. Do not let the heels touch the floor. Bend both knees to a deep squatting position. Return to erect tip toes. Repeat ten to twenty times. This is the classical deep-knee bend. This is also an extremely good heart exercise, as those will discover who try it forty times a morning.

2. "The Twist Kick" (Doctor Crampton's). Stand erect. Hold both arms out horizontally, on a level with the shoulders. Kick the right hand with the left foot and alternate, to about forty times. This exercise is a waist, abdominal and hip exercise in one and is very economical of precious morning time.

3. "The Pep Kicks" (Doctor Crampton). Stand erect. Hold both hands on a level with the chin, palms downward, in front of the shoulders. Kick alternately the palm of each hand with the raised bent knee, taking care not to lower the hand to meet the knees but to raise the knees all the way.

In planning a personal daily dozen, if an individual wishes to concentrate on one part of the body she can elaborate the exercises for that region. Any gesture that bends and twists a part will strengthen the muscles and tendons and remove fat.

No exercise will produce any visible result on the shape and beauty of the body unless it is done frequently and persistently. So in setting out upon the career of "daily dozening" it is wiser to choose a few exercises and keep at them daily than to be too ambitious at the beginning. Any woman can give four minutes a day and after giving that much for a month she will feel so much benefit, as well as be so pleased with the result, that she will be likely to increase her allowance of time to ten minutes.

Boys

(*Continued from page* 12)

and that more progress can be made by many boys in this period than is required by entrance examinations.

One service she wants the school to render is the opportunity for each boy to acquire the foundation of responsible citizenship. The daily life is planned with a view to present all phases of life that the student will encounter in an adult community. For that reason, the boys will become voting citizens and office-holders in their village, and for that reason, too, a bank is established where they will keep their own accounts—not only for sweets and those small extras that schoolboys love but for their projects: the raising of prize vegetables or the making of some intricate bit of mechanism.

Avon College is planned as a memorial to Mrs. Riddle's father, the late Alfred Atmore Pope. The founder believes that it will express the opinion of many fathers and mothers who agree in finding that a mechanistic age has made life in many homes far too smooth for youth, depriving them of the joy and power gained by following a hard task from its inception to its conclusion.

It is interesting to note in the statutes of the college that at least three members of the Board of Regents shall be women. This board will determine the educational policy of the college as the advice of the trustees is limited strictly to financial matters.

The village of Old Farms has seen the completion of its first buildings. What its precise influence will be on the great, tradition-wrapped secondary schools of the country has yet to be determined. Certainly in decreeing that secondary education for boys shall call for a special technique and special environment it becomes an adventure that commands the interest of educators everywhere. And if, as it plans, it is able to give boys a better idea of their individual aptitudes and start them on their college careers with the ability to make a more discriminating choice and a more persevering pursuit of electives, they will be the proof that a vast amount of criticism had best be turned from the college to the pre-college period.

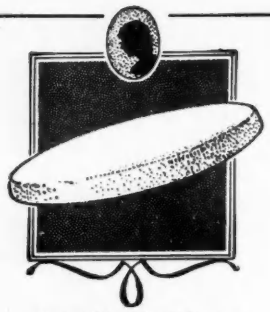
What Do You Know?

THE reason there were six questions in the list published on page 30 of the May 30 issue is a bit Irish. It is because there are *seven* women honored in the Hall of Fame! One had already been mentioned in a preceding paragraph—and so there were six. The answers are:

1. Emma Willard (1787-1870) was a pioneer in the education of girls.
2. Maria Mitchell (1818-1889) was a famous astronomer, professor of astronomy at Vassar College.
3. Mary Lyon (1797-1849) founded the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, now Mount Holyoke College.
4. Charlotte Cushman (1816-1876) was an actress, particularly of Shakespearean rôles.
5. Alice Freeman Palmer (1855-1902) was president of Wellesley College.
6. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," lived from 1811 to 1896.

Now we'll ask hot-weather questions:

1. Who is the woman golf champion of the world? 2. Who is the president of the Girl Scouts? 3. The American woman swimming champion?



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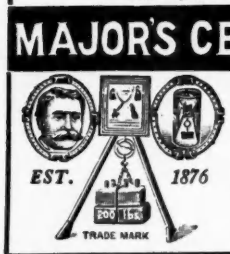

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With Our Readers

I RECALL that some time ago you invited some discussion of the prohibition question in your columns. May I take you up?

My home is on the outskirts of one of the older county seats, a town of about 2000. I moved to the community more than thirty years ago. At that time there were five barrooms and two drug stores doing a thriving liquor business. On Saturdays and Sales Mondays the square became a common stamping ground for the outlying territory and there were frequent fights. Often pistol battles between "drunks" resulted in killings. None of these things could have happened without liquor. There was a sort of indulgent enforcement of law upon the square, but the populace generally looked after its own safety.

Our state voted prohibition as far back as the early nineties, but our legislature decided somehow or other to substitute the dispensary system. While it may have helped matters in the towns, things were worse in the country. The law required that there be "no drinking on the premises," which transferred it to offices and alleys, highways and thickets, and, worse still, to the homes. To make matters still worse, the dispensary became headquarters for dirty politics, for graft and scandals, and many other unexpected evils resulted from a state going into the liquor business.

At last we secured prohibition and there was improvement, except along our wet borders. Of course, the situation could not be satisfactory so long as our neighboring states were "wet." National prohibition has been a godsend to our people, and no matter what "they" say about it not prohibiting, I want to say that it is doing remarkably well. Instead of stalking at noonday by permission of the law, the vendor can only come out of nights, and does a risky and dangerous business. Saturdays and Salesdays are like tame kittens compared to the wildcats of pre-prohibition days. Under the barroom and dispensary systems lone women and children going about at night was not to be thought of, but our streets are comparatively safe under prohibition.

Probably prohibition will always be harder to enforce in some communities than others, but the public welfare demands it, and there can be no alternative. It is cowardly to take fright at all the wet propaganda; instead it should fire our blood to make it hotter for every one who dabbles in the nefarious business.

E. A. D.

Edgefield, S. C.

ONE of the leading arguments in favor of the City Manager is that "The City Manager City has LOW taxes and *least vice conditions*"—the latter lost sight of by Miss de Zouche, in her CITIZEN article.

Low running city expenses follow eliminated vice conditions. The W. C. T. U. have almost won Prohibition and now if the Women's Clubs endorse the City Manager movement, yes, demand it, they will do a lot to improve the vice conditions, for under this the police become free of their political bosses. This has been proven in many City Manager Cities and results beat theories. The men can be interested by appealing to them on the tax topic and the women surely on the vice problem facts. I firmly believe that the time is not far away that industries will not locate where the City Manager plan is not in use.

I am trying in a "machine" city to get the City Manager in operation here, with poor prospects, but the article and the editorial on the topic are O. K. and will help.

M. S. SEIP.

Easton, Pa.

YOUR report in the last issue of your publication of the fact that a certain railroad company was going to employ married women seems to be made with some elation.

I wonder if you have ever thought of the effect on the morals of our land of allowing married women to retain their pre-marriage occupations. I have no quarrel with women, unmarried or widows, going out of their home for employment. But it seems to me that when a normal woman marries a perfectly normal man, she has only one duty to perform, and that is to bear that man a family of normal and healthy children. If she does not want to do that she should not disgrace the marriage relationship, but remain single. . . . This married women in the business world situation is growing serious. Let women who want to work outside of the home, women who do not want to bear children, *remain single.*

J.

Scholfield, Wisconsin.

A RECENT copy of the WOMAN CITIZEN fell into my hands and I desire to express my great appreciation of the fairness and broadness with which you deal with every subject and especially pleased am I with your "Women in the Pulpit." As I am a minister I know something of the hardships through which they have to pass to be recognized by the "brethren ministers." During the late war, there was a dearth of ministers of my denomination (Universalist) in this state, our men having either answered to the call to service or aiding in other capacities. There was need for ministers. I, as a minister's wife, spent a year in "lay service," the next year was as a duly "licensed minister" and after a year of strenuous study and examinations, I was "ordained." . . . Nine of the happiest years of my life have been spent since my entrance into this work, but it has not been easy.

I was the first woman minister to be ordained in the state of Georgia and gradually prejudice is dying, but it is dying hard.

LADIE ROWLETT.

Atlanta, Georgia.

The letter which follows has so delightfully human a quality that we want to share it—of course without sharing knowledge of the author's identity.

I SOMETIMES feel that the WOMAN CITIZEN is the only really intelligent understanding friend I have, meaning that group of women it represents and including their vast efforts, sacrifices and courage. They do understand the average woman heart.

It being Friday and cleaning day, having cleaned the silver and the ice-box, I fly in the face of providence by snatching this time to write. Since your first notice I have made all the numerous articles of dress, including a coat for my daughter who is graduated next week from high school; also done endless things for my youngest son, who finishes college this spring—my daily task being to take care of a family of eight or nine; feed, "sleep," launder, clean and press each for the public appearance each must make.

AND I want to go to school some more, —but having five children and no longer an income, the prospect isn't very encouraging. But such good children—and they would all be scandalized stiff if they thought I'd write such a letter as this.

If this contains $2 it means the passing of a hope to have a new hat to wear to aforesaid commencement exercises—but what's the use of a new hat if there aren't any new thoughts in the head it is on?

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen (Continued)

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Previous	7,758.00
Total	$8,379.00

Will every woman who is helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN, *many of whom we cannot thank personally, please take for herself this public expression of the* CITIZEN'S *warm thanks for her cordial and valuable co-operation.*

Woman Citizen Committee of Greenwich Girl Reserves

DO you sometimes feel discouraged over what you see in the public press about the decadence of the youth of today? That is not the whole story. Never in the history of the world has the youthful generation had such high ideals, such aspirations for service, such understanding of civic responsibility, nor, as a matter of fact, such an opportunity for training in leadership. One has only to attend a few Boy Scout and Girl Scout meetings, or those of Camp Fire Girls or Girl Reserves and hear the discussions, to get a renewed inspiration.

At a small citizenship meeting in Greenwich, Conn., the part that the WOMAN CITIZEN is playing in helping to encourage an informed public opinion throughout our nation was mentioned, and the need for doubling the circulation of the CITIZEN if this work is to go on. The CITIZEN'S $100 offer to women's organizations was explained.

Miss Marjorie Etter, the Girl Reserve Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., said: 'The Greenwich Girl Reserves would like to have a share in making the WOMAN CITIZEN a success. We will secure a hundred subscriptions." The girls went to work with the feeling that they were doing a national service. They called upon the club women, the League of Women Voters, the College Club and the church women to help them and the women were glad to respond. The Girl Reserves rendered a public service and at the same time added $100 to their treasury.

If two hundred organizations throughout this country would feel this same urge for an informed public opinion in the nation and would work to place the WOMAN CITIZEN in 20,000 additional homes, the success of our ideal would be assured.

THE SCHILLING PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK

"I'm glad you like my 'all-day' shoes"

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Cantilever Shoe

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Baton Rouge—Rosenfield's
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
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Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Hanover Pl.)
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Passaic—4 Lexington Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Paterson—18 Hamilton St. (opp. Regent Theatre)
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
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Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
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Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
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Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
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The Woman Citizen

C.P.L. JUN 1 1925 RR

Formerly The Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY

JUNE 27, 1925

Drypoint

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The Marriage Mess

By Mrs. Edward Franklin White

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about the new St. Louis Town Club in our May 16 issue? Clubhouses seem to be springing up like mushrooms. Won't somebody please tell us about the new one in your town? We can dig up some gold to make your magazine even more interesting than so many of you have told us that it is, if you tell us your club plans.

More and more, the national advertisers want **facts** in regard to these clubs. When we say new clubs are being planned, they say, "All right, where are they?" So please do your bit toward making the **Citizen** a success. We can't pay expenses on the subscription price, you know.

Telling us about your new clubhouse will not obligate you in any way but, on the contrary, you will benefit by getting information which will be helpful to you and at the same time helpful to the **Citizen. Cooperation is the big word.**

Won't somebody please fill out this blank?

THE WOMAN CITIZEN
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Our town is to have a new clubhouse. Approximate cost will be.....

There {will be / will not be} meals served. **There {will be / will not be} a swimming pool.**

There {will be / will not be} an auditorium.

Town .....State .....

For Madame and Mademoiselle

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The Woman Citizen

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Vol. LIV Old Style.
Vol. X New Style No. 3

OUR OWN DINGBATS

DID you ever experience anything so much like a miracle as the way that dreadful heat broke? ❖ ❖ ❖ No rain, no storm cloud; just heat and then a cool breeze and a down-plunging thermometer. ❖ ❖ ❖ And the sharp joy of the park sleepers who stirred, realized, rose to shout and dance in a great outburst of thanks. ❖ ❖ ❖ We hope no heat will ever come as fast as that coolness came. ❖ ❖ ❖ It was just before its arrival that we wrote Gabriele D'Annunzio's name (in the last news notes) Gabrielle, as if it were a woman's. We beg his pardon all the more humbly because our admiration for him is but temperate. ❖ ❖ ❖ Speaking of mangoes, the mango-buyer says why hold him up to obloquy without giving him the benefit of the publicity? ❖ ❖ ❖ Very well, then, it was T. S. Stribling, author of "Birthright," not to mention "Fombombo" and "Red Sand," who so far forgot his dignity (and ours) as to induce us to eat a mango. ❖ ❖ ❖ His books are all right, anyhow. ❖ ❖ ❖ Commissioner Enright has requested less noise in our city, but we haven't yet noticed any difference in the dynamite blasts in our neighborhood. ❖ ❖ ❖ We can hardly go anywhere without walking through boarded tunnels, and momentarily we expect bricks-on-the-head from buildings going up or coming down. ❖ ❖ ❖ We wish they would leave this town alone. It wasn't so bad, really. ❖ ❖ ❖ Look for a great change in our nature now that we've taken to reading sport news. ❖ ❖ ❖ The first thing you know we'll be able to tell a tee from a racquet. ❖ ❖ ❖ We learn rather rapidly, if we do say it ourself. ❖ ❖ ❖ It seems to be the silly season in Parliament, judging from the debate over whether a flea is an animal or an insect. ❖ ❖ ❖ The question was one of regulating the treatment of stage animals and the flea got omitted for not being an animal. ❖ ❖ ❖ We don't know whether fleas mind being trained or not; if they do, we hope the gentlemen will introduce a new bill. ❖ ❖ ❖ Speaking of humane measures, we rejoice at the news that in the latest office buildings scrubbing is now done by motor instead of woman power, and the erstwhile scrubwoman, with dustcloth and light mop, has become an "office maid." ❖ ❖ ❖ In our town the restaurants have been conducting a questionnaire to see what is our favorite food. ❖ ❖ ❖ Corned beef and cabbage won. ❖ ❖ ❖ We have half a notion to ask **Citizen** readers to tell their preferences—and base a magazine policy on the results. ❖ ❖ ❖ Do you know of the woman who said to an applicant as cook, "Why, it seems to me you want very large wages for one who has had so little experience"? ❖ ❖ ❖ "Sure, mum," said the maid, "ain't it harder for me when I don't know how!" ❖ ❖ ❖ You remember those two subscriptions we besought you each to get? ❖ ❖ ❖ Well, right away, a kind **Citizen** friend hurried hers in, saying she couldn't resist our appeal. ❖ ❖ ❖ We wish others would prove as susceptible. ❖ ❖ ❖

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Is Often Expressed by the Character of the Local

PUBLIC UTILITIES

WELL-ORGANIZED, well-managed public utilities, operated with the minimum of waste effort, conservatively financed, serving communities where there is a legitimate demand for their output, indicate efficiency in the local government. Utilities in such localities offer a form of investment which is based upon sound, practical business principles.

Messrs. F. J. Lisman and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, offer the following securities, all of which have met the test of their careful scrutiny:

Atchison Railway Light & Power First Mortgage Bonds 5%, Due 1935

These bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage on the entire property of the company which does the electric light, power and street railway business in the City of Atchison, Kansas. At the present market rate the bonds will average 5.70 per cent income. Interest payable May 1 and November 1.

Price, $1,000 bond, $950, plus accrued interest from May 1

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These bonds are first mortgage on an electric road of 152 miles operating from Des Moines to Ft. Dodge, and branches; also a considerable amount of equipment. This company has a 25,000 H.P. steam-generating plant supplying power at wholesale and retail to contiguous territories. Interest earned two times on this issue over a period of years. At the present market rate the bonds will average 6.20 per cent income. Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Price, $1,000 bond, $875, plus accrued interest from June 1

Chicago, Aurora & Elgin R. R. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Due 1941

Underlying bond of the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Railroad and secured by a first closed mortgage of $2,199,000 ($801,000 retired by Sinking Fund) on 57 miles of third rail electric railroad extending from Chicago through Wheaton to Aurora, Elgin, Geneva, Batavia, etc. The company's business includes passenger, freight and express service. Through traffic agreements, the company has acquired an entrance into the Loop district of Chicago and now carries passengers to and from the Chicago Rapid Transit Company's terminal station in Wells Street near Jackson Boulevard. The company also does an electric light and power business having a steam-generating plant with an installed capacity of 16,000 K.V.A. Interest earned about 5 times on this issue for the last fiscal year. At the present market rate the bonds will average 6.25 per cent income. Interest payable April 1 and October 1.

Price, $1,000 bond, $875, plus accrued interest from April 15

Parr Shoals Power First Sinking Fund 5% Bonds, Due 1952

Guaranteed by endorsement as to principal, interest and sinking fund by the Columbia (S. C.) Railway, Gas & Electric Co. The General Gas & Electric Corporation, one of the large holding companies, purchased this property about a year ago. The Parr Shoals bonds are secured by a first closed mortgage on a hydro-electric plant, with a 24,000 H.P. capacity, which is on the Broad River and supplies the entire power requirements of the City of Columbia, S. C. The mortgage also covers a double circuit steel transmission line to Columbia and the sub-stations in that city. Interest payable April 1 and October 1.

Price, $1,000 bond, $970, plus accrued interest from April 1

For further information address

F. J. LISMAN & COMPANY, Department W

20 Exchange Place

NEW YORK CITY

Established in 1890

The Woman Citizen

Volume X | JUNE 27, 1925 | Number 3

Current Events

The Fortnight

IN international affairs, the fortnight has included the continuance of trouble in China; Secretary of State Kellogg's public warning to Mexico and President Calles' sharp reply; Premier Painlevé's trip to the Riff; the dramatic return of Amundsen; the despatch of the French reply to the German pact proposal. Nationally, outstanding were the death of Senator La Follette, Progressive leader; the loss of the Government's suit to regain the Teapot Dome oil lease from Harry F. Sinclair; intensification of the interest in the coming evolution trial in Tennessee; and plans for stronger prohibition enforcement at coast resorts.

The Progressives' Leader

© *Harris & Ewing*

THE death of Robert Marion La Follette, for twenty years senator from Wisconsin, probably was the result of the drain on his strength of the campaign last fall, when he headed the Progressive national ticket as candidate for President. He was in his seventieth year, and hardly more than convalescent from an illness, when he led the break from the Republican party, and undertook a hard speaking tour regardless of the personal risk.

His death leaves the succession uncertain. Senator Norris is spoken of as the logical leader of the left wing in the Senate, and so is Senator Borah. The choice of a senator to fill Senator La Follette's unexpired term, ending March, 1929, will probably be determined by a special election. There are two factions of the Progressives in Wisconsin, one led by the present governor, Blaine. He is a possibility; and there are rumors of a petition to put Mrs. La Follette in her husband's place. Both she and her two sons have shared fully in Senator La Follette's policies and ideals.

One of the most outstanding and picturesque of Senate figures, Senator La Follette's political life was one long fight in defense of his principles and policies and almost no man of his time has been the subject of hotter controversy. His enduring record is written in the laws of the nation (see page 17) and in the history of Wisconsin, of which for three terms he was governor. The story of his early years as a struggling lawyer, of his battles against political machines and the "interests" in the cause of government by the people, his Senate attacks, marked by dramatic power and vast information, and his last fight—make one of the fascinating stories of American life.

The Arms Conference

THE Arms Treaty at Geneva has concluded with forty-four nations agreed on putting the world's trade in arms under the control of public law. This is the third convention looking to that end. The first was in 1890—prohibiting the exportation of arms into certain parts of Africa and signed by seventeen nations, including the United States. Next was the treaty of St. Germain (1919), signed by twenty-five nations but a failure because our Government objected to certain clauses and would not ratify. This present convention marks a real advance. With an inauspicious start, it ended by taking fairly radical action. Most important of all, it made the first world-wide prohibition of gas and bacteria in warfare. The other provisions are, first, for publicity for all international shipments of most classifications of war material—including warships (in spite of the original objection of the United States and Britain), airplanes, airships, armored cars; and second, prevention of the export of arms to "backward regions"—including Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Syria, Palestine, Transjordania, Irak, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

In the discussions of the publicity provisions the small nations pointed out that, as they manufacture no war implements, publicity tells the world their whole story—an unfair discrimination by comparison with manufacturing nations. The conference therefore, anticipating a later publicity for arms manufactures as well as shipments, considered its present arrangements only "a preparatory step toward a universal régime of publicity in regard to armaments of whatever origin."

Amundsen

© *Wide World Photos*

JUST four weeks after he took to the air en route to the North Pole, Roald Amundsen with his comrades arrived back in Spitzbergen, Norway. He had not reached the Pole, but the attempt stands as a record of gallant effort. As this is written the full story of what happened is just beginning to come through, and it will be read with eager interest by all adventure lovers. The planes had been forced to land a hundred and fifty miles from the Pole, in water lanes which froze them in, and they had to cut their way out with inadequate implements. One plane, wrecked, was left behind. They tried fifteen times to get the other into the air before they succeeded. But it brought all six men back to a point on Northeast Land with their last drop of petrol, and then almost as if by appointment they were rescued by the sealing boat *Sjoeliv*.

Now Donald B. McMillan, with his crew in the *Bowdoin*, has set out on his ninth Arctic voyage, in search of a Polar land. He is taking airplanes and radio.

China

IN China, riots, clashes between foreigners and Chinese, battles between opposed Chinese factions have taken place from Peking to Canton—with a considerable loss of life. British machine-guns have been turned on rioters, the British and Japanese consulates were wrecked at Kiu-Kiang, and one British private citizen was killed. But just now, after three weeks of trouble, the situation is quieter, and there is some pros-

pect of the calling of an international conference for the full discussion of China's problems in relation to other countries. This alone, competent authorities say, will satisfy China.

A significant thing has been the fairness with which our own press has admitted the Chinese side of the situation. Gradually the story of the beginnings of the present outbreak has become clearer—if one may accept testimony from the faculty of the Peking National University. It is beginning to be understood how deplorable are the working conditions in Chinese factories, many owned by Japanese and other foreigners. Chinese workers struck against such conditions in a Japanese mill, and one striker was "killed by the Japanese without justifiable cause." Young Chinese students, unarmed, paraded, and some were arrested by British officials. Others, protesting to the British police, were fired on when they refused to disperse. Six were killed, forty wounded.

The rapid spread of the anti-foreign feeling is best understood in the light of present conditions in Chinese psychology—the growing irritation against the exercise of special foreign rights in port cities (to grasp that, imagine the heart of the business section of your city in the hands of another nation, and yourself as an employee protected only by the foreigners' courts); the disillusionment concerning foreigners which beyond all question the war (and the conduct of the peace) has brought about in Oriental countries; the steady growth of nationalistic feeling, despite the chaotic government. Of course, these influences are at work chiefly in the ports and adjacent provinces, not throughout the whole population of perhaps four hundred million.

Many of our own officials consider that the time is ripe to take up the whole question of foreigners in China, and some conference will probably prove a necessity. Naturally, the fact that Turkey succeeded in getting rid of foreign concessions has weight in China, and doubtless so has the fact that the Nine-Power Treaties developed at the Washington Conference and involving China, have not yet gone into effect.

The Sugar Tariff

ON July 31, 1924, President Coolidge received the Tariff Commission's recommendations concerning sugar. By a majority of three, they recommended a reduction of tariff from 1.764 cents to 1.2302 cents a pound, and by minority of two, a reduction to 1.7616 cents a pound. It is within the President's power to reduce or increase the tariff, by not more than 50 per cent. All during the campaign last fall the Republicans were pestered with insinuations that Mr. Coolidge was holding off until after election. As a matter of fact, he made no decision until June 14, 1925. The chief reason given by the President for his refusal to lower the tariff is that between the time when the inquiry began and the present, sugar prices have fallen almost to pre-war prices, in contrast with the still prevailing high prices of other foods. In 1923, the date of beginning the inquiry, the average New York wholesale price of granulated sugar was 8.4 cents a pound, as compared with the pre-war price of 4.9 cents per pound. On May 7 of this year it was 4.27, as against 5.78 a year ago. The President also argued that the sugar tariff furthers the opportunity for the farmer to diversify his crops. Naturally, there are many to criticise the President's arguments and conclusions, and the subject is one due for discussion in Congress.

Oil Wins

JUST a few weeks ago, in California, the Government won its first round in the battle of the oil leases—the suit in the matter of the Doheny leases. Now it has lost a suit. Judge T. Blake Kennedy, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, decided in favor of Harry F. Sinclair on every point in connection with his acquirement of the famous Teapot Dome. The lease was not, according to Judge Kennedy, negotiated through collusion and fraud, and President Harding's order transferring power for such leases from one department to another was upheld as legal. The case will be appealed by the Government to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth District, and if necessary to the Supreme Court.

Security Negotiations

FRANCE and Great Britain have reached an agreement on terms with Germany that warranted sending the French reply to the German peace pact. Germany has already answered with a request for clarification of certain details. Much remains to be worked out by negotiation, so that it is not time yet to consider the details settled. It was agreed, however, by Premiers Chamberlain and Briand at Geneva, that Great Britain will guarantee no frontier other than that of the Rhineland (and that means guaranteeing either France or Germany against the other), except that arbitration treaties entered into among the European powers generally are supported. The handling of violations would rest with the League of Nations, which is stressed throughout these negotiations. Indeed, the main point is the requirement that Germany shall enter the League, and it is perhaps on this point that strongest opposition will be met in Germany, one faction favoring alliance with Russia. The French note, of course, is clear also in declaring that the Treaty of Versailles must not be tampered with, and Belgium must be added to the list of signatory nations. France reserves the right of going to the aid of her eastern allies. Such action would come under the League's supervision, and is not explicitly supported by Britain.

Mexico

THE new Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, created a sensation week before last. He sent a warning to Mexico—not in the usual courteous form of a note, but as a statement to the press. It followed conferences with Ambassador Sheffield, who represents us at Mexico City and was in Washington on a vacation, but the information brought by Mr. Sheffield was not made public. Secretary Kellogg simply stated that conditions are not satisfactory, that property of Americans seized under the Mexican agrarian laws is still uncompensated, that he has seen statements that another revolution may be impending and hopes it isn't, and hints at a withdrawal of recognition unless Mexico protects American lives and American rights and complies with its international obligations. "The government of Mexico is now on trial before the world."

The note was received with general astonishment, as it came without warning and with no details of what prompted it. From President Calles, of Mexico, it brought a return announcement, also through the press. He regarded the note as insulting, containing a threat to the sovereignty of Mexico; he acknowledged Mexican obligations and referred for proof to the joint commission now at work on claims for indemnities. He deplored the bad effect of Mr. Kellogg's reference to revolutionary rumors in spite of his professions of interest in order in Mexico. "If the Government of Mexico, as affirmed, is now on trial before the world, such is the case with the Government of the United States as well as those of foreign countries." In a later statement made by invitation of the New York *World*, President Calles refers to the economic and moral misery of the Mexican masses and his program for raising their level—a program for which time and patience will be required, and pleads for fair play.—*June 23, 1925.*

With thoughts of summer come thoughts of birds, so we have chosen Elsa Weber's drypoint, "The Bobolink," for our first summer cover—first according to the calendar, not the thermometer.

Born in the United States, Miss Weber was educated abroad and lived abroad most of her life, returning to this country soon after the beginning of the World War. A sister of Frederick T. Weber, the well-known painter and etcher, it is only natural that she should have received her entire training from her artist brother.

Birds, above all, and small animals are the favorite subjects for her drypoints, which have been shown at the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, the National Arts Club and the International Exhibition of Etchings. Flower studies in oil also appeal, but so far they have been done only for her own joy, and not for exhibitional purposes.

The Women Behind the Books

By Eleanor Booth Simmons

Another in the CITIZEN'S *intermittent series on vocations: library work for women. Thrice the space could be filled with the names of women who are doing sound, constructive work in our libraries.*

Thanks to the children's room in modern city libraries fairies still live. This room is in the Fordham branch, New York

ONLY one thing is needed to make library work an ideal profession for women, for the right sort of women. And librarians must be the right sort to be successful, nowadays. Gone forever are the times when the post of librarian could be farmed out to some untrained spinster or lugubrious widow who had a relative on the board of trustees, or was considered to be most in need of the pittance paid for the job. And gone is the era when a librarian was apt to look upon herself as primarily the custodian of the books, her chief duty to keep them nice and clean and free from dogs' ears. It is a first-class profession now, and calls for first-class abilities, for broad sympathies and the truest culture.

The Standiford Studio

Linda A. Eastman is that rarity—a woman head of a great library system (Cleveland's)

The one thing it lacks is first-class salaries.

The girl who wants to make money and has a gift for making money should avoid the library field. She has a better chance in the business world. A girl who loves books and people and who cares less about hats and roadsters than about spending her life in a congenial atmosphere can find a deep, abiding satisfaction in library work. No doubt the salary level will lift some time. It differs in different places. Some western cities, notably Detroit, pay their librarians better than New York pays. But the opaque public vision that keeps, for example, the average salary of a college professor below a fair living standard is a hard thing to pierce.

Library service is peculiarly suited to women. Qualities that are traditionally theirs—housekeeping ability, a gift for teaching, social instinct, patience, tact—are as valuable in managing a library as are bookishness, business efficiency and salesmanship, qualities that plenty of women possess. And the great majority of librarians are women. The young man just out of college, looking about for a profession, seldom turns to this. In a class recently graduated by the Library School of the New York Public Library, there were three men to twenty-one girls, and this was quite usual. It is true that many of the top posts in the library world are held by men, but here, as elsewhere, the belief that women are not fitted to lead is slowly dying out.

The Public Library of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most modern in the country, has a woman chief, Miss Linda A. Eastman, who has just been showing her executive ability through the strenuous period of the erection of a new $4,500,000 main library building. In a note answering some queries from the WOMAN CITIZEN she said: "The cornerstone was laid last October; we are now in the midst of the plans for moving in. I am sorry I have not time to tell you of my duties, other than to say that they are those of the chief executive of a great library system, for I am working day and night on the details of the completion of the building—the planning of the furniture layout, and endless checking of the matters of light outlets and switches, stack construction, location of telephones, clocks and signals, and numberless other things requiring decisions." (Doesn't sound an especially womanish job, does it?)

One may get some notion of the magnitude of such a chief's job by even a cursory examination of the 1924 report of the Cleveland Public Library. She is the executive head not only of the main library and of twenty-six general branches, but of twenty-nine school branches, 106 stations in commercial institutions, 958 small libraries in children's institutions, classes for foreigners, and so on; and of various other tentacles of the work. She is responsible for disbursements which went well over $1,100,000 last year. It is an inspiring picture of the height to which a woman can climb in library work.

Portland, Oregon, is another city that has a woman, Miss Anna M. Mulheron, at the head of its library system. Other outstanding figures in the West and Middle West are Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library; Miss Grace Rose, librarian of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library; Miss Elisabeth H. West, for many years librarian of the Texas State Library and now librarian of the Texas Technological College at Lubbock; Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the American Library Association, and director of the Paris Library School; and Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*. The last two are located in Chicago.

Not a few states have women running their library commissions, as, for example, Miss Cornelia Marvin in Oregon, and Miss Sarah Askew, head of the New Jersey State Library Commission. Miss Askew has done splendid work in organizing her state by counties, and her book-wagons are sent out from county-seats to the remotest backwoods corners.

The heads of the many departments into which the library system of a large city is divided are generally women. Some of these departments were created

by women. Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, back in 1906 opened the second children's room in the country—the first was in the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. The second was in Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Children used to walk miles to see that room, furnished with its child's-size tables and chairs, its shelves of children's books and pictures they would love on the walls. Then Miss Moore was called across the Bridge.

She has seen the work grow, led those who made it grow, from the point where a children's room in a library was very likely to be regarded as a *crêche* for blue-stockings' infants, to a huge branch comprehending, in the Greater City, forty-six children's rooms in various libraries, where boys and girls are taught in the most delightful ways to love good books. She has seen the circulation of children's books climb and climb until, last year, they were more than one-third of the 3,687,722 volumes given out to the New York public. And surely it is at least partly due to the influence of Miss Moore and her assistants that fairy-tales lead in the juvenile literature called for.

The sister department of story telling, created in 1908 by Miss Anna C. Tyler of New York, gave a great impetus to the circulation of children's books. "I remember," says Miss Moore, "when we had to tell Kipling's stories to the boys and girls to get his books into circulation, and it was so with many other authors." Miss Mary Davis is now supervisor of story telling and club work for the New York Public Library.

A developing field of work is that of the Reader's Adviser, one expression of the adult education movement, which is claiming so much attention in the library world at the present time. The reader's adviser is the librarian whose business it is to prepare reading courses on any subject requested—a big order, since the subjects asked for in one day may range from chicken raising to psychology. This is a position for the woman who is alive to the human side of the work, for she comes in daily contact with people with definite needs to be met. Pioneer reader's advisers are Miss Alice Farquhar of the Chicago, Miss Catherine Bailey of the Indianapolis and Miss Pauline Fihe of the Cincinnati Public Libraries.

One of the most important departments is that of Branch Libraries, and Miss Florence Overton is in charge of these in New York. Anyone who thinks of library service as a cloistered occupation ought to meet Miss Overton as she travels from one to another of her branches in what she calls "the mosaic of New York." Here is a woman who would be a vivid humanizing influence in any one of a dozen careers—as a homemaker, a teacher, a business executive, or an organizer of people; and not one of her qualities is wasted in her chosen work. But let no one forget that these successful women began on the low rounds of the ladder and climbed up.

And what are those rounds, and what the approach to the ladder? Suppose you are a girl just out of high school, and wish to be a librarian. What then?

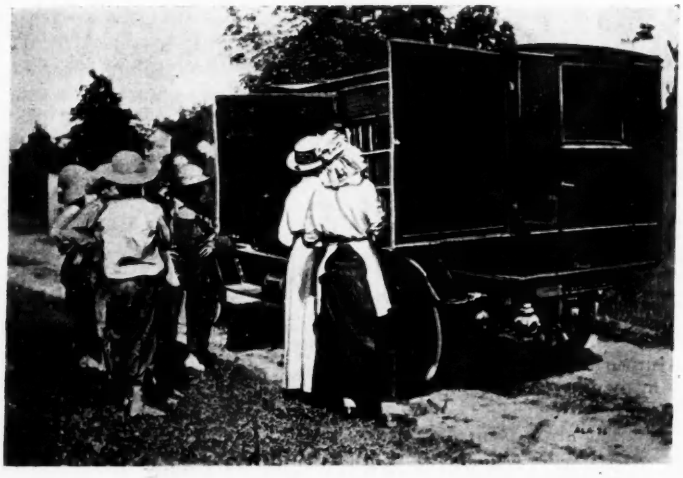
First, go to some approved college. This is not imperative, for but two of the fifteen library schools in the United States demand a college diploma from the candidate. The rest admit by competitive examination. But unless you have unique educational opportunities you ought to lay your groundwork at some good college. Besides, many public libraries, including that in New York, take girls directly from college for summer substitute work, and if they suit they may be recommended to remain as junior assistants at from $85 to $100 a month. When they go to a library school, as they must to qualify as real librarians, the practical experience shortens the course and lessens the drudgery.

The library schools are scattered over the country, and the list of them would fill half a column. Six have women heads, among them Alice S. Tyler, Director of the School of Library Service, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and a former president of the American Library Association. Pupils in the New York school come from everywhere, from other states and other lands. "It's a chance to see Gotham while we're learning to be librarians," said two girls who came from Chile; but there are solider reasons. New York's public library system, huge and diversified, is an unequaled laboratory for learning administrative work. Her many special libraries, her museums and institutions give fine opportunities for research. Or does a student wish to examine the book-wagon system? In Staten Island, a county within a city, she can watch Miss Anita Allen, head of the St. George branch, sending out the well-stocked trucks to visit the smaller settlements and neighborhoods. This book-wagon work becomes highly picturesque—for instance in the mountains of North Carolina, where the coming of the books is a great event.

In the branch libraries of New York one may observe the work with the various nationalities. On Avenue A, near Seventy-seventh Street, is a quaint library almost wholly patronized by Czechoslovakians. On the lower East Side are those that cater almost wholly to the young Jews, so hungry for knowledge. Italians and Greeks, Roumanians, Serbians, Irish, Germans, Filipinos, Mexicans, Japanese and Chinese, all are to be found in our libraries, and it is the woman librarian who is helping to make Americans of them.

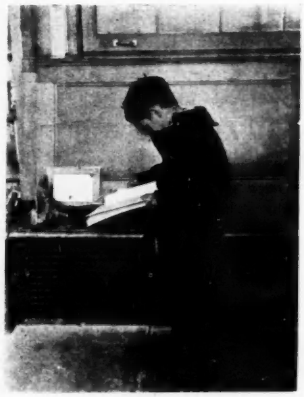
You go to a library to read or to work, and see quiet women giving out books, answering questions, and seldom it occurs to you that behind this routine is a many-sided organization. To become a useful member of this organization a girl must learn many things. She must learn how to consult dictionaries, cyclopedias, handbooks and the like, if her college education has not taught her. She must master cataloguing, shelf-listing and such like myster-

(*Continued on page* 28)



Country readers watch eagerly for the book wagon. This one is from the famous library of Washington County, Md., Mary L. Titcomb, librarian.

Below, a sincere booklover.



Adelaide Nutting

By Ernestine Evans

THERE are some women who are admirable; and some who excite admiration, imparting through beauty of intellect and person, to all who meet them, some of their own ardor and strength. Some do good works, and some so share the sacred fire from which their own works spring, that their lives are manifold.

I wish more women knew Adelaide Nutting. All nurses know her and know what they owe her. Perhaps when she retires on July 1, from her post as Director of the Department of Nursing Education at Teachers College, and turns her attention to writing, we shall discover her wisdom and fire and pride more widely. I found her first through the four-volume history of nursing, a text book prepared for Nurses' Training Schools by Miss Nutting and Miss Lavinia Dock nearly twenty years ago. I suggested to the head of the textbook department of Putnam's, who published it, that here was not merely a textbook, but one of the liveliest and finest histories of the woman's movement yet written and that its interest was broad enough, its literary style so distinguished, its account of little-known historical periods so animated, that women's clubs, and women students everywhere would profit by it. He must regard it not as a textbook but as literature. For my pains, he told me that women were not bookbuyers, that ten per cent of the books he sold by mail was all that went to women buyers. I told him these statistics were misleading. I know that in time the volumes will find their wider place.

"A History of Nursing" had its genesis when Adelaide Nutting was principal of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses. The young Canadian nurse, who had been the brilliant assistant of Isabel Hampton, who was, I believe, the first superintendent of nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital, wanted to inform the student nurses under her of the historical antecedents of their profession. She began collecting books that bore on the subject. Her researches led her away from mere Sunday-school legends far back in history, to the founding of nursing orders of nuns; she became interested in the status of woman; in the origins of medical knowledge; in economics. She could find no book dealing directly with nursing. It was only after she and Mrs. Hunter Robb (that same

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"Miss Nutting has fought for higher education for nurses."

Isabel Hampton) had blandished the dean of Teachers College (the word blandish is his) into admitting annually six students selected by the American Association of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, that she began definitely to wish for a book on nursing history.

"Why doesn't the CITIZEN *have more to say about the profession of nursing?" some one wrote a while ago. Well, here at any rate is a story of a leader in the profession. Miss Evans, the author, has written for many magazines about the women of many lands.*

She conceived no such four-volume treatise as that which resulted. It was her fortune to find Lavinia Dock with a free year before her, and the willingness to undertake the writing and the completion of the research. "I was stalled like the camels in Ben Hur," says Miss Nutting. In Miss Dock she found a collaborator with a genius for logical thinking. Lavinia Dock is an "original," a creative writer, a feminist and an extraordinary nurse. The work these two women did together will not need to be done over until the years have made more history for the profession.

If I dwell overlong on this history, calling attention to its analysis of the nurses' tradition of devoted, even religious service, through long hours for little pay, and the not always pleasant origins of this fine tradition, it is because the next step in nursing history depends so largely on an intelligent informed public opinion, rather perhaps, than on the nurses themselves.

Within the last three weeks there has been the customary flurry among the doctors, with now and then a Taxpaying Citizen writing to the newspapers, about a shortage of nurses. Sometimes the letter to the newspaper will complain that trained nurses are starched hottentots, expensive harpies, never on hand when there is an epidemic. The doctors complain usually that a new nursing curriculum is needed, with lower standards of admission, and hospital heads mutter about the eight-hour day.

I wish I might interview Miss Nutting for you at length on three subjects —On Lowering the Nursing Education Standards; On the Shortage of Nurses; On Sex Antagonism between the Medical and Nursing Professions.

She has fought, since she first became a teacher at Johns Hopkins, for higher education for nurses. Not Florence Nightingale herself was a more determined believer in intelligence and science as against the toleration of mere good will in combating disease. One of the first things that Miss Nutting observed in her first hospital was that alone among the professions student nurses were exploited labor before they were students. By the time they came to use their minds their bodies were tired. The first paper she ever wrote was on the reduction of the hours of duty, and wherever since there has been a struggle with hospital trustees or state legislatures for the reduction of hours, Miss Nutting has been quoted. She has lived to see, in the development of hospital administration, a growing use of domestic staff to perform the hard manual labor that used to be taken as a matter of course for nurses. I wonder if she does not sometimes restrain an "Aha" when she sees this happen in the very hospitals where doctors once said menial labor for women nurses was a necessity.

She has seen the six students a year at Teachers College reach to six hundred a year. That means graduate nurses who are getting higher education, and these six hundred are chosen from thousands of applications coming from all over the world. She has seen the number of trained nurses grow to nearly a quarter of a million. No woman's profession, unless it be the teacher's, is numerically so great. Of that number,

above two hundred thousand are private nurses. Upon retiring from Columbia, great as is her respect for teachers and administrators, and for public health work, it is the welfare of the private nurse, her status and the understanding of her position by the public that will, I hope, first engage Miss Nutting.

There is something very wrong about the position of the private nurse. Something of the old nursing legend prevents us from separating the personal service of the nurse and her constant physical attention from her enlightened professional knowledge and experience. The first is tremendously important, but because we still think of a nurse as the servant of sickness, we make no provision for rewarding her for her experience. The economic basis of the profession is wrong. The older and more successful the doctor the higher his fees may be. We understand and respect his growing talent, we expect him to lead a normal family life, to have a home, to enjoy security in old age. There is something absurd and thoughtless in the way we overlook the casualness of nursing employment. A nurse must rest after each hard case. On the average a nurse works nine or ten months a year. However the hours of labor of student nurses in hospitals have been ameliorated (though seventy-two hours a week is still not unusual) the twelve-hour day for the private nurse still prevails. Even the steel industry has accepted more civilized standards.

Miss Nutting believes that the next development in the profession is the development of nursing bureaus where paid visiting nurses can render expert service to the middle and working classes comparable to the philanthropic nursing of the visiting nurses' associations. The John Crerar bequest for just such a bureau in Chicago is sure to be something she will study.

These few paragraphs are all too meagre. In these days of biography and autobiography, here is a story that calls for many pages in which one of the richest lives of our generation shall be shared.

A Tree of Good Omen

By Carrie Chapman Catt

IT has been the custom of the Pan American Union to plant a tree in the grounds of the Pan American building whenever a Pan American delegated conference has been held in Washington, the officers and dignitaries of the conference taking ceremonial part in the important business of shoveling in the dirt around the roots. The Pan American Women's Conference was invited to participate in this usual custom when it met in Baltimore by invitation of the League of Women Voters in 1922. The tree was no more sturdy and probably no more skillfully planted than those commemorating the meeting of other conferences, yet it stands green and healthy amid a grove of departed hopes, the only Conference tree alive of the same age. This the group of 1922, with name changed to the Inter-American Union of Women, regard as a happy sign that its continued existence is to be blest with health and strength.

The last of the Pan American delegates sailed away last Saturday and the future of the young association, like many other ventures, "lies on the lap of the gods."

This Washington Conference was unlike any other "convention" of women in that it made no effort to make speeches to the public. It made no appeal to publicity or spread of ideals. Instead, for four days, the delegates literally sat around a table, got acquainted, talked over their common problems, hopes, and aims, in an unrestrained and unembarrassed fashion. At the end they knew what they wanted to achieve and that work together would be more stimulating than work alone.

The women of the Latin American republics begin a joint national movement at a point which finds no similar status in the women's movements in the Northern countries of Europe and the Americas. The universities are usually open to women and although the higher education is not general among women, progress in that direction is well developed in proportion to the whole educational movement of these nations. Women practice medicine and dentistry without opposition or hostile public opinion and in many of the countries women may study law and have been admitted to the bar.

A movement to break down the laws and customs whereby tradition has so long held women bound in tutelage concerning property and wage rights and guardianship over children has made an encouraging beginning. A very great change in the civil status of women has already been effected in Brazil, Uruguay and Chile, and opinion is growing rapidly toward modernizing the entire code as it concerns women.

Sentiment favoring the suffrage for women is less progressive in most states, although the ground swell of the great after-war movement which left half of the nations of the world with women enfranchised in its wake, has affected opinion there. In truth, careful thinkers have pointed out in numerous books and addresses that the Latin character, as illustrated in Europe and the Americas, does not accept democratic government with the same understanding and spirit as do the Northern nations. Votes mean less, elections are more scantily respected and presidents or premiers are often seated and unseated by processes not considered consistent with the ideals of government by election in other lands.

A liberal view of the Latin American republics points clearly enough to the futility of Northern nations attempting to lead, control, or even to influence these peoples in order to persuade them to conform to the methods, institutions and ideals of the North. The wiser and more democratic policy is to give them the same freedom to work out their own destiny the Northern nations have enjoyed. Northern women of Europe and America have had a long, hard struggle to gain the ballot and educational, professional and industrial equality. Their task is not yet entirely completed, but the women of the North meeting with the women of the South lands at the Washington Conference were agreed that the Latin struggle would be different and that the women of those lands must blaze their own trail and find their own path to their own emancipation.

The President, Secretary, and Vice-President and two other officers are Latin, and two are Northern, giving an overwhelming control to the Latin women. Miss Bertha Lutz, of Brazil, graduate of the Paris Sorbonne, daughter of a world-famous scientist, is the new President. That the little movement has survived its first three years of infancy and like its Pan American tree is still alive and growing, argues well that it will flourish until its fruit has been borne. It is hoped that the next Conference will be held in the wondrously beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro in September, 1928. All women in this country who have contributed any service whatsoever to the woman movement in their own country will bid this Pan American movement Godspeed.

Making While the Play Sun Shines

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Mrs. Hurd

ONE way to find out how old you are is to try to recapture your earliest memories of women in big sporting events. If you just take them for granted, you're still pretty young; if you remember beginnings, and muse over the days before, you're getting on. Is *any* one old enough to be shocked at the fine physical freedom that goes with modern sports?

Here at any rate is a privilege, a right—what you will—which women have won and have exercised with hearty enthusiasm. The Sunday supplements prove it; the daily sporting sections; the college girls' athletic fields, gymnasiums, meets, tournaments; the women's athletic and sport associations, etc. Another thing that proves it is the almost universal fashion of wearing sport clothes. Another is the splendid development of women's bodies—taller than they were a generation ago, stronger, broader-shouldered, certainly larger-waisted.

Not all who play in competitive events attain fame, naturally; but there is a fairly long list of women star players whose names appear, for instance, in a half column on "Women in Sport" which Margaret Goss writes for the New York *Tribune*, and in other sport reports.

Here on this page we picture four women who are high in the public interest as this is written. It isn't full tennis season just now, but young Helen Wills is *always* in favor—the school girl who came from California two years ago and at seventeen walked away with the national championship, defeating such a notable player as Molla Mallory. In golf our national champion is Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, while a former national champion, Glenna Collett, has just covered herself with glory by defeating the newest French "sensation," Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume, the sixteen-year-old French title-holder. Glenna Collett won her American national title at nineteen, and is now only twenty-one—which says something to the claim that golf is a sport for the middle-aged.

But swimming just now has chief appeal—not only because of seasonal timeliness but because of the dramatic undertaking of Gertrude Ederle. (Swimming, for that matter, seems to be a specialty of American women.) Under the colors of the Women's Swimming Association, Miss Ederle will attempt to swim the English Channel next month. The record holder, a man, took sixteen hours and thirty-three minutes to do it in 1923. Just as a try-out Gertrude Ederle slipped into the water the other day and swam from the Battery to Sandy Hook—in seven hours and eleven minutes, a record.

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© Wide World Photos
Helen Wills

First Tax Lady of the Land

By Caroline Avis

IF you happen to feel as I do about mathematics, not to mention the way everybody feels about taxes, you can understand why Mabel G. Reinecke was a surprise to me. Of course, it is nonsense—a personal "complex" or something of that sort; but there it was. I knew, as all good CITIZEN readers do, that Mrs. Reinecke is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District—the first woman to hold such an office—and a little about her preceding career. I had seen her picture. But none of those things prepared me for a slender *young* woman in the snappiest of red and black street costumes, who radiated smartness, and who on top of that talked about taxes as if they were the very breath of a vivacious life.

She did talk technicalities, of course, and before you read the paragraphs that follow they will have to be checked by someone's stern and knowing pencil. But she made them sound interesting and as vital as she claims they are.

Possibly not every one is as far removed from knowledge of what is implied in tax collecting as I, but I'll take the chance that they are. For instance, to collect Federal taxes means, among other things, to be a watchdog for whiskey. Until the tax is actually paid on whiskey which is concentrated in warehouses and issued only on permit, Mabel Reinecke's office is responsible, and men must be kept on guard constantly. Narcotics must be guarded in the same way. Butter too—*butter!* It seems there is a legal limit on the amount of water butter may contain. So it must be tested at warehouses, and if 16 per cent is exceeded a penalty tax must be applied. The rest of it includes taxes on income; capital stock, estates, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, and on gifts—all the Federal taxes, indeed, except those collected at the port.

A big job, and the story of how Mrs. Reinecke came to it is significant of what women have been up to in recent years. She became interested in politics as a young girl through her father's interest in a reform candidate in Chicago. It was an easy step from that to interest in suffrage. At her first state suffrage convention she was put on the board—she was often called its "baby member," she was so young. After a while the Women's National Republican Committee was organized and Mabel Reinecke became secretary when Mrs. Medill McCormick was chairman. She stayed on through the administrations of Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. South—toured for Miss Hay to urge the appointment of women state chairmen. It was a suffrage leader, Mrs. Bigler, treasurer of the Illinois State Association, who suggested to her the study of taxes, after Illinois women had won partial suffrage. "Mabel Reinecke," she said, "every time we talk to the men in the legislature about appropriations they talk taxes—you're a little younger than the rest of us—you go learn something about taxes so we can answer them." So it worked out: about 1917 the women were influential in electing a board of assessors, and they asked Mr. Charles Ringer to have Mrs. Reinecke appointed. And for six months Mabel Reinecke absorbed all the information in that office about state taxes.

© *Moffitt*

Mabel G. Reinecke, who talks about taxes as if they were the very breath of life

The war interrupted and for a while the tax novice spent her time organizing foreign mass meetings for the State Council of Defense. Afterward—taxes again. Senators McCormick and McKinley worked out a place for her as Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue in the Chicago office so that she might find out about Federal taxes. Shortly after her appointment the Collector was taken ill and she discovered, to her alarm, that she was acting collector. Her husband (whom, by the way, she had acquired quite early in this tax career) thought she had better resign. But she remembered all the suffrage talk of what women could and would do, and she stuck. A year later—1923—when the Collector died, she was appointed by the President to the Collector's post.

She calls it a housekeeping job—collecting $2,000,000 each year from 681,000 taxpayers—more taxpayers than in any other district in the United States, and says the big problem is to make all the details of administration time correctly—like getting all the dinner cooked at once. It is a job that involves responsibility for a staff of five hundred and forty persons.

About three-quarters of the tax collected is received through the income tax. Some of the problems that arise, Mrs. Reinecke says, make high demands on woman's intuition, and call for very trying decisions. She must, for instance, decide when a man with an income tax due has failed in business, whether they shall carry him along, allowing payment to be deferred, or shall foreclose his business. That is a task she doesn't like. Mrs. Reinecke believes the income tax is the fairest form of tax, because a man pays in accordance with his ability to pay.

That welcome refund of twenty-five per cent in 1923 income taxes cost Mrs. Reinecke the job of signing 103,000 checks—with a seven-pointed pen to simplify the work.

Mrs. Reinecke has a perfectly good husband, in regular standing, who is in real estate. When I asked her the usual question about the combination of husband and career, she said it worked very well in her case, thank you, and she thought generalization was impossible. Her husband's work happens to take him from home before hers and return him later, so he isn't conscious of her being away. Also, he's proud of her!

The W. C. T. U.

By Frances Drewry McMullen

Seventh in the series of personality studies of women's national organizations

THE woman's club movement was not yet born and women were unaccustomed to gather beyond earshot of their own households when the first call rang out for them to meet in national assembly. Some two hundred women from seventeen states mustered the courage to defy tradition and respond. This band has multiplied to 385,000 women in 15,000 groups, united in a world organization with women of fifty-one lands. This has been the half century's growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the oldest of women's national organizations.

Its beginnings go back to the Woman's Crusade, that strange, fervent movement which spread from Ohio in the winter of 1873-74, drawing women in masses from their homes to close the saloon by the combined force of persuasion and prayer. Saloons were closed and church bells pealed out for joy; saloon-keepers and drunkards were brought to see the error of their ways. Though liquor came back, the spirit of the crusade was still abroad in the land the following summer, when the National Sunday-school Assembly met at Chautauqua, New York. A group of women there were inspired to call a national convention to plan war on the liquor traffic.

This convention, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1874, produced the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the set purpose of reforming the drunkard, training children for temperate lives, educating the public in the evils of the liquor traffic, and closing the saloons by law. In the interval between the Chautauqua discussions and the convention, localities and states were organized to carry on the movement, which in the years following sent protagonists to all parts of the country to mobilize women in the temperance cause. These pioneers accomplished some remarkable geographical feats. For instance, in a single year Frances E. Willard and her secretary, Anna A. Gordon, visited every city of the country with more than 10,000 inhabitants, speaking, working, organizing as they went.

The story of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union falls naturally into four periods, coincident with the administrations of its four presidents. First

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Rest Cottage, in Evanston, Illinois, once Frances Willard's home, now Miss Gordon's

came Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Pennsylvania, widely known among women for her work in the Civil War, a conservative and an anti-suffragist. Under her, the organization focused on those who dispensed liquor and those who consumed it. Five years later Frances E. Willard, then a teacher and an ardent advocate of woman's rights, was elected on a suffrage issue; and the scope of the work was widened.

Miss Willard saw the liquor problem entrenched in all phases of life. It could be combated successfully, she thought, only through a "do everything" policy, which she proceeded to inaugurate. Forty departments were created to handle the problems of organization, preventive, evangelistic, educational, social and legal work. State departments became almost as numerous. During this period, too, foreign lands were invited to join; and the first world convention met in Boston in 1891. As this is published, the Thirteenth Triennial Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. is in session in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Miss Willard's death in 1898 brought Lillian M. N. Stevens to the presidential chair. By this time organization had been so far advanced that Mrs. Stevens, a woman of great force and statesmanlike ability, could concentrate on the campaign for national prohibition. On her death Anna A. Gordon succeeded—in 1914—with her policy of general cooperation, under which the organization has developed since.

Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-large

© J. D. Toloff

Anna A. Gordon, President of both the National and the World's W. C. T. U.

When national prohibition went into force on January 16, 1920, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union felt that forty-five years of organized effort had been crowned with success. In the accomplishment of its great objective, however, it by no means saw an end to its labors nor the removal of its reason for being. To secure adequate law enforcement, to make public the accomplishments of prohibition, to obtain public support and individual law observance—these aims now absorb that energy which formerly went into efforts for the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

For many years the department of Peace and Arbitration has functioned, and since the war, the W. C. T. U. has aligned itself with those organizations working for the permanent peace of the world. A third great objective falls under the head of purity. Ever since Frances Willard upon her return from a visit to England made one of the first speeches heard in this country on the subject, the W. C. T. U has worked

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What the American Woman Thinks

The Marriage Mess

By Mrs. Edward Franklin White

We asked Mrs. White, first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its legal adviser, to tell us about the Federation's proposed "marriage bill." Here is the answer:

IT has been brilliantly blazoned and broadcasted by newspapers, magazines, speakers and legal textbooks that the laws of our various states composing the Federal government are in a dreadful mess concerning the marriage and divorce of our citizens.

How did our laws get in such a mess? Is there anything we can do about it? Have we any personal responsibility? Yes! Quit thinking that the marriage of our friends, our sisters, our daughters, is so sacred a matter, so personal a matter, so biological a matter in fact, that *we* must keep hands off—*we* must regard marriage as a culmination of an emotion with which law, restrictions or conventions should have nothing to do.

The family is the unit of government—the first step in the founding of that society which grows from the small family, through the patriarchal family, the organized community, the city, the state, the nation. This unit is made up of two—the male and the female—each with the same influence upon the offspring of the marriage. Because this family becomes the unit of the government, the government has an interest in the mating of that man and woman. To preserve a virile race, to stimulate a virile nation, states have said that the insane shall not marry and propagate their kind, that the feeble-minded shall not marry, that members of the same family shall not intermarry. But when we have safeguarded all such marriages, there are still other problems before us. Your sister may be of high mentality, but too young to marry; your daughter may want to marry one who is of sufficient age but has a transmissible disease; your friend may want to marry one who is old enough and in excellent health, but who is a moral leper. Here is where you may help—even under existing laws.

Marriage, usually referred to as an institution, is a civil contract, and as such has become the subject of state legislation. Each of the forty-eight states, and Congress for the District of Columbia, has established rules governing the existence of the marital contract, the qualifications for marriage, the prerequisites to a valid marriage and the valid dissolution of the marriage.

With reference to every one of these conditions forty-nine jurisdictions have separate and distinct laws. To add to the confusion, the law of the domicil at the time of the marriage controls the contract, but the domicil of a married pair may frequently change while the parties still retain United States citizenship. Many states do not recognize the laws of other states in some particulars, so that the imaginary line that separates states may be the line between a lawfully wedded man and a bigamist, between a legitimate child and an outcast.

These forty-nine laws agree on just two things—the prohibition of incestuous

and of bigamous marriages. The age requirements range all the way from fourteen years for the male and twelve for the female, up through sixteen and fourteen, seventeen and fourteen, eighteen and fifteen, to twenty-one and eighteen in sixteen states without consent of parents, and twenty-one years for both male and female in five states. You can readily see the opportunity for abuse of the marriage laws, when you know that a marriage may be nullified for nonage in thirty-two states. Many a party of high-school students has ended in a ride across the line to another state to some Gretna Green where five or six couples were married, knowing that the marriages could be annulled when the lark was at an end.

Do you believe your girl of twelve years and your boy of fourteen are of sufficient age and capacity to determine their life history? The law does not regard them of sufficient capacity by seven years to execute a valid deed to a home they might own as the head of a family, or to contract for their household supplies.

Most states provide that a license to marry shall be obtained, but all but nineteen states recognize as valid a common-law marriage; that is one in which the parties, without license or solemnization, have lived together for years holding themselves out to the world as husband and wife.

All Southern states prohibit intermarriage between members of the white and black races, but if the statutes of those states contain comity provisions they would be obliged to recognize as valid such marriages performed in other states. In the same way most of the Western states prohibit intermarriage between the white and Mongolian races.

Though it may be said that a state should have the right to fix its own qualifications for the entrance into any contract, yet when those qualifications enter into the validity of the contract, and the contract creates the civil status of a married pair and their children, who may be citizens of one state today and of another tomorrow, it may be doubted whether the several states should have the right to create a status or require qualifications not recognized in every other state. It must be borne in mind that this civil status forming contract is unlike other contracts, for the parties may not terminate it at will, but it must be terminated by the sovereign power of the states.

The situation with reference to divorce is exactly the same. No two states are alike in the grounds for divorce, and many states are strict in not recognizing divorces granted in other states, especially when so obtained in evasion of the laws of the domicil.

The proportion of divorces to marriages is steadily increasing and it is my belief that this is not entirely due to the much advertised moral laxness, but to the laxity of the marriage laws and their enforcement.

One of the greatest evils of divorce is the divorce granted upon notice by publication. Decisions by the higher courts of New York and of the United States have maintained that this is the criterion of the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution, that a decree of divorce to be given full credit in another state must be granted after jurisdiction obtained of the parties, and that jurisdiction is not acquired by publication.

But this is no worse than the great ease with which one may remarry after securing a divorce—and this opportunity frequently conduces to the divorce.

There should be a waiting time during which the decree of divorce should remain interlocutory, probably a year, though some states now require a wait of two years and some three years. The instantaneous and absolute divorce for

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The Socialized Policewoman

By Dr. Mary B. Harris

FIELD-EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICEWOMEN

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Police Women, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.*]*

TO clarify our discussion, let us explain what is meant by "policewoman"; and define the adjectives "socialized" or "socially-minded"—although we all vaguely know when we use these popular adjectives what they mean. Their root goes back to the Latin word for ally: and society is an alliance. A socially-minded person then is one who not only does his part toward the welfare of the alliance, and does it well, but who also sees his interrelation with the other allies, and that the alliance will be sound and prosperous in proportion as all the allies work together for its perfection.

Just what place in this alliance has the policewoman? The police is the official agent supported by taxes levied upon the alliance or society to carry out and enforce its will toward safe-living and uprightness. Its purpose, Webster says, is to detect and prevent crimes. Mr. Arthur Woods adds, "To prevent people from becoming criminals." In other words he humanizes or socializes Webster's definition. You will say that every educational and preventive agency comes under this broader definition. True, but only one is the universal, official agent—the police. Other agencies recommend. The police have the power of the law to execute their recommendations and orders.

Policewoman vs. Other Social Workers

Of this power the policewoman partakes. She derives her authority from the fact that she is a sworn officer of the law, with all the power of a policeman—the broadest power (lawyers will tell you) that exists under our government. It is this which differentiates her from other preventive and protective workers. They act under moral obligation: the policewoman, under legal obligation as well. They may act, she must act.

With this definition clearly in mind, let us consider what functions of the police are as well performed by women as by men, or better. It is not only the right, but, by decision of court, the duty of the police to be guardians of the safety and welfare of minors; and this is one of the functions that can be taken over by the women. Every large police department finds it difficult to keep its numbers filled and to keep pace with the increasing demands laid upon it by traffic development and the growth of their communities. Let the women police assume the work with women and children, thus releasing the men to do the jobs that require a man's strength and a man's peculiar qualifications.

To accomplish this task of protecting children and of dealing with all the women who come into the hands of the law, either as offenders or victims of offense, we believe that the policewomen should be organized into a distinct unit or bureau with a woman director ranking next to the head of the police organization. They should have their own precinct with proper detention facilities. They should either be summoned immediately to take charge of any woman or child coming into custody of the police or such cases should immediately be brought to the women's precinct.

Where the policewomen are not so organized, they do not function toward the prime object for which they are especially qualified, namely protective-preventive work for women and children, but are parceled out among the various precincts, where they are likely to be used as clerks, switchboard operators or matrons—any task that seems too slight to demand the service of a man. Thus scattered, they can never be a part of a comprehensive, constructive plan working toward the prevention of delinquency and the protection of women and children. This function must be emphasized, and their organization into a distinct unit as a means to its fulfilment be insisted upon.

I mentioned the fact that policewomen might be used as matrons unless they were organized into a bureau. We are often asked what the difference is. A glance at the qualifications for policewomen set up by the police chiefs themselves will show the high standard that it is sought to establish for this service. A policewoman must be a graduate from a standard high school and have not less than two years' experience in systematic social service or educational work; or equivalent experience in nursing or executive commercial training. It is obvious that it would be economic waste to use a woman with the above qualifications as a police matron, whose duties are chiefly to keep the detention quarters clean and orderly and furnish chaperonage there and in court!

It may be asked how and where can the necessary training and experience be secured. There are several schools offering courses, notably Simmons College, New York School of Social Work, and George Washington University. The programs of these institutions show how comprehensive a background is desirable. This theoretical work should be supplemented by field-work, and by association with a good bureau, where the whole round of duty may be studied.

It is not easy to become nor to be a "socialized policewoman," but it has great compensations—not in money, although the salaries should average well with other forms of social work—nor in ease, for a conscientious policewoman knows no limitations of hours and time off. But those who have come to this field after experience with other agencies, find their satisfaction in dealing with a great variety of problems in an authoritative and effective manner; in knowing that they are dealing with fundamental misery in a vital way. As one policewoman said, "The service becomes your avocation, as well as your vocation."

Essential Qualification

It is not a calling for the immature mind in an experimental stage, groping after its own philosophy of life. The policewoman must have her own standards high and firmly held. As this same policewoman said, "When a woman in agony begs you to pray for her, you can not wait to argue as to whether there is a God, or even to send for a clergyman. She needs help right then when the crisis comes."

In the light of all this, what does it mean when we thoughtlessly say that "children should not have to come into relations with the police"? Are we letting our old phrase becloud our vision of what the socialized police may become in the life of the community if the community holds them to the high potentialities of which they are capable? Let us beware of giving a bad reputation to our official, legally constituted guardians of morality, and allowing policemen to cloak their individual failures under the ill-repute in which the service generally may be held. The police will be of the quality that the community expects and demands—and no better. Let us read "socialized" into the word "police" and tolerate no other type of service. The "socialized policewoman" being new in the field is pointing the way.

Editorially Speaking

From the Children of Wales

A WELSH clergyman had an idea in the year 1922. He presented it to, and it was adopted by, the Adolescent Conference of the Welsh School of Social Service. In consequence, at Whitsuntide, a wireless message was sent out through the best radio stations of Wales to all the towns and communities in that sturdy little country. It was sent in the name of the Children of Wales and was repeated by the Eiffel Tower station in Paris. So enthusiastic was the reception of the message, that it was again sent out at Whitsuntide in 1923 and 1924, each time to a larger radio audience. In 1925 the children of England and Scotland joined in sending the message. Replies have been returned from all over the world. The message was even heard in Australia.

The Archbishop of Upsala answered:

The Swedish children and parents have read with hearty sympathy and gratitude the wonderful message on behalf of the Commonwealth of Nations to which we ardently wish a Christian soul and a strong future for abolishing war and deepening peace in men's minds and in our distressed world.

From Poland the Minister of Education telegraphed:

Please convey to the Children of Wales our heartiest thanks and wishes. Join common effort for great ideals of the League of Nations. Minister, MILLASZEWSKI, Warsaw.

So from many nations came replies. The nations had listened in and every one had answered "Aye, Aye, Wales!" The message was as follows:

THE WORLD WIRELESS MESSAGE OF THE CHILDREN OF WALES

We, boys and girls of the principality of Wales and of Monmouthshire, greet with a cheer the boys and girls of every other country under the sun. Will you, millions of you, join in our prayer that God will bless the efforts of the good men and women of every race and people who are doing their best to settle the old quarrels without fighting? Then there will be no need for any of us, as we grow older, to show our pride for the country in which we were born by going out to hate and kill one another. Long live the covenant of the League of Nations—the friend of every mother, the protector of every home, and the guardian angel of the youth of the world.

1922, 1923, 1924, *and*
WHITSUNTIDE, 1925

Verily, "A little child shall lead them."—C. C. C.

Mrs. McCormick on the Court

MRS. MEDILL McCORMICK has given out a statement through the general press opposing the entrance of this nation into the Permanent Court of International Justice. It would seem that she had given a statement to the Western press and that someone had criticized it for not being in agreement with President Coolidge's policy. In reply she says to a larger audience:

"I understand President Coolidge believes in separating the World Court thoroughly from the League of Nations before we join the World Court. To that end certain reservations to the World Court ratification resolution have been officially proposed. I simply think these reservations do not effectively accomplish President Coolidge's purpose."

Mrs. McCormick is either sadly mistaken in her understanding that President Coolidge wishes to disconnect the Court entirely from the League or he has been singularly reticent about giving his views to the public. Had this been his opinion, he surely would have stated it at some time or place, but he has made no statement of this kind and is pledged to the entrance of this country into the Court with the reservations which were worked out by Secretary Hughes to the effect that the entrance of the United States into the Court in no wise shall be interpreted as indicating any connection *by this country* to the League, nor any obligation whatsoever for anything that body may undertake. The Republican platform last summer frankly endorsed the entrance of the United States into that Court with these reservations. It did not demand the disconnection of the Court from the League. The only persons who have demanded additional reservations since the Republican Convention adopted its platform and the only ones who at any time have demanded that fifty-five nations shall agree to an entire separation of the Court from the League in order that one may come in on its own terms, are those who do not want to enter the Court at all.

Mrs. McCormick says further:

"In the first place it is unjust and unbearable that the British Empire through its dominions and possessions should be permitted to cast a total of seven votes in the choosing of the world court judges while we would be confined to one vote. There must be an equality of nations in the making of the world court before we join it."

The informed know that the colonies of the British Empire insisted upon being called nations since they had taken a nation's part in the Great War and that it was their insistence which finally won from the other nations the concession that each one should have a vote in the Assembly of the League of Nations (not the Council). Watchful observers know that these colonies do not always take their cue from the British Empire, but often vote independently. Ireland, for instance, does not hasten to turn thumbs up when England does. There has been no change in the situation since Mr. Harding introduced this question into the Senate, nor since the Republicans endorsed Mr. Harding's proposal in their presidential platform. It was there when Mr. Coolidge, following Mr. Harding's example, recommended that the Senate vote to accept the proposal. Thoughtful people will rightfully regard the resurrection of this objection at this time as only another red herring designed to confuse, if possible, the favorable majority continually growing larger.

Mrs. McCormick says further:

"In the second place the world court must cease giving so-called 'advisory opinions' to the league. The United States might not wish the question of Japanese immigration to go to the court. The league as a league in certain circumstances might send it to the court anyway for an 'advisory opinion.' Suppose that we belonged to the court; suppose that a majority of the court should decide against us. We then would be condemned before the whole world by a judicial body to which we belonged in a matter which we did not wish to submit to it.

"That entanglement must be made impossible."

Advisory opinions are the latest scare which Mr. Borah has brought before this nation in the hope of frightening it from favorable action. Thus far no person has endorsed this proposed reservation of Mr. Borah's except those who have from the first bitterly contended against the nation becoming a member of the World Court. To them it becomes a new string to pull; a fright to impose: a red herring to wriggle across the trail. Mr. Coolidge alluded to a reservation that this country should not be bound by advisory opinions once, last December, but if the proposal to abolish advisory opinions altogether disturbs the tranquillity of his mind, he has not revealed the fact.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Robert M. La Follette

IN the death of Senator La Follette there passed a notable and outstanding figure of his times—a man whose vivid personality and well-defined policies won the compliment of constant controversy. He leaves a record of vigilance for his chosen cause—the protection of the people against predatory interests—that extends over about forty years. He leaves a record for honesty in his fighting that not even the bitterest foe could attack. He leaves four and a half million people to whom his protest meant enough that they voted for him last fall. And he leaves a body of legislation for which he was responsible, perhaps exceeding in amount the contribution of any other one man—shipping laws, railway laws, tax laws, laws for the direct nomination of senators—many of them measures that were considered radical when first proposed. He leaves a host of friends who mourn him as a lovable and magnetic personality as well as leader, and of foes who pay him personal honor. It is well that in every nation there should be an intelligent "opposition." Senator La Follette was a brilliant opposition leader, and the country is the poorer for his passing.—V. R.

China and the Powers

THE question of the relation of stronger to weaker nations grows constantly more pressing. Two instances now before us insistently are China and the Powers, Mexico and the United States. In both cases understanding not only of the weaker nation's problems but of its feelings is called for—that type of understanding which in personal relations is called sympathy. China, despite of—perhaps because of—the chaotic state of her government is growing more nationalistic, a great student movement being one factor in this development. She has lost much of her old feeling of awe or fear for the foreigner, and it may as well be admitted that the war is largely responsible. Correspondence from the Orient shows again and again the deep shock of the spectacle of the so-called Christian world in a welter of war. The spectacle of the "peace" hasn't helped. Irritation against the presence in her chief cities of great foreign concessions where foreign courts are the only authority has spread—and very naturally, in spite of the foreigner's great service to China along many lines. The time is ripening for a solution, and the gunboat will not be the right answer. The suggestion of an international conference is hopeful. Certainly, there must be a better international way of action for China than has been found yet.

Patience Wanted

SIMILARLY in our dealings with Mexico there is the need of sympathetic patience with a country less far advanced than our own in the means of keeping its house in order. President Calles, in a message through the New York *World*, asks for that understanding and that sense of fairness. In the absence of detail as to what lies behind Secretary Kellogg's recent statement about, and to, Mexico, judgment on the seriousness of the situation that prompted it can not be fairly formed. One theory is that Mr. Kellogg meant to strengthen President Calles' hand in furthering settlements. But on its face, it was a stern challenge to a country with which we have a friendly arrangement for settling claims, by commissions which are now at work, and there was that in its tone which must inevitably be inflammatory to Latin American sensibilities. With the ever-present suspicion in Latin America that the United States desires and means to dominate, it would seem that our diplomacy might well afford to err on the side of caution.

Scenery vs. Signboards

"A HEADLINE says: 'Speeding Tourist Crashes Through Billboard.' His only chance to get a glimpse of the scenery." This quip from the Altoona *Tribune* makes strong appeal in these days when we are out along the highways and wishing only too often that we had some painless way to pierce the billboards. It may be well to be reminded again that there is an organization which is trying to curb this interference with the people's right to see their own splendid outdoors. It is the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, which began its work only in December, 1923. Mrs. W. L. Lawton, of Glens Falls, New York, is chairman, and Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is on the Executive Committee. Co-operating are more than fifty organizations such as the American Civic Association, the General Federation, the National Society of Women Painters and Sculptors, etc., twelve of them national organizations. The policy of this committee is not *abolition* of signboard advertising, but its restriction to commercial districts where it will not injure scenic or civic beauty. The method is to draw out an expression of public opinion on the matter by means of separate state committees and to take that expression, in bulk protest, to the advertisers. The advertisers are responding nobly too; a considerable number have agreed to heed the Committee's request —to let their signboards do their work only where they will not shut off a view.

Play—A Remedy

BECAUSE "vice is the following of low-grade stimuli" and "substituting the high-grade stimuli of clean play solves the problem"—in other words, because good play tends to make good people, the national play movement should be encouraged.

According to the latest yearly report of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, during the past nineteen years the number of cities having a community playground has increased from 41 to 600 throughout the summer, and 200 throughout the year. These cold figures tell nothing of the effort which has gone into swaying local councils to a recognition of the importance of places to play and supervision of play. Women realize the vital importance of city children's play rights and are working for them. It is a sound form of women's effort—that, even the mossiest anti-feminist could hardly fail to grant.

IN 1924 there were fewer lynchings than in any year since records have been kept. There were sixteen, compared with fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions in 1914. We can't congratulate ourselves very much with sixteen such atrocities staining 1924's pages, but the tendency is right, and probably the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches is correct in crediting the decrease to the force of public opinion. If so, it should be easy to wipe out the disgrace altogether. Yet just this month there is the account of the lynching of a Negro in Utah.

DON'T miss Mrs. Hedley V. Cooke's letter in comment on Katharine Gerould's recent *Scribner* article about women voters, page 30. As president of the League of Women Voters of the Oranges, Mrs. Cooke has experience to draw on, and indignation for motive power.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS *for*
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532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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Now—What Are You Going to Do?

THIS is the season of commencements, of graduations. Manufacturers, buyers, dealers, publishers, politicians recognize certain seasons as having special import for them—and has not this season of graduations and of "return homes" a special import for the League of Women Voters?

If we stop to visualize the thousands of students leaving high school, normal schools, colleges and universities to return to thousands of homes, we must be appalled by the magnitude and importance of the responsibility that confronts us if we are to encourage and help the new voters to participate in government.

How to reach them—how to know them and what they want—these are the questions we in the League ask ourselves.

There may be a composite graduating mind and perhaps it thinks something like this:

"Everybody is already asking me 'Now—what are you going to do?' It bores me, because I've very seldom made up my mind so soon—I don't see how I can know now what will interest me most in life because everything I know seems theoretical and I've studied such a variety of subjects. I realize that even the subjects I've majored in will not necessarily help me to 'fit in.' If I've studied politics the practical application of it and the possibility of being able to make any effort of mine amount to anything seems hopeless.

"I've formed my own opinions and want to test them out by myself—I don't want to be told what I ought to get interested in, or what is true or untrue.

"I don't like to have an organization or an individual insist enthusiastically that I must join something because it is the most important or the most interesting.

"But I do want information—about what people are doing. Where can I get it? So I may make up my own mind about what I want to do—*now*."—G. E.

Secretaries Atcherson and Field

THE National League of Women Voters is in its happiest mood when it is paying tribute to women who have arrived. Bringing about the removal of discriminations in law and prejudice in custom, is work, but lauding the victorious when they arrive is relaxation and joy. At the recent convention of a patriotic society in Washington one earnest member was overheard advising another that "the wreath-placing will be at two o'clock." The only wreath the League of Women Voters places is on the brow.

On Friday, June twelfth, the League had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Lucile Atcherson, of Columbus, Ohio, the first American woman diplomatic secretary, and Miss Patty Field, of Denver, the second. The reception was in the nature of a farewell to Miss Atcherson, who leaves for her new post in Switzerland in July, and a welcome to Miss Field, but recently appointed to the service. Miss Sherwin was assisted by Miss Adèle Clark, second vice-president, in receiving the guests and Madame Adjemovich, of Serbia, presided at the tea table.

The reception was held at the headquarters of the National League in Seventeenth Street. Offices in an old mansion have many advantages, not the least of which is their ready adaptability to change. In an incredibly brief period of time typewriters and typists can be removed and bowls of flowers transform a scene of professional efficiency into dignified drawing-rooms.—ANN WEBSTER.

The Direct Primary in the 1925 Legislatures

ACTION in the sessions of the state legislatures which have just come to a close indicates the wisdom of the League's slogan "Watch your Primary." Information received at national headquarters, either from the Efficiency in Government chairmen in the states or from newspaper clippings, indicates that attempts to repeal or weaken the Primary law were made in the following 19 states: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Fortunately in all but one of these states—Maine—the measures were defeated, although the Primary law had miraculous escapes in many of the other states. In Colorado the Primary was saved only by the Governor's veto; in Illinois, after heated discussion throughout the state, the repeal measure died in committee; in Massachusetts a measure providing for partial repeal passed the upper house; in New Hampshire a bill abolishing the Direct Primary was defeated by a close vote in the Senate; in Ohio a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to do away with the Primary in the nomination of state officials passed the upper house but was not acted upon by the lower house before adjournment; in Oregon pre-primary and post-primary measures were introduced each of which passed one house; and in Vermont the Primary was saved by only one vote—the deciding vote of the Lieutenant Governor in the Senate.

The most successful attack on the Direct Primary took place in Maine. In that state there will be on the ballot this year a Primary repeal measure originally submitted to

the legislature by petition, provided it is determined by the hearings and investigations called by the Governor that the repeal measure was properly proposed to the legislature by the minimum of 12,000 electors required by the state constitution. Under the Maine law the legislature had a choice between passing the repeal measure, submitting it to the voters with a competing measure, and submitting it to the voters without a competing measure. It chose to refer the measure alone in order that a clear-cut issue for retention or rejection of the Primary would be presented.

In addition to the measures which sought to repeal the Primary, there were two attempts made to restore the Primary. Both of these were in New York and both measures were defeated.

Governor Morley in exercising the veto power over the Primary repeal measure in Colorado issued an accompanying statement which said in part:

> "After careful and serious consideration, with the advice and assistance of many of our citizens, some supporting and others opposing, I am compelled to veto the bill. . . . While recognizing that the present Primary law has many defects, and while I would welcome and would have approved any measure amending these defects, I am convinced that an overwhelming majority of our citizens favor and desire the continuation of a Direct Primary election law, and that I would be faithless to our people as a whole and to my own conscience in approving this measure.
>
> "It practically amounts to a return to the system of political bossism, which is favored only by those of commanding political strength, the evils and unfairness of which are universally recognized.
>
> "I believe that the people do not wish to surrender their right to nominate by Primary vote those whom they desire to place in a position of public trust and I could not in good faith and good conscience withdraw from them this valued and protected privilege."

In addition to legislation already mentioned there were a number of measures introduced which sought to make minor changes in existing Primary laws. In Colorado and Montana unsuccessful measures were introduced providing for a change from an open to a closed Primary. In Indiana and Iowa measures providing for a change from a closed to an open Primary were introduced but failed to pass. Measures seeking to change the date of the Primary were introduced into the legislatures of California, Montana and New Jersey. In Montana the date was changed from ten to thirteen weeks before the general election. In New Jersey the date was put forward to June. In Oregon a measure, which would have required a candidate to poll forty per cent of the vote cast by his party at a Primary election in order to be nominated, was defeated in the upper house.—H. M. R.

More State Conventions

VIRTUALLY every account of state League conventions reflects in a large measure the program or features of the National League convention, but perhaps the particular reflection of the Ohio League's convention in Dayton last month was the gala finance luncheon. The Cleveland League performed stunts, Mrs. Malcolm McBride presided and with the aid of Miss Grace Peters spirited the pledging, bringing the total pledges up to $4,800 by pledging the last $40 in gratitude for Miss Belle Sherwin. Zanesville, the home of Miss Sybil Burton, whose reëlection delighted the large League family in Ohio, pledged $600, its entire quota.

The convention gave a royal welcome to Miss Sherwin, who was the principal speaker at the opening luncheon. It also gave a warm greeting to Mrs. William G. Hibbard, director of the fourth region; Miss Carolina Manning, of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Professor Arthur Hatton, of Western Reserve University, and to those brilliant speakers on international affairs—Miss Alice M. Hunt, vice-president of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, and James G. MacDonald, of New York City.

There was also a delightful dinner, and an enlightening discussion of the features of the League program, new voters contributed their enthusiasm and intense interest, and then followed a charming few hours at "Far Hills," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Patterson, loyal friends of the League.

Mrs. Edwin P. Thompson, of Laconia, has been chosen by her League associates to direct again the New Hampshire League. Election of officers took place at the annual convention in Laconia May 29. About seventy delegates representing seven units attended. Two members of the national board, the first regional director, Mrs. James E. Cheesman, and the third vice-president, Miss Ruth Morgan, addressed the delegates. Mrs. Thompson's annual report and an informal reception in honor of Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the Governor, and the visiting national officers completed a full afternoon. It had been preceded by a morning equally full, with reports and addresses by Mrs. H. C. Kittredge, Mrs. Louis P. Elkins, Mrs. Grace E. Foster and Mrs. Jessie Doe of Concord, Mrs. Agnes M. Smith and Mrs. Martha S. Kimball of Portsmouth, Miss Alice Ward of Manchester and Mrs. Glenn L. Wheeler of Bristol.

The California League held its fourth annual convention on May 22, in the headquarters of the San Francisco Bay Branch of the American Association of University Women, which has been headquarters for the California League during the past two years. Delegates from practically all of the local Leagues in the state were present, with a goodly number of unofficial visitors at the all-day session.

With the silver cup awarded to California by the National League for its "Get-Out-The-Vote" achievement to shed a halo of light on the deliberations, morning and afternoon hours were devoted to reports of standing committee work, to signal achievements in local Leagues during the year, and to stirring reports of the National Convention, as well as to a splendid discourse by Dr. Miriam Van Waters, of Los Angeles, referee of the Juvenile Court for that county, and state chairman of social hygiene for California.

Dr. Van Waters's talk, which concerned itself with the "Present Day Treatment of Women Offenders," offered a constructive program for community effort. Her talk was the second "high spot" in the program, for during the noon hour delegates to the convention had shared with members of the San Francisco Center of the League the privilege of hearing Mrs. Florence Kelley speak on the issues raised by the temporary setback of the Child Labor Amendment.

"The cry of the issue between the Federal Government and the states in the matter of the question of child labor was successfuly raised to becloud the matter," said Mrs. Kelley. "There never can be any issue between the Federal Government and the states on the question of the care of our children, for the Civil War settled all that years ago, when it declared equal protection for all our citizens, regardless of age, color or creed."

The May convention marked the switching of executive authority in California from the northern to the southern part of the state when Mrs. H. H. Koons, of Los Angeles, was elected president to succeed Miss Marion Delany, three times president of the California League. Mrs. C. B. Woodward, of Lindsay, was reëlected secretary, and Miss Alice Burr, of San Francisco, treasurer.

May eleventh was the day and Boise the place of the annual meeting of the Idaho League, when Mrs. R. L. Steen turned over the reins of leadership to Miss Mayme Quirk, of Boise. Miss Quirk is one of the very active business women of the city, a leader in the Business Women's Club, and a devoted League worker for several years.

Miss Hester Hollingshead, secretary of the seventh region, and a native of Boise, was the principal speaker at the con-

vention luncheon, presenting a full account of the National League convention. Miss Hollingshead will confine a large portion of her field work within the next few months to Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Lloyd Fenn of Kooshia, Mrs. E. D. Piper of Jerome, vice-presidents; Mrs. Elmer Fox of Boise, treasurer; Mrs. R. L. Steen, Miss Retta Martin and Mrs. T. C. Hollingshead, all of Boise, directors at large.

A Finance Field Day

TWICE each year the Connecticut League holds a clearing house for financial ideas. Local and county chairmen, treasurers and finance chairmen from fifty-nine local Leagues gathered recently at "Piermont," the home of Mrs. Samuel C. Shaw in Redding Ridge, for the spring finance field day designated to discuss ways and means of making money-raising easy. Reports were presented on money pledged, money already paid in, and when the balance may be expected.

The concise, practical method which Connecticut applies to its money-raising has its many rewards. The plan of definite contributions at stated intervals has taken the burden out of budget-raising, and has at the same time given the League the distinction of being one of the banner state Leagues in the matter of sound finances.

League members went away from the spring field with a high resolve to fill to overflowing the League coffers in the coming year. Special plans were devised, such as marionette shows, card parties, plays, booths at county fairs, and ingenious letter appeals, to swell the treasury funds. The fall field day, held just before the end of the fiscal year, will concern itself with a discussion of the budget to be adopted at the state convention, and with rounding up the balance of the year's quota.

Leagues and League Work

THE Athens (Ohio) League prepared for the city primaries on August eleventh in a novel way. As a preliminary to a meeting on "City Government and City Services," the League, of which Mrs. S. H. Bing is president, arranged a sight-seeing trip to the City Hall where the Mayor conducted the party to all the principal offices, and the official in charge explained the workings of his department. Later the group visited the Fire Department, the City Jail, and as the Court House was nearby and the women were getting more and more interested, they called on the County Commissioners and visited all the offices. Each official made a short speech, and the sight-seeing trip ended at the County Jail. It is safe to predict that League members will have a better understanding of the workings of city and county government as a result of the inspection tour.

SUCCESS in every way marked the conference of the twelfth region of the New York State League which took place in Utica under the direction of Mrs. Samuel Bens. A large gathering of representative women from seven counties were fortunate to hear several inspiring addresses, especially one on organization by Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, of the New York City League, and another by Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of the President of Cornell University, and vice-chairman of the New York State League.

A FOREIGN policy luncheon, at which Mrs. Corbett Ashby, of London, was the guest of honor, proved an attractive gathering arranged last month by the Committee of International Co-operation to Prevent War of the Delaware League. One hundred and fifty women heard Mrs. Ashby emphasize the new responsibilities of women, if they are to take their enfranchisement in twenty-eight countries seriously. "The franchise will be useless if it merely doubles the electorate, but of immense value if it contributes to fresh ideals, and is used to solve tactical problems and help in political responsibilities," Mrs. Ashby said. Mrs. C. Stanley Chambers, committee chairman, arranged the luncheon.

LEAGUE members in the states who recall Mrs. H. P. Plumptre's delightful address at the Buffalo convention banquet will be pleased to hear of her recent election as president of the Toronto (Canada) League. Mrs. John Bruce, in her retiring address, said that "the League has a real purpose, a real service to perform and in its two years of existence has proved its real worth." Three thousand pieces of educational publications were sent out from the League office during the last year, one of the annual reports showed.

ST. LOUIS (Missouri) League members believe in a secure exchequer, and accordingly, at the recent annual meeting raised the annual dues from one to two dollars per year. The League begins its 1925-1926 program under the astute leadership of three presidents, Mrs. George Gellhorn, Republican; Mrs. Frank P. Cruden, Democrat; and Mrs. Virgil Loeb, Independent—a triple-headed method of leadership which has proved highly successful. Miss Florence Weyles's report for the legislative committee recommended that intensive study be given on the legislative program, with special emphasis on the Child Labor Amendment. Jury service for women was suggested as a major item for inclusion in the League's next legislative program. The public schools committee will lend its support to the improvement of rural school conditions throughout the state.

Resolutions adopted at the annual meeting included continued support of the World Court, the Child Labor Amendment and the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act, and opposition to the Wadsworth-Garrett proposal for amending the Constitution. The board sent a letter to the ways and means committee of the Board of Aldermen, commending the committee for its reconsideration of plans to abolish the psychiatric clinic, the legal aid bureau and municipal lodging-house, all of which the League considers important items of civic activity.

MEMBERS of the Michigan League, and especially the Grand Rapids League and suffragists throughout the country—are mourning the loss of a devoted worker, Mrs. William F. Blake, of Grand Rapids. For nearly forty years Mrs. Blake was a leader in all civic and philanthropic work in Grand Rapids and served as a former member of the Republican state central committee of Michigan, and a member of the Grand Rapids League since its organization in 1921. Mrs. Blake was one of the early workers for suffrage. She was treasurer of the Michigan State Equal Suffrage Association for many years, and widely known in suffrage circles throughout the country. She was a firm believer in woman jury service, and only last year passed hours as a member of a jury in the Superior Court of her own district.

ONE of the new items for study in the program of the League's Department of Efficiency in Government is taxation. It is bound to receive serious thought from serious voters. Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania League, who is a keen student of taxation matters, has offered a prize of $200 to the Pennsylvania county League which assembles by November 1 the best information of its own county taxes.

SINCE its organization in December up to April 1 an average of four members joined the Niagara County (New York) League each day. Its membership today is 450.

The New Voters

A partial résumé of the development of the New Voters' program of the National League since the Richmond convention

DELAWARE: When Miss Elizabeth Crooks came to the Richmond Convention as a delegate from the University of Delaware, she found the work so appealing that she has consented to act as chairman of the New Voters' committee for the Delaware League.

ILLINOIS: In Illinois the development of the New Voters' section has been promoted by Mrs. R. E. Hieronymus, a member of the state League board. Mrs. Hieronymus was responsible for the sending of a delegate to Richmond from the University of Illinois, where her husband is a member of the faculty. The local Leagues have been instrumental also in making connections with colleges for the New Voters' work. Mrs. Edward L. Middleton, president of the Evanston League, is responsible for development at the Northwestern University, and Mrs. Caroline Hill, president of the Hyde Park League, and Mrs. Forest Moulton, former president of the Sixth Ward League, have already initiated plans at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Hieronymus is planning to attend the Y. W. C. A. student conference in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, this summer, at which citizenship is to be the principal topic.

MASSACHUSETTS: Delegates from Wellesley and Smith at the Richmond convention have co-operated with the Massachusetts League by enlisting the interest of young women who will be seniors next year, and who will act as *liaison* officers between the League and the college.

MINNESOTA: Reaching young women students through a special corps of speakers is the practical method devised by the Minnesota League to promote interest in citizenship among these new and prospective voters. Mrs. Silas Bryan is chairman of the committee arranging for speakers, and within the last month practically every college in the state, including the teachers' colleges, heard about "New Voters," and the League's desire to interest them in better government. A tea for the senior girls at the University of Minnesota, with Professor Gaus and Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight as speakers, was one of the committee's first plans.

MISSOURI: The purpose and spirit of the New Voters' movement is firmly fixed in Missouri. The recent state convention had a New Voters' luncheon with 100 women students as guests, and Nellie Lee Holt, of Falls River, Nebraska, a young college graduate, impressed her audience as a very brilliant speaker and interpreter of the League's ideals.

The Missouri League has reason to be proud of the League organization at Stephens College. No one needs to go further to be convinced of the place of the League's program in a college group than to hear what Dean J. J. Oppenheimer says:

"Our college League has found the proposed program of work to be an excellent outline. . . . We have a League of approximately 150 members. The League studies the final program of work outlined by the national committee and serves as an organization to aid student government on the campus."

NEBRASKA: Students at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln evinced great enthusiasm in the report of the Richmond convention given by Miss Winifred Comstock, one of the New Voter delegates. The university League is preparing to make a big drive for members in the fall.

NEW YORK: With Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, chairman of the special committee, and with the nucleus of interest established by the attendance at convention of undergraduates from Barnard, Rochester, Buffalo, Vassar, Elmira and Cornell, the New Voters' section established by the New York League bids fair to move forward in great strides. Since the Richmond convention a college League has been formed at Elmira, with Miss Gertrude Carmody as president, and Dr. Amy Gilbert, professor of history, co-operating as faculty adviser. There is also a movement on foot to form a League at Keuka College, and Carolina Wiley, a graduate of Cornell, has assumed the chairmanship of the New Voters' Section of the Bronx League.

NORTH DAKOTA: Members of the Jamestown League started the ball a-rolling for enlisting the attention of New Voters by giving a tea for the senior girls at Jamestown College.

OHIO: At the request of one of the New Voter delegates to the Richmond convention, Miss Sybil Burton visited Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware for the purpose of organizing a college League. Before Miss Burton's scheduled arrival, 224 girls had already signed membership cards. Professor Arneson, head of the political science department, gave his hearty endorsement to the work. Miss Mary Collicott, president of the Ohio State University League, who attended the New Voters conference at Richmond, was also an official delegate to the Ohio state convention and gave a report of the National conference.

PENNSYLVANIA: The New Voters' section of the Pennsylvania League was brilliantly launched with a luncheon in Philadelphia early this month, with none other than the admirably fitted Judge Florence E. Allen to present the aims of the League's new work. Young women from several schools and colleges were the honor guests, and deans of all women's colleges and normal schools in the state were invited.

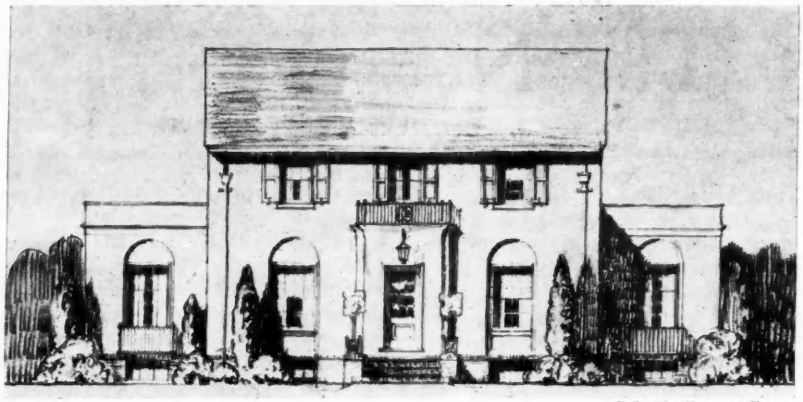
It is also of interest that immediately after the National League Convention, the Chester County League had as their guests the two delegates at Richmond from the West Chester Normal School.

Miss Gertrude Ely, chairman of the National League's committee on New Voters, whose spacious garden adjoins that of Bryn Mawr College, entertained the senior class of the college at tea just before their graduation. All but eight of the class signed cards signifying their interest, and their desire to know more about the League program.

RHODE ISLAND: Although the United League of Rhode Island has been fortunate enough to have a college League at Brown University for some time, it is especially gratifying to hear of the marked impetus given to the League's prestige on the campus as a result of the Richmond convention. At the request of Dean Morris, Miss Eckels and Miss Flanders, delegates to the National League convention, made a report of the convention to the entire student body.

The college League members have also seized every opportunity to interest more students in the League, and within the last few weeks of the college year have been giving a series of membership teas.

An Adventure in Citizenship



By Marjorie Shuler

© J. H. Kammerdiener

The Alice Ames Winter Demonstration Home in Minneapolis

A CENTER for teaching housekeeping, which was visited in one month by more men than women, is the achievement of Minneapolis women citizens.

Homemaking is the one big common interest which underlies all other interests and which is therefore vital to the community and nation, reasoned the women of Minneapolis. And then they set out to prove that homemaking could be handled on a big organized scale which would make it a recognized part of the civic life.

At the Home Center there is a free demonstration every Thursday afternoon on a seasonable topic with emphasis upon costs, marketing, food values, and labor-saving equipment. On other days, there are talks on what is going on in the schools and playgrounds, what health work is being done, the condition of the streets and alleys, the way in which garbage is being collected and many other questions in civic housekeeping.

Materials are provided at very small cost and individual women, as well as classes, are taught how to make labor-saving equipment, fireless cookers, iceless refrigerators, drop-leaf shelves and other devices to make housework easier. There is instruction in budget-making and marketing, drying and canning of fruits and vegetables, storing of eggs, cooking, sewing, millinery. Classes for making over clothing and retrimming hats are held, and there is a course in educational play for mothers.

The Home Center is maintained by the Woman's Community Council of Minneapolis, with the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. Mrs. A. W. Strong is its president and Mrs. R. H. Smith its secretary.

But the activities of the Council do not stop with the Home Center. Its organization is extended to every community unit throughout the city and it touches every neighborhood with its network of committees on Americanization, housing, children, playgrounds, and nutrition.

Through its membership it sends a friendly American message to every foreign home in Minneapolis and informs every alien-born citizen of the public resources open to him, the schools, libraries, hospitals, settlement houses, opportunities for recreation, music and study.

With the cooperation of the Park Board and the Board of Education, the Council put on a yearly course of training for playground supervisors, which has been discontinued as graduates of the University Physical Education Course are now available. It maintains and supervises public playgrounds. It offers the services of a picnic director to any church organization, club or community group which desires assistance in planning an outing. It provides a list of suggested events for entertainment at picnics and it offers a list of articles suitable for a playground kit.

Every year the Council has a clean-up campaign, during which its members report all undesirable housing conditions to the proper authorities; it has an annual crusade against the tussock moth, thus saving many trees to the city, and it interests itself in such activities as garbage collection, removal of ashes, clearing away of waste paper from the streets and street lighting.

Mrs. A. W. Strong, President of the Woman's Community Council of Minneapolis

The Council cooperates with the Real Estate Board in putting simple landscape plans before owners of homes and in helping them to beautify their grounds. It cooperates with the Civic and Commerce Association in its clean-up campaign.

With such a lively example of what real community cooperation can mean in linking up agencies of both men and women to do real service for the citizens, there is much interest in community leadership in Minneapolis. The need for training such leaders has been recognized by conducting a two-months' institute. At the first session, M. C. Elmer, of the University of Minnesota, explained What Is a Community and How to Organize It. The succeeding speeches were on such topics as What the Community Owes the Individual, What the Citizen Owes the Community, The Public School and the Community, Recreation in Minneapolis, Public Health and the Community, the Public Library and the Community.

The latest development along these lines is the training by specialists from the University and the Home Demonstration Agent of leaders in clothing, millinery, nutrition and home decoration. These leaders are representative of city-wide districts and after receiving the lesson material pass it back to their various units. Thirty groups are in active operation and no more classes can be taken care of until fall.

On the first of July the Home Center will be moved to the new Alice Ames Winter Demonstration Home, which is being built by contributions of material, labor and money from the citizens of Minneapolis. Every phase of homemaking will be shown in this House, sponsored by the Minneapolis Committee of Better Homes in America as a tribute to Mrs. T. G. Winter, the best loved woman in Minneapolis.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Junior Month

The Women's University Club of New York is to be the hostess this year for the twelve college juniors, coming from twelve Eastern colleges to spend a month in New York for the purpose of sociological study. For nine summers girls have been coming to New York, expenses paid, for what is known as Junior Month, when representatives of these colleges practice the theory of social welfare work. This year nine additional colleges made application for representation, but the funds—supplied by the Charity Organization Society through a special gift—did not permit extension.

A Peace Jury

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Austin, Texas, has been elected for a term of three years as one of the Jury of Award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The other members elected at this time are Mr. Bernard M. Baruch and Mr. Glenn Frank, the newly chosen president of the University of Wisconsin. This jury of nine members is the group designated by the Board of Trustees to select the recipient of the Woodrow Wilson Award. The first award—$25,000 "for meritorious service of a public character tending to the establishment of peace through justice"—was given to Viscount Cecil last year.

Mrs. Moyer-Wing

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing has just been reappointed by Governor Sam S. Baker, of Missouri, to be head of the Industrial Inspection Department — a member of the Governor's Cabinet. When Mrs. Moyer-Wing was appointed, in 1921, she was the second woman in this country to be placed at the head of a State Department as a member of the State Cabinet. The other appointment was more than thirty years ago, when Florence Kelley was Chief Inspector of Factories of Illinois.

Lady Astor

The painting of Lady Astor commemorating the entrance of women into the House of Commons has at last found a resting place. This is the portrait ordered by Lord Astor which hung in the House for a short time and then was removed because it is counter to House etiquette for portraits of living members to appear upon the walls. For a time it was just stored, but it now hangs in Oliver Hall of Bedford College.

CALENDAR

Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Library Association, Seattle, Washington—July 6-11.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, in charge of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

World Federation of Education Associations, Edinburgh, Scotland—July 20-28.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Home Economics Association, San Francisco, California—August 1-6.

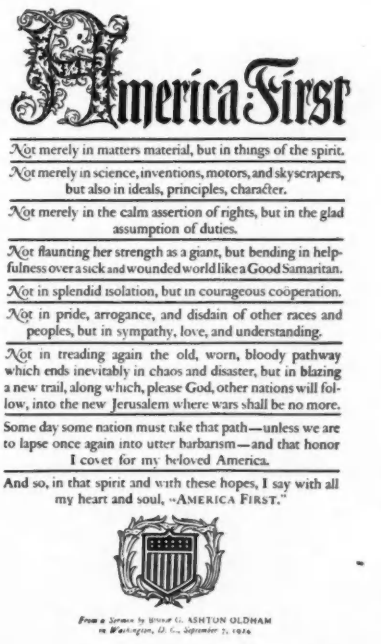
Summer Conference on Economic, Political, Racial and International Problems, under the auspices of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, Olivet, Michigan—August 1-31.

International Child Welfare Conference, Geneva, Switzerland—August 25-28.

At the hanging Dame Lyttleton paid a warm tribute to Lady Astor's Parliamentary work, and prophesied that in the far future, when all present were no more, women Members of Parliament would come and take the picture back to the House of Commons.

Eight Thousand Examinations

At the first National Baby Congress and Health Exposition, held in Chicago, May 2-9, under the auspices of the Illinois State Medical Society, there were 13,500 registrations, and more than 8,000 physical examinations were made. The Red Cross, the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, the state and city health departments, the Illinois Federation of Women's Club, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts were very helpful to the medical profession in whose charge the Congress was held.



A poster prepared by the National Council for Prevention of War which is being widely displayed in schools and churches.

A Labor School

The National Women's Trade Union League of America will open its twelfth school of training for active women workers next fall. The League, believing that strikes will be eliminated by labor organization, offers a six months' course to women, training them in labor problems and labor leadership. A limited number of scholarships are given, and unions, city central bodies, and state federations of labor can send students, provided they meet the scholarship expense in whole or in part. Because of the expense, the schools do not run to large numbers—usually between six and ten pupils—but some of the ablest women in the labor movement today have been trained by this method.

Playgrounds in France

France is going to see that her children have playground facilities. According to a law passed last March, municipalities, departments, and the state may condemn private vacant land for the erection of athletic fields and playgrounds. Our information comes from the Children's Bureau, which in turn quotes from the *Journal Officiel* of Paris.

A New Kind of School

Because there is very little training available for museum work, the Newark (New Jersey) Museum, with the help of the Newark library, is planning to open a School for Museum Workers. According to the *News Bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information, the school will open October 1, 1925, when the new museum building opens. The course will include a study of the purposes of museums and their adaptation to the community, the handling of books—classifying, cataloguing and preparing for shelves, installation of objects of all kinds, lending collections and their relation to the schools, in fact, all subjects which touch on museum management. The course will continue until June 25, 1926.

A New Montana Official

Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway has been made chief of the Bureau of Child Protection in Montana. Mrs. Hathaway has sat three times in the state House of Representatives, and during the session in 1921 was floor leader. In 1920 she was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at San Francisco. She has also done much work with children, serving as county superintendent of schools for two terms, and devoting a year to the compilation of a manual of Montana's laws pertaining to children.

Mrs. Willebrandt Honored

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general of the United States, was recently awarded a medal by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Mrs. Willebrandt's department controls Federal prisons, and the particular pieces of work which brought about the award were her influence in the reforms in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, and the establishment of an industrial institution of Federal women prisoners, to be built at Alderson, West Virginia.

An American Playwright

Mercedes de Acosta, an American, has won acclaim by her "Jeanne d'Arc"—the first American version of the play to be produced in Paris. Eva Le Gallienne played the title rôle. Miss de Acosta's first play was "Sandro Botticelli," and she has three volumes of poems to her credit. It is expected that her "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Mother of Christ" will be given in New York next season.

Quebec's Commissioner

Through the Women's Bureau we learn that the Women's Minimum Wage Act, enacted in Quebec in 1919, is now to become operative. A Minimum Wage Commission consisting of three members, one of whom may be a woman, will be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Commission will receive no pay beyond expenses. Its jurisdiction extends only to industrial establishments or factories; it has authority to investigate the conditions of the work done by women in factories and the wages paid them; to examine the employer's books and pay lists; to sit in judgment at wage disputes, and to determine the minimum wage to be paid in individual cases.

An Indian for Order

Policewoman Mrs. Wades-in-the-Water is a name to attract attention. It belongs to the first policewoman of the Blackfoot Indians, and her province is the Glacier National Park Reservation. It might be added that her husband is the chief of the Indian police.

Lettau

Mrs. Mussey

A Law Pioneer

By FLORENCE C. BELL

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY has just had her seventy-fifth birthday party. But it is not the years which need mentioning, rather the accomplishments of those years.

Mrs. Mussey was one of the founders and the first active dean of the Washington College of Law. From the obstacles she had encountered in obtaining admission to law classes, she was in sympathy with women who wished the same advantages generally accorded to men. So Miss Emma M. Gillett consented to teach a class in Blackstone if Mrs. Mussey would teach one in constitutional law, and on the first day of February, 1896, three women started the women's law class, which rotated from Mrs. Mussey's office to Miss Gillett's for instruction.

Thirteenth woman admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court is another bit of her past. She has had a distinguished career at the Bar, being the attorney for twenty-five years of the Legations of Norway and Sweden, and engaged as the active counsel in cases of criminal and civil law, equity and probate. To her is given the honor of having the laws changed in the District of Columbia granting mothers equal guardianship with fathers over their children, and married women the right to their own earnings. She drafted and first presented to Congress the bill, which has now become a law, to grant married women the right of individual citizenship. It was she who founded the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, of which she is honorary president for life, and twice has she been a member of the local council of the American Bar Association.

In speaking over the radio recently Mrs. Mussey said: "My father was Platt R. Spencer, the author of the Spencerian method of penmanship. When I was a little girl he once declared that I was not a genius like his older children, but that I had 'real good common sense'—the highest compliment I have ever received. When I was fourteen, my father and mother both being dead, I went to a seminary, paying my board and tuition by teaching penmanship. When I was seventeen, I took a course in a business college. The lawyer who was teaching law there asked me to come into his office as a student, but I refused because there had never been a woman lawyer. 'But you will be one,' was his reply.

"Soon after I came to Washington in 1869 I attended my first woman's suffrage meeting. Susan B. Anthony presided, with nearly all the leading women of that day on the platform. I sat next to Lucretia Mott, the Quakeress, and before long she turned to me and said, 'Thee is frightened,' and I had to admit that I was."

With such a background it was not strange that upon her seventy-fifth birthday the Washington College of Law and its alumni association, the Women's City Club, the College Women's Club, the Women's Bar Association, the Epsilon chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, the Ellen Spencer Mussey tent of the Daughters of Veterans, the District of Columbia State organization of the D. A. R., and the Dames of the Loyal Legion should come to pay her homage.

A Memorial

Friends of Frances Hodgson Burnett, who died last year, have planned a novel memorial in Central Park, New York. It is a secret garden where children may play and birds may find a refuge. This form of memorial was seleted as being in harmony with Mrs. Burnett's love of gardens.

Honored

LL.D. was the honorary degree added to the names of four women at Smith College, June 12. The four are: Judge Florence E. Allen, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Marion E. Park, president of Bryn Mawr, and Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, received the honorary degree of M.A. at the same time.

Women in the Ministry

Other news comes in of women in the ministry—adding to the record in our recent article—and all of it's good. For instance: About two years ago three women, all of moderate means, founded in Pittsburgh a Church of Divine Science, paying the salary of the first-year minister themselves. This first minister was a man. Later they decided they must have a woman, and the church is growing under the ministry of the Rev. Mabel Irwin. Mrs. Irwin was one of the first three women to enter Tufts Theological School, and was ordained into the ministry of the Universalist Church, preaching several years from its pulpits. She lectures and writes, as well as preaches.

A Backward Step

The Dutch Parliament has passed a bill permitting municipalities to discharge women teachers in elementary schools upon marriage.

Heads School Board

Little Rock, Arkansas, boasts of a woman president of its school board—and has a right to boast, too, for this is the first time the board has been headed by a woman. Mrs. W. P. McDermott is the new president. She won the honor by good hard work during the past three years, first as the pioneer woman member of the board and then as its secretary, which post she held up to the recent election. Mrs. McDermott has been assistant county probation officer, and chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Pulaski County. For four years she was president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Another unusual phase of Mrs. McDermott's term as president of the board this year is the one-million-dollar building project. Mrs. McDermott will sign the bond issue, probably the largest bond issue ever signed by a woman in Arkansas.

Red Cloud's Mayor

WHEN affairs are at sixes and sevens it is usually a woman who steps in and straightens them. Often it is done without publicity or particular credit; only seldom is she acclaimed for her effort.

One of the "seldoms" is Mary Peterson, mayor of Red Cloud, Nebraska. Three years ago Red Cloud had several hundred thousand dollars on the debit side of its ledger, little or no credit, and an election confronting it. Business men of the city did not want to take the reins of public office because they had become too tangled. But something had to be done.

Now in Red Cloud there was a strong, positive, aggressive woman, clear-eyed and clear-headed, who had for years successfully managed a garage in partnership with her brother. Business men knew her for her integrity, her direct and impartial dealings. And something had to be done.

Leading citizens called a meeting to go over the possibilities for mayor. Somebody suggested this business woman—Mary Peterson. It will never be known how much of the decision was based upon desperation—that is the secret of that special meeting—but it is known that no woman had ever before held the mayoral chair in Red Cloud, and that the decision made was a big one.

Mary Peterson accepted the nomination and was elected. In her acknowledgment speech she stated her policy in one short sentence, quite characteristically—"I am determined to show that a woman can administer public office with impartiality and justice." For three years she has stood by this determination. First of all she placed the municipal light and water plant on a paying basis. Then slowly she began to reduce the city's debt. Her method is to keep things in repair, buy nothing that is not absolutely essential and pay for what the city has, and by this method $100,000 of debt has been wiped out in three years.

Mary Peterson comes from real pioneer stock. Born in Kansas, her family moved to Red Cloud when she was five. She attended the city school, graduating from high school when sixteen. Then she went into her father's hardware store as bookkeeper. Here she received her first business training. When the automobile industry began to show signs of development, she formed a partnership in a garage with her brother. It fell to her lot to handle the business end of the venture while her brother took charge of the mechanical department. And it is the principles she evolved in her own business dealings which she applies to the business dealings of Red Cloud. Both have been successful.

MRS. W. A. SHERWOOD.

Exercise and Nerves

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

IT is impossible to leave the subject of exercise without considering it from a third point of view. In earlier articles we discussed the fact that without vigorous and steadily pursued exercise the alimentary functions of the body will pine, so that digestion, assimilation and excretion will all be impaired, thus lowering the nutritional tone of the entire physique. In these articles also, exercise was considered as the chisel which molds the beauty of the human frame, through its effect upon the muscles of the skeleton.

There remains to be considered the effect of exercise upon the nervous mechanism of the body. Every muscular act is a nervous act. The nerve cell, the nerve root, the nerve fibre are intrinsic parts of the apparatus that causes a muscular contraction. Though exercise affects the muscular end-organ, it also affects the starting organ, the nerve apparatus. As soon as exercise is considered from this point of view, another set of results is discovered.

A number of facts about the nervous results of exercise are of every-day observation. A person will be described as "a slight, nervous person" never as "a muscular, strong, nervous person." The "well muscled" and the "nervous" do not go together, even in the vernacular. We can picture at once "a nervous, irritable" person, so well recognized are the characteristics, but never a "nervous, jolly" person. The man in the street has an instinctive knowledge that muscular action does something to the nervous tone of the body.

There is a close link between motion and emotion. Many of the most vivid psychic experiences find their natural outlet in motion. A child skips for joy. A widow rocks herself to and fro in grief. The Yale fans toss their hats in the air and jump up and down, shouting loudly, at a Yale football victory. Of all the motions that produce the most pronounced psychical results, rhythmic motions stand first. As one ninepin in its fall may knock down the whole nine, so the initial muscular act may release a nervous tension that alters the whole emotional environment of the body. Somehow, someway, through an altered acid-alkaline equilibrium in the tissues, or through a release of stored-up nervous energy in the nerve cells, or of chemical energy in the gland cells, the entire atmosphere of the psyche is altered by exercise. Even a modern American has felt the mysterious, delicious languor that floods the body and soul after violent exercise.

A study of these effects upon the individual has led to the success of the various modern schools of eurhythmics. To enhance the effect of rhythm, the motions are done to music. Successfully done, by a well-coördinated, well-muscled body to a melodious rhythm, such motions often "transport the soul."

The fact is patent. Its explanation varies. Some schools believe that rhythm opens a door between the conscious realm of existence and the subconscious realm; and that the flood of delight and peace that overwhelms a dancing child is an uprush from the great wells of delight and peace that dwell forever in the subconscious. Others believe that the dancing rhythmical motions of the body harmonize the mass of plastic human tissues of which an individual is made into one whole organic instrument, as a coil of iron wire is harmonized by an electric current into a magnet. However the phenomena are explained, the fact remains that bodily rhythm is almost a panacea for "nervousness."

A college teacher comes home tired, worn out, nervous. "I'm so nervous, I could jump out of my skin!" Reluctantly, she prepares for a game of tennis. At the end of the game her "nerves" are all smoothed out. After a consistent policy of tennis, three times a week for as many months, she no longer comes home nervous and jumpy from her work. Her "nervousness" has vanished. Poise, balance, easy coördination, precision, surety are muscular attributes that will imperceptibly be acquired by pursuit of rhythmic exercise.

The Bookshelf

By E. O. G.

IT may be that the hot weather affected the point of view of the reader, or it may be the effect of the times on authors, or it even might be that the books aroused too keen an emotion. Whatever the cause, the four books that kept us from feeling the recent heat too much, all seemed depressing. They are notable achievements by women in the world of literature, giving us so keen a sense of the reality of the persons they portray that the tragedies of their lives seem too painful.

"Love," by Elizabeth, lacks in a measure that charming humor so evident in "The Enchanted April" and "Elizabeth and her German Garden," but *"Love"* is the story of the tragedy of that inequality of the sexes that votes for women can not alter. Catherine Cumfrit retains an amazing appearance of youth in spite of the fact that she is the mother of a married daughter—married incidentally to a man old enough to be her father. At a play patronized only by a devoted few, she meets Christopher, young enough to be her son and full of the ardor and enthusiasm of youth. He persists in loving her and she loves to be loved. It is against her better judgment that she finally marries Christopher, driven to it by circumstances and her elderly son-in-law. Her life then becomes a struggle to keep her vanishing youth, which faded the faster when she kept the pace set by her youthful husband. *"Love"* stirs deeply that pity which indicates the presence of the tragic.

Ellen Glasgow, in *"Barren Ground,"* tells the story of Dorinda Oakley, whose years were an endless struggle against the broom sedge of discouragement, disappointment, and lovelessness that would have crept over the barren ground of her life, as the fields of her farm were swallowed up if eternal vigilance were not used in the effort to make them productive. Dorinda's battle with her exhausted acres, hampered as she was by lack of education and her inheritance from an ineffectual father and a neurasthenic mother, would be epic, even without the story of her struggle against the emotions roused by Jason Greylock. He jilted her on the eve of their marriage, she knew him for a weakling, and was conscious of nothing but hatred for him, but he had so exhausted her powers of emotion that for the rest of her life no passion could stir her. Time avenged her, and her material success was great, but the barren years behind her kept her from the joy of such satisfaction. Ellen Glasgow introduces her usual well-drawn characters. Dorinda's family are vividly presented. That invisible wall built of habits so ingrown that they permit no contact between the spirits of the members of the family is typical of the country, where emotions are seldom expressed. *"Barren Ground"* is an interesting study of conditions in the South, even now scarcely recovering from the ruin of the Civil War, which left the farmers not only without slaves or money, but with their own ranks sadly depleted.

In *"Old Wine,"* Phyllis Bottome takes us far from our own South to Vienna and its aristocracy after the Great War. Edith O'Shaughnessy's "Viennese Medley" is a more poignant presentation of the distress left by the war in that city, formerly the epitome of gaiety, but no picture of Vienna today can be without its tragic undercurrent. The loss of ideals by Otto Wolkenheimb, one of the influential men of the old régime, brought the keenest anguish to his family. His cousin, Eugénie, who had loved him all her life in spite of his selfishness, suffered the shattering of her dreams. His devotion and love were such a lifelong habit with Eugen, another cousin, that he could not survive the discovery of Otto's treachery. Only Franz Salvator and the little American girl get any joy from life, and their love-story is the one bright spot in the book. Vienna is too full of political corruption and memories of the past to have many bright spots.

Beatrice Kean Seymour has done a clever bit of writing in *"Unveiled."* Adela Stokes, a novelist, intimately concerned with the lives of Enid and Kennedy Armfield, tells their story so that their children may know and understand the catastrophe. Although passionately in love with each other, the husband and wife view most matters from points of view diametrically opposed. Eventually a clash comes although their love for each other never fades. Enid's intensity of emotion, which makes her an ardent follower of ideals and theories, separates her from Kennedy and is the cause of the tragedy. Kennedy is the more sympathetic character. The Enids of this world are always difficult to live with. That the story is well told is proved by the violence with which its readers take sides.

Lafayette, Ltd.

Among the foreign women who visited the United States last month, delegates to the International Council of Women, was Aino Kallas of Esthonia, a writer whose work should be better known in this country. Last year a book of her short stories, "The White Ship," was published here in English (by Knopf) with an admiring introduction by John Galsworthy. They are all stories of that little country, "a thoroughfare betwixt East and West," which won independence only seven years ago and for nearly seven centuries before had suffered oppression from one conqueror after another, never losing its dream of liberty. The stories are marvels of simplicity, directness, poignancy.

Mme. Kallas herself is Finnish, daughter of the professor of folk lore at Helsingfors, but she married in Esthonia before independence came, and lived there. Her husband is Esthonian Minister at London. She writes novels, short stories, essays, always in Finnish, translated into four or five languages, and lectures in many countries on Esthonian life.

OLIVE SCHREINER'S remarkable personality comes out even more vividly in her *Letters*, recently published, than in her Life. Most of the letters included in the book were written either to her husband or to Havelock Ellis, to whom she was deeply attached. They are sad reading, because they show how intensely she suffered, both physically and mentally; but they are also of great human interest, because of the light they shed upon one of the world's extraordinary characters; and all through them are scattered bits of her peculiar and striking philosophy. She expresses herself freely upon many subjects, among them peace and the woman question.

"Only a woman knows how hard it is for a woman to fight or seem to fight for herself. Because deep in our nature is something that makes us feel as if we should always fight for others."

"All other matters seem to me small compared to matters of sex, and prostitution is its most agonizing central point. Prostitution, especially men's prostitu-

tion of themselves to their most brutal level, can't really be touched till man not only says but feels woman is his equal, his brother human, to whom he must give as much as he takes."

"The worst of war is not the death on the battlefield; it is the meanness, the cowardice, the hatred it awakens . . . War draws out all that is basest in the human heart."

"While the desire to dominate and rule and possess empires is in the heart of men, there will always be war. . . . If war is ever to be stopped on earth, it will be only by the passing away of the ideals of empire, national supremacy, and the search after national wealth as the first object in life."

She says: "One's real deathless wealth is all the beautiful noble souls one has seen and spiritually touched." In this book one certainly comes in close touch with a noble and beautiful though strange soul. A. S. B.

THE thousands who have heard Ida Clyde Clarke's inimitable speeches, will welcome her book, *"Uncle Sam Needs a Wife."* Mrs. Clarke has endeared herself to a very large public through her original and witty way of teaching needed lessons about woman's place and responsibility in the world today.

She sees government and the study of public problems as a partnership job for men and women, in which the mother instinct and the experiences of women are as much needed as they are in the individual home. Against this are the inertia and indifference of women, and the inertia and complacent superiority complex of men. Her trenchant, humorous sallies are effective ammunition against both. Here in book form are the arguments which have proved so telling in her speeches.

A new edition of Anna Garlin Spencer's *"Woman's Share in Social Culture"* has been published, brought up to date with the addition of a new chapter, "When Two Walk and Work Together," and a new preface.

A few of the chapter headings give an idea of the scope of the work and its value for classes and study groups—the Primitive Working Woman, the Drama of the Woman of Genius, the Day of the Spinster, the Social Use of the Post-Graduate Mother. The book is a real contribution to the literature of the Woman Movement, and Mrs. Spencer's wide learning and fine intellectual qualities make it singularly readable.

G. F. B.

Love, Doubleday Page, 1925. $2.00.

Barren Ground, Doubleday Page, 1925. $2.50.

Unveiled, Seltzer, 1925. $2.50.

Old Wine, Doran, 1925. $2.00.

The Letters of Olive Schreiner, Edited by S. C. Cronwright Schreiner, Little Brown & Co. $5.00.

Uncle Sam Needs a Wife, John C. Winston, 1925. $2.00.

Woman's Share in Social Culture, Lippincott, 1925. $2.50.

The W. C. T. U.

(*Continued from page* 13)

for recognition of the single moral standard. In addition, since the vote has been won, it has been educating women to the duties of citizenship and the importance of the vote.

Evanston, Illinois, is the center from which the W. C. T. U.'s influences spread. Here on Chicago Avenue is gabled Rest Cottage, where Frances Willard once lived, where Miss Gordon now makes her home. Next door is The Willard, which served as national headquarters until 1922, when a substantial brick administration building was erected, adjoining the publishing house already on the rear of Rest Cottage lot.

The Legislative headquarters are in Washington. Here Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost is stationed to direct legislative work for law enforcement and social betterment.

Those forty working departments outlined by Frances Willard have been somewhat boiled down. There are twenty-eight today, each covering a wide range of activities. Through literature, lectures, pageants, medal contests, exhibits at fairs, and educational institutes, through social service and club work, the W. C. T. U. in its various branches is fighting narcotics and the use of alcohol in medicine; conducting scientific temperance investigations and offering scientific temperance instruction; urging Sunday observance and prison reform and the arbitration of international disputes; studying moving-pictures and preaching social morality; cooperating with Sunday-school and missionary work; interesting itself in the problems of women workers; mothering soldiers and sailors, advocating the teaching of the Bible in the public schools, and helping to build up community health.

Americanization work has been undertaken intensively in many places; and W. C. T. U. Americanization centers are open day and evening for recreation, aid and instruction to strangers of whatever age, from whatever land. From these centers neighbor-teachers carry the message into the homes of the foreign-born. There is a special department for work among Negroes, to build up a stronger public sentiment among them in favor of total abstinence, social purity and prohibition.

The coming generation has always been one of the prime concerns of the organization. Under its wings are the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion. In addition, it has undertaken systematic child welfare work. It has made surveys and studies of child laws, conditions and needs and has conveyed this information to mothers through child-study classes. It aims to protect children from child labor, to safeguard them morally and train them spiritually.

Busy about many things, the W. C. T. U. never forgets the purpose for which it was founded. Its members constitute an army of vigilantes, posted throughout the country to promote total abstinence and to help maintain the prohibition law. A campaign is now being conducted in New York State, under the presidency of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who is also first vice-president of the national organization, for the collection of signatures to a pledge to observe the spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Amendment. Thousands of men and women, many of them unconnected with the organization, have signed.

In celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union raised a million-dollar fund to be devoted to enlarged activities in many lines. From its Golden Jubilee, it thus looks forward to what it calls its "golden future."

Other women's organizations of America from time to time have acknowledged the debt they owe to this, in a way, the mother of them all. It helped to prepare the way for women's clubs, women leaders in many lines were trained in its service. By its insistence from the first upon parliamentary procedure, it gave women's clubs a tradition of proper form upon which to build. In its broad interests, it indicated lines along which other groups of women might proceed. When suffrage came, women who had studied issues through W. C. T. U. work were ready to step up and take their place in public affairs. It has done much to eliminate sectarian lines and unite Christian women in common understanding and joint undertakings. Its slogan is "to make the world wider for women and more homelike for humanity."

Officers

Miss Anna A. Gordon, *President. Miss Gordon has just been reëlected President of the World's W. C. T. U.*

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, *Vice-President-at-Large.*

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, *Recording Secretary.*

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, *Assistant Recording Secretary.*

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, *Treasurer.*

Look for that promised history of the suffrage fight a little later. But it wasn't the author's fault that it is postponed. It was one of the complications of magazine making.

The Family Money

CONCERNING the family income I want to say that I do not like the word allowance as applied to the wife's share of the income. Is not marriage ordinarily considered a partnership, a sharing of joys, duties, sorrows and the like? Then, why not the family income? I have heard of allowances for children. Should the wife's dignity in her position of responsibility and authority be reduced to the level of her children in the sharing of the income? I believe it to be only just and fair that the income be equally shared. And not until the economic independence of women has been established can the status of women be equal to that of men.

In my own home the sharing is complete. When my husband and I began to establish a home three years ago I was teaching and he was farming. Naturally I received the larger salary. I say naturally, because most farmers in this section either just about meet living expenses or go into debt. The income is practically negligible. We talked over our affairs and decided that since we were equally interested in trying to have a home we would share equally, half of my income going to him and half of his going to me. At that time the fact that most of his income was in the form of foodstuff made the plan easy to manage. It was most convenient for each to have a checking account.

We have a budget system which we have been working on for three years and still are! Each keeps account of his expenditures and enters them under their proper headings, in the accounts, which are balanced monthly. The remainder is redivided, half of my balance going to him and half of his going to me and is placed in our individual savings accounts.

This year the tables are turned. He is teaching and I am home for a rest period, getting a very small income from music scholars. But the plan works just the same. Even items of a personal nature, such as clothing, have caused no friction. An estimate is made the first of the year of what will be needed for each item. Enough is set aside for this purpose in the budget. I make out the budget, present it to him for examination and suggestion, together we make corrections and then set out for the year with it as a guide, but a flexible one.

The objection is often made that women can not be trusted with money, that they spend extravagantly, unintelligently. It is my husband's opinion as well as my own that if they had the responsibility of paying the costs of living with complete knowledge and understanding of how much is likely to be on hand to do it with, they would appreciate the value of money and use it as intelligently at least as those who have been paying the bills. If they are treated as children they can not be expected to act differently, their ideas on the subject being just as vague.

Just one thing more. The law recognizes a wife's share of her husband's property after death, why not during life? Ought not the law protect women in this important matter?

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The Marriage Mess

(*Continued from page* 14)

violation of the marriage vows is too much like a reward for infidelity, for it is exactly what the offender wants. To him divorce is not an evil or a punishment, but a deliverance.

What is the solution of this problem? Shall we make marriage more difficult? Shall we, by education, make marriage more sacred? Shall we make divorce easier or harder? Does the divorce evil depend upon the marriage evil in any way, or is it the natural result of loose thinking and loose living? How much can we do by religious education? How much should we do by withholding religious consent? How much can we do by law? What shall be the features of the law?

To put it very briefly, I believe that Congress should enact a Federal law, being first authorized by Constitutional amendment, which shall be uniform in all the states, making the same requirements as to qualifications and prerequisites for valid marriage, and the same conditions and grounds for divorce or separation. The family is the unit of government, and the government's self-interest demands this for its protection. Secure an average of existing laws as to qualifications no matter what it is, if it is uniform. Recognize no common-law marriage. Require witnesses and a license, but provide for emergencies. Require affidavit of qualification. Provide for divorce on limited grounds after a lapse of sixty days. Provide for interlocutory decree of one year.

I believe that it is necessary to moral rectitude that a marriage legal in one state shall be legal in every other state, that a divorce decreed in one state shall be recognized in every other state, and that a child legitimate in one state shall be so regarded in every other state.

But legislation will not usher in an era of wisely planned marriages. The real hope of the world lies in putting as much painstaking and progressive thought into the great business of mating as we do into the other big businesses of our day, and in bringing to bear upon marriage the advanced ideas of science, religion and law, so that we shall be able to offer to young men and women a sensible presentation of the subject that will convince them of the necessity of permanent family relations and assure them of the happiness to be found in a wholesome family life.

Women . . . Books

(*Continued from page* 8)

ies. She must study book selection, which requires a knowledge of the more important publishing houses, here and abroad, familiarity with the work of fiction writers in various languages, acquaintance with newspapers and periodicals, American and British, and the ability to pick illustrated editions and books on special subjects. She must acquire something of bibliography, something of the processes of printing, something of the forces behind the library movement, and its personnel; she must dip into library administration; and she must inform herself in current events, that she may be prepared to sustain an interest in public affairs.

Two years should be given to this. Tuition charges are small, $75.00 the first year and $25.00 the second, with about $100.00 to spend on books and required trips to out-of-town libraries.

Some of the library schools offer advanced courses in special forms of library activity, and the girl who has

ability to dig out facts can probably make much more money by following one of these courses and seeking a position in some special library. There are a thousand special libraries in the United States—law, medical, municipal, state—three hundred in New York. Corporations have them, hospitals, schools, trades unions, army training camps and art centers. And the librarians of many are women. An able lot they are. Miss Rebecca B. Rankin has distinguished herself as chief of the Municipal Reference Library in New York. Others are Miss Margaret Mann, chief cataloguer of the Engineering Societies Library, who for the past year has been instructor in the Paris Library School, and Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian for the Standard Statistics Company. Miss Margaret Reynolds of Milwaukee, Miss Mary B. Day, Miss Louise B. Krause and Miss Ruth G. Nichols of Chicago, Miss Louise Keller of Philadelphia, Miss Claribel R. Barnett of Washington, D. C., and Miss Laura B. Gibbs and Miss Theodora Kinball of Boston are all successful special librarians.

A special branch of rather recent development in the public library system is the work for the blind. There are six libraries for the blind in the United States, each feeding a large area, for ninety-six per cent of the circulation of books in Braille is done through the mails. Quiet places are the libraries for the sightless, with the staff doing the administrative work, and perhaps two or three women volunteers from outside sitting at the little machines making books in Braille. For the shelves in almost every one are inadequately stocked, even though the Veterans' Bureau recently turned over to five libraries in the United States the collection purchased with funds contributed by veterans of the A. E. F.

The special librarian for a firm or organization draws better pay than one in the public service, and if she loves to pursue facts she can have an interesting time. For the special librarian's job is to gather information for the people she works for. The girl who likes books and men and women and children, all kinds, will have more fun in a public library, whether it's being one worker in some great central building, or the head of a branch, or the entire staff in some tiny library.

Perhaps some details about the money she may expect will not be amiss. Taking Cleveland as fairly typical, the salary schedule adopted last year by the board of trustees of the Public Library allows apprentices—for whom the minimum educational requirements are a full high school course or its equivalent—a rate ranging from $840 to $1,080 a year. An additional compensation is a course of training given in library time. Junior assistants, who must climb up through apprenticeship, and must bring a college degree or a library school diploma, get $1,200 the first year, and an annual increase of $60 a year for five years. Assistants rise from $1,500 to $2,000 in a five-years' service, and senior assistants, if they stick the same period, will be receiving $2,400 at the end. Branch librarians, in large branches open full hours, are paid from $2,000 to $3,300; division heads have from $2,000 to $3,600; and supervisors and department heads from $2,400 to $4,000.

The hours are not bad, compared with those in many occupations. In some cities it is seven and one-half hours a day, in others eight. There is always a weekly holiday, either a full day or a half day. A certain amount of evening work is required, but when a librarian serves at night she has her mornings free.

It is not a gilt-edged vocation, but it is as well paid as teaching, the drudgery is less and the chances of advancement are not tied down by rule. A good many teachers take up library work to get away from the grade system. Too, a librarian has the surroundings to spur her to writing, if she has a gift that way. It was a woman librarian who won one of the recent O. Henry prizes. No occupation is richer in chances for studying human nature. In a small town the library, with the right sort of chief, may become the center of community activities, and even in cities it is frequently called upon for many other things than books.

One cold day last winter a telephone in the Fifth Avenue building rang imperatively. The librarian who answered it put down the receiver with a baffled look.

"I like to have the public feel that the library is its friend," she said, "but this woman asks too much. She says her apartment is freezing and the landlord won't listen to reason and she is sure that the library, where she has passed so many pleasant hours, will help her to make him give her more heat. Isn't it too bad to destroy such confidence by telling her we can't do it?"

Making Play

(*Continued from page* 11)

Gertrude is eighteen—a pleasant young thing, and she thinks she can do it. Worth doing? Who can say—about all such feats? Anyhow, the qualities required to do it are worth having. There are a handful of young American girl swimmers who are marvels. Helen Wainwright, generally accounted the best all-round woman swimmer, has just turned to the professional field and will be an instructor.

Camping

WITH the summer months come thoughts of camping, and with the thoughts of camping many questions as to how. Whether on a large scale or a small, the camper will find valuable information in the pamphlet *"Camp Sanitation,"* by Dr. George C. Dunham, published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. It explains the choosing of a camp site, tells about the water supply, garbage disposal, food protection, sleeping quarters, hospital equipment and gives instructions, illustrated with clearly marked diagrams, for the construction of all camp essentials and accessories.

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With Our Readers

Mrs. Cooke, president of the League of Women Voters of the Oranges, speaks out about an article in Scribner's:

WHEN one has worked for five years in the League of Women Voters and has marked the earnest, conscientious, high-minded way in which so great a number of women are taking the vote and its responsibilities, one is surprised, to say the least, that an intelligent woman like Katharine Gerould should write in the May *Scribner's* that many women look upon voting as "rather silly and irrelevant to life"; that they have not the "white fire of civic conscience that is burning" behind men; that they consider it "undignified" to go into a polling-booth, and that they only vote because of their men-folks' insistence and that "no woman has any respect for another woman's political opinion."

One wishes Mrs. Gerould could spend even a day in a polling-booth on election-day working with women as well as men election clerks, women watchers for the parties and women county committee representatives recording votes for women candidates, many of whom are "typical of the historic American stock" which she believes are not interested in the government of their country, and could thus obtain a little first-hand information on woman's voting. Perhaps if she did this, instead of feeling the same distaste for a polling-booth as for a saloon, she might form a different opinion than the one she has acquired in the secluded atmosphere of her literary entourage, writing from the point of view of one who is admittedly "mentally not a citizen yet," who is "indolent and resentful" of having the vote "thrust upon her," and who has a "deep distaste" for political questions.

Mrs. Gerould's point of view is an intensely individual one and does not represent the feeling of vast numbers of women, including many who did not want the vote. I happen to be the president of a large and growing League of Women Voters and I see all around me an eagerness on the part of many women to inform themselves on political questions. I do not find that they are looking to the men to "educate them in the shining symbols of civic rights and civic responsibilities" for the reason that they are already so strongly imbued with that spirit that they are graduating from the "kitchen-pantry-sewing-room-nursery state of mind" of which Mrs. Gerould speaks and are forming groups for the study of international relations.

As for the men being "mystical" about the vote, we women are not emulating "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of the politicians. What we are striving for are "open covenants openly arrived at" for the general good and not to line the pockets of a few in control of the voters who line up at the polls "burning with the white fire of civic conscience" and two dollars apiece.

If Mrs. Gerould really believes that women are not interested, I suggest that she join the League of Women Voters and that she attend the annual convention of the National League next spring. If she is still convinced that the "non-voting woman ranks higher in quality than the non-voting male" I retire from the argument.

HARRIOT T. COOKE

Orange, N. J.

The discussion of representative government goes on. Here is one letter. Anybody else?

CORRESPONDENCE is invited regarding the opposing views in the articles "Government by Postcard," by Anne F. Slattery, in the May 16 number, and *"Whose* Representative?" by Mrs. Laidlaw in the issue of May 30. I incline to side with the former.

If, as Mrs. Laidlaw contends, a representative only represents when he acts at the behest of his constituents, then he is never able to represent but a part of them, for he can not be both pro and con at the same time and, whichever way he votes, the adherents of the other side are thereby deprived of representatives. If properly chosen to represent a district, he is the representative though he fail to reflect the prevailing sentiment of the district or show any regard for its interests. By virtue of his election and not his predilections he is the representative.

Legislation is now constantly delayed by this "ear to the ground" business and fear of jeopardizing reëlection and, should it become a universal practice for a man to wait on advice from home before taking a stand, there would be sufficient excuse for entire inaction, and neither praise nor blame would attach to any action since he simply did as he was instructed by the folks farther back. He would be like the small boy who went, with many admonitions from his mother, to spend the day with an aunt. "And were you a good boy?" his mother asked on his return. "I don't know," burst out the boy indignantly. "Aunt Mary kept at me all the time, to be careful about this and not to do that, and she didn't give me a chance to be any kind of a boy all by myself."

A district should elect as its representative a man it can trust and expects to be proud of. He will welcome facts and opinions, especially from people conversant with the matter under discussion. He will be glad if he can honestly act as his constituents desire but he will be the more careful in his decision if he feels their dependence upon him and the responsibility of acting for them as well as himself. Having given the subject more study than they, some exceptions to the contrary, being on the ground and sensing bearings and results which they can not possibly know, he will appreciate and rise to their expression of confidence in him but be repelled by coercion and partisan appeal. Statesmen are needed, and are not born fully equipped. They must be developed. Surely, dependable, admirable leaders can not be developed if constituents take from their representatives all responsibility.

MARGARET E. TYLER

Miami, Fla.

We knew it was controversial!. We are surprised that there haven't been other letters besides this:

I HAVE just finished reading the article in your May 30th issue, "Thirty-five years of Federation," in which you say, "Whether Sorosis, of New York, will be proved right in her pioneer claim—or Minerva of New Harmony, or some one of the several others," etc., etc. (Page 8.)

I have taken the liberty to send you an article written for the Ohio *Club Notes* a number of years ago, in which *we,* in Oberlin, Ohio, try to prove the claim of being the "Pioneer Club." This article was written at the request of Mrs. Bookwalter, then State President of Federated Clubs. Of course, it is a minor matter just *which* is the oldest club in this country, and ordinarily we pay little attention to any claims, but I thought you might be interested in this article on account of the connection which Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown Blackwell * had to both the CITIZEN and this Pioneer Club.

MRS. A. G. COMINGS

Oberlin, Ohio

** Both members, if we understand the article correctly. The club was a literary society founded at Oberlin College.*

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No. 6

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Shall the United States become a member—pro and con.[6] Present cooperation of the United States?

WORLD COURT.[7] History[8]—the Court in action.[7]

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2. Report of the Washington Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. Price, 50c.
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4. Consult recent histories of U. S. A.
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6. Pro. "League or War." By Irving Fisher. Price, $2.00.
   "America's Interest in World Peace." By Irving Fisher. Price, $1.00.
   "Our International Baby." Woman Citizen, March 21, 1925.
   Con. "The State of the Nation." By Albert J. Beveridge. Price, $3.00.
7. Write League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, for up-to-date information.
8. Woman Citizen, January 24, 1925. "The World Court."

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The Woman Citizen

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Vol. LIV Old Style.
Vol. X New Style No. 4

OUR OWN DINGBATS

A MANUFACTURER in our neighborhood tells the world his views on the younger generation by a sign painted on the side of a building high above the street—"Dresses for Girls, Juniors and Flappers." ❖ ❖ ❖ It would be interesting to know how he classifies **women.** ❖ ❖ ❖ While we write our sky is peppered with Roman candles and sky rockets minus the dreadful sticks that used to terrify our childhood. ❖ ❖ ❖ Our ears are snapping with firecracker sounds, but when we looked there were only funny little things the children grind beneath their heels. ❖ ❖ ❖ No red packages with one green cracker for luck. ❖ ❖ ❖ Oh, of **course** we're glad! ❖ ❖ ❖ Did you worry any over the name of Amundsen's ship? We wrote it Farm, and the proofreader gently but firmly told us it was Fram. ❖ ❖ ❖ On consulting one great metropolitan daily we found it always Farm—in another always Fram. ❖ ❖ ❖ Now a man with Oswald to his name tells **Time** that it's Farm, Norwegian word for "able," or "wideawake," and that Fram was the name of Nansen's ship—a word meaning "forward." ❖ ❖ ❖ At that, we consider Farm a queer name for a ship. ❖ ❖ ❖ We are so pleased to find that high medical authority recommends comic strips for relaxation. ❖ ❖ ❖ Now perhaps our Family won't look so superior when we are caught chuckling over them. ❖ ❖ ❖ We'd have gone on looking at them just the same (Cicero Sapp is our favorite), but we might have continued to be a little furtive about it. ❖ ❖ ❖ We saw the other day that the Queen of England is gradually altering her style of hat. ❖ ❖ ❖ We couldn't think of believing it if it weren't for another item to the effect that she has adopted shell-rim spectacles. ❖ ❖ ❖ All is explained. You just can't wear her kind of tight toque with goggles. It's impossible esthetically, and the ear pieces would cut, besides. ❖ ❖ ❖ The **Louisville Courier Journal** prints a bit of dialogue like this: "Shakespeare anticipates everything."—"What now?"—"His advice to the Senate—'Nor wear your heart upon your sleeve for Dawes to peck at.'" ❖ ❖ ❖ Why is it that no less than four magazines now on the newsstands exhibit puppies on the cover? Is July National Puppy month? ❖ ❖ ❖ We like them, but we wish the art men would show only happy ones. ❖ ❖ ❖ As for us, we tear the covers off if the puppies are in any kind of woe. ❖ ❖ ❖ The Department of Agriculture says that our bean crop would make enough soup to run Niagara Falls for more than three hours. But our mind is bent on railway trains and time tables. ❖ ❖ ❖ No preventing providence, we shall soon leave our desk undusted, and master the psychology of the upper berth. ❖ ❖ ❖ We shall again list the things one should have, and hasn't, on a railway trip, and put said list where it can never be found until after the next journey. ❖ ❖ ❖ We shall collect mountains and memories—and —but the rest is a secret.

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The Woman Citizen

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Current Events

Eventful

THE fortnight's headlines have been full of happenings. The Coolidges and the seat of government moved for the summer to Swampscott, Massachusetts. Earthquakes wrecked Santa Barbara, California, and shook portions of the Northwest. The insurgents in Congress sustained a further loss. A sweeping reorganization of the Federal prohibition laws was announced. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers was elected to Congress to fill her husband's term. The war in Morocco and the strife in China continued, and the government of Greece was overthrown. Mr. Doheny told his own story. A drastic law was passed to help the French financial situation. A division of opinion arose in the famous Tennessee evolution trial. And Defense Day was celebrated on the Fourth of July, with some eight million mustered in the test.

At White Court

THE summer capital, White Court, is just next door to Red Gables, the home of the Coolidges' close friend, Frank W. Stearns. Here the President established himself late in June, traveling by special train while the entourage and the chattels came round by way of the *Mayflower*. It has been reported that "a number of the President's friends" will buy the White Court estate for him if he likes it. Since arriving there, he has made a hasty trip to Plymouth, Vermont, to attend his father during a brief, sharp illness; has devoted some effort to furthering the hopes of Senator Butler of Massachusetts, who must be elected to retain the seat to which he was chosen after Senator Lodge's death. The Lodge followers resent Butler's treatment of their chief at the Republican convention last year, when the former was campaign manager, and besides, his Democratic opponent, David I. Walsh, is popular. The President also made a memorial address at Cambridge, celebrating the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day when Washington took command of the Continental Army under the famous Cambridge elm. He supported again the principle of arbitration, instead of arms, and advocated security covenants for European peace, backed by our "moral support."

Meantime, while the Coolidges are at "Swam-scut," architects are rumored to be arguing over the redecorating of the White House to be done this summer. The present style of furniture and decoration is of the French Empire period, determined in Roosevelt's time. The story going round is of a proposal to introduce Colonial features, with the assistance of gifts. Obviously the place can't be utterly transformed with the $50,000 granted by Congress, and Robert W. de Forest, who has to do with any gifts offered, says the story is a story.

"A painter of oaks" is the name often applied to Sophie Marston Brannan, our cover artist, well-known for her landscapes of California and Delaware County, New York. Trees appeal strongly, and hence are her best subjects. Eucalyptus, pine and firs are great favorites, but oaks seem actually to captivate her brush.

A Californian by birth, Miss Brannan entered the San Francisco School of Fine Arts when seven years old and at twelve exhibited her first works. Later she went abroad and in Paris and London studied the fundamental principles used by the great masters and artists of Europe.

Distinctively a colorist, her canvasses attract much attention wherever they are shown because of their rich depth. With innate good taste she has the faculty of selecting subjects which never fail to appeal, and her paintings, which have been exhibited extensively throughout the United States, Canada and South America, have won many prizes.

In France

ON August 15th, 1924, the French agreed to evacuate the Ruhr, into which they had marched months before to collect reparations by force. There has been more than a little doubt whether, under all conditions, France would stick to her pledge, but Premier Painlevé announced week before last that the promise would be kept and the troops have already begun to move.

Speaking further for France, recently Caillaux, Finance Minister, proposed and secured the passage of a measure which it is hoped will save the country's rather desperate finances. Among other things it authorized a six billion franc issue, to cover urgent demands for the next six months, and prepared the way for a new issue of bonds. In announcing the terms for the loan, the value of the franc is fixed at 5.12 cents, which is supposed to be a hint that Caillaux hopes to stabilize it there. Recently it has been very low. New taxes were imposed, but the controversial capital levy, proposed by the Socialists, was rejected.

Doheny's Story

EDWARD L. DOHENY, defendant in the Government's Elk Hills oil lease prosecution, insisted on telling his own story of the whole business last week to the New York *Times*. Naturally, the story has stirred Washington considerably, and Senator Walsh, chief of the investigation carried on winter before last, took time, before sailing for Europe, to comment. Briefly, what Mr. Doheny claimed was that he had acted only from the purest patriotism. He was influenced, it seems, by the threat of a great Pacific war plot, going on right while the Washington Conference was in session. Rear Admiral John K. Robison, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Engineering, was the source of his information, he says, and he became convinced that the proposed Hawaiian oil

base was the necessary detail of defense for his imperiled country. He said that the whole naval lease policy of the Harding Administration originated with high officers of the Navy, all of whom believed in the great war that was threatening. Another startling claim was that the famous Executive order which transferred power over the naval oil reserves to the Interior Department was brought up at a Cabinet meeting at which Mr. Coolidge and most, if not all, of the Harding Cabinet were present. Still another charge was that certain important documents had been suppressed.

Comment at Washington doesn't take the war scare seriously—they say it is a fixed feature of Washington life. Mr. Walsh points out the conflict between the present story and the earlier claim that the leases were necessary in order to avert loss through drainage, and he doesn't miss the chance to show that the Doheny account puts responsibility on all the Cabinet.

New Enforcement

Lincoln C. Andrews

A NEW plan for enforcement of prohibition has been announced by the Treasury Department to begin about August 1. State enforcement units will be abandoned, and the country will be divided into twenty-four enforcement districts. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, recently assigned to prohibition enforcement, will be chief, with Commissioner Blair of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Commissioner Roy Haynes assistants. These three are said to be the originators of the plan, which is expected to be more economical and more efficient than the earlier system.

Excitement in the Commerce Congress

THE Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Brussels was startled by two or three attacks in connection with the world's most sensitive subject—reparations. Sir Josiah Stamp, a leading English economist, who was British representative in the Dawes Commission of Experts, said that if the United States wanted German reparations it would have to break down its tariff wall and reduce production so that the European debtor nations could increase their exports. John W. O'Leary, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, rose to defend, and President Coolidge, in his first press conference at White Court, denounced the proposal as a move to get us to pay the reparations.

Another bomb thrown during the Congress was the contribution of its President, M. Maurice Despret, a high banking expert of his country. His attack was on the *feasibility* of the Dawes plan—on the ground that to transfer large amounts of money from Germany is impossible, and that if payment were made in kind or in services, the effect would be bad on the creditor country's trade, industry and laboring people. Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent General for Reparations, spoke up for the plan in its present workings, and the Congress ended by a resolution endorsing it. This is perhaps the first time its feasibility has been seriously questioned in any such international meeting, though of course it is well understood that it must be regarded as an experiment, with the first year the easiest.

Greece Again

TO the continued war in Morocco, with the Riffians making some gains, and the continued trouble in China, may now be added revolution in Greece — without bloodshed, however. General Pangalos, head of military insurgents, sent ultimata to the heads of the Greek Republic, which collectively resigned rather than risk the threatened bombardment of official buildings. The insurgents thereupon occupied Athens, and set up what is very like a military dictatorship.

Greece has changed its government with appalling frequency since the forced abdication of Constantine in 1917. His son, who succeeded, died from a monkey bite. Constantine, returning, lasted until the Greeks were defeated by Turkey in the ill-advised war of 1922. His son, George, became King, was sent away while the Greek people voted on monarchy vs. republic, and republic won. The Cretan, Venizelos, opponent of Constantine's pro-German tendencies, returned to power for but a short time, and there has been a swift succession of ministries. The present upset was occasioned by the announced intention of the government to discipline army officers who had been opposing it. The army decided not to be disciplined.

China

THE headlines show some improvement in the situation in China, though a number of deaths have occurred. The news in the situation is the report from Washington that our government may take the initiative in calling a conference to consider the question of abolishing "extra-territoriality" in China—that system under which foreign powers maintain consular courts in which alone their nationals may be tried. It is understood that immediate and total abandonment of this practice would not be an outcome, but there is a growing feeling that a revision of this whole situation is desirable and inevitable. The first response to the Washington reports from Great Britain indicates a coolness toward the proposal, but this may be taken as a natural reaction of those concerned with foreign trade and not at all likely as an indication of what the Government will say when, and if, definite proposals are made. Obviously, the first point is the restoration of order in China.

Senator Ladd

THE death of Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota came only four days after that of Senator La Follette, his friend and associate. With the passing of these two the strength of the insurgent group is greatly reduced. Only Frazier of North Dakota and Brookhart of Iowa remain of those who were practically read out of the party by the regulars in the Senate last spring.

Senator Ladd was a chemist—a native of Maine, who went to North Dakota to help found the State Agricultural School and Experiment Station. For many years he fought battles against fraud perpetrators and food adulterators of all sorts, and was responsible for many protective laws. He held many important posts in connection with school and state, becoming president of the Agricultural College, and later State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures, with complete supervision of the marketing of grain in North Dakota. He was supported by the Non-Partisan League, and worked in harmony with it.

The Mining Business

WILL there be a coal strike? The miners are asking for a ten per cent raise and the "check-off"—meaning the deduction of union dues from the pay envelope by the operators; and the operators are expected to ask for a reduction. The usual charges of breach of contract are being made. As a matter of fact, the industry is essentially unsound, in that there are too many mines, too many miners; and now the miners are working on an average only two out of three days. Thorough reorganization is needed.

Tennessee

A NEW development in the famous evolution case was a difference of opinion among the counsel over the advisability of trying to get the case transferred at once to a Federal court. The effort was made, however, to secure an injunction to prevent trial as originally planned, but it failed. The idea of the change was to invest the momentous case with greater dignity—to eliminate the sensationalism which will surround the trial in the state court.

Already the town of Dayton, Tennessee, has assumed the aspect of a summer resort.—*July 7, 1925.*

Evolution—Fifty Years Ago

A Reminiscence

By Carrie Chapman Catt

The young idea shooting

IN the year that I was born two remarkable books appeared—"epoch making," the reviewers would have called them. One, *"Das Mutterrecht"* (the mother right), presented startling claims and drew even more astounding conclusions. The Swiss author, Bachofen, declared that every race and nationality in Europe had once been ruled by women! He brought an enormous array of facts to support his belief that there had been a time in the distant past when family names had passed through the mother instead of the father, when women owned the property, were guardians of their children, supported their husbands, ordered wars, and queens not only led their armies but afterward sat together in peace conferences. An accomplished linguist, he spent years in delving for proofs which he found in ancient Hebrew, Greek and Latin literature and in the customs, legends, folklore, songs and dances of the modern peasantry of Europe.

It is reported that this book made a profound impression upon continental

Proving that the world is flat

savants who nevertheless laughed to scorn the author's attempt to account for the alleged phenomenon. He confessed that he could only explain it by an hypothesis, which was that at a remote period men and women had engaged in martial conflict and women, being victorious, had reduced men to strict subjection as conquerors have a way of doing and for an unknown period had ruled over their tribes. Men plotted a strike for freedom and eventually overcame the women through another military combat and in order to punish them well for their former audacity and to prevent its recurrence women were reduced to a position of abject helplessness under the laws of all nations. Bachofen challenged his critics to disprove his facts and arguments, which they were unable to do, but the "superiority complex" of the male sex utterly repudiated his theory of a transformation process whereby male rulers gave way to female rulers.

Bachofen confounded his opponents with the defense: "Very well, if a martial contest is not the explanation of the mother's rule, what is?"

While the Swiss, German and Austrian scholars were finding occupation for their wits in the controversy aroused by Bachofen, the English-speaking world was agape over the equally astounding propositions in Darwin's "Origin of Species." Darwin advanced the theory that every species of plant and animal life had evolved from a lower species and that life itself had begun with a single cell from which through unnumbered ages the highest forms, including the human race, had evolved, climbing upward from species to species. Science was a new factor in scholarship and its sponsors were ardent believers that through it most enigmas puzzling the race might be solved. Entomologists, botanists, anatomists, geologists, astronomers, anthropologists hastened to apply the new theory to hundreds of hitherto troublesome problems and claimed to find in Evolution the solution they had long been seeking. Probably no new idea ever traveled quite so rapidly. When at seventeen I entered college it was said that only one eminent scientist remained unconverted —that one was Agassiz.

The new theory of Evolution, however, which found such easy going among the scientists, met collision with Genesis. That account of the creation was sincerely believed by Jews, Christians and Mohammedans. To the right and to the left men put such queries to each other as these: If Evolution is God's plan of creation, was there ever a Garden of Eden, an Adam and an Eve, a forbidden fruit, a fall, a curse through which the lawmakers of nations for eighteen hundred years had found their justification for the laws and customs which condemned women to eternal tutelage? Could it be possible that His Majesty, Man, had also evolved from a previous species? What, then, became of the Virgin Birth and indeed of revelation? These were the questions that shook the foundations of the church and society. In the usual way some of the clergy refused to listen to the evolutionary proofs and condemned them unheard, while others attempted to reconcile the two accounts. The controversy must have raged hot and fiercely in those days.

When Evolution was thirteen years old, I entered the high school and I am quite certain that I had never noticed the word evolution. I was an ordinary child in an ordinary high school in an ordinary Iowa town. What happened to me in that high school must have happened to thousands of other ordinary boys and girls in equally ordinary schools and towns—fifty years ago. I can not account for Mr. Bryan's escape. The instruction in our textbooks was so conflicting that the feeblest mind could not fail to detect it. In truth we children did not really sense the clash between creeds and science, yet we must have given our professor many a sleepless night with the unanswerable questions we put to him. I recall with repentant distinctness the unintended hectoring we gave him, to which he replied in words that were no answer.

Our textbook on general history, published in 1872, was written before Darwin's theory had been announced, and the history of the human race the world around very appropriately began with its creation, which was quite definitely dated as having occurred in an eventful week just six thousand years before. "The curse," recorded my history, "was accompanied by a promise. The toils of the man were to be rewarded by the fruits the earth would yield to cultivation; and the woman in her suffering was consoled by the hope of a Redeem-

er." A textbook on geology made a neat reconciliation between Evolution and Genesis and told us that the six days of the creation were not twenty-four-hour days but geologic ages and that the seventh day when God rested from his labors was the present age and that we were privileged to live in a perfected world. A textbook on physical geography, however, outlined the theory of Evolution with no apology to Genesis and made the ages of creation much longer than did the textbook on geology, clinching its statements with illustrations of fossil animals and skulls of men dead a million years ago. No instructor was an evolutionist, I am sure, yet I left that high school with the idea that this earth of ours is a wonderful place with secrets untold but that the entire riddle would one day be worked out by science.

I wanted to go to college, but my father saw no need of further education for a girl and was not inclined to support my ambition. One day I announced that I had found a school to teach, had my certificate and contract in my pocket, and proposed to use the money to go to college. I afterward learned that my father secretly gloried in my spunk and therefore made no objection. I received $20 a month for the summer term and $28 for the winter, but as I was able to live with my parents I had no board to pay. It was clear that I must choose an inexpensive school and after I had turned away from many a well-known college catalogue with a sigh because its cost was far beyond my small fund, I chose a new institution specializing in science.

Meanwhile during that year of teaching I read Darwin's "Origin of Species." My mother observed that she would certainly burn the book were it mine. She was a gentle soul and would hardly have carried out her threat in any case, but looking backward the incident now proves to me that the controversy over our creation had reached our community. If my memory serves me aright, I did not altogether understand Darwin's book nor did I comprehend the fundamental significance of the discussion it had aroused.

Evolution Everywhere

When Evolution was eighteen years old I went to the Iowa State College, founded only ten years before. I found everyone in charge from the president down to the janitor an evolutionist, with a single exception—the professor of English literature. He became the much-loved butt of gentle gibes and thrusts of faculty and students because he would not march with the times. I now know that those instructors, young graduates of Harvard, Yale and Amherst, had passed through the peak of the storm and had emerged with the spirit of crusaders. We got Evolution in every class room and laboratory. We gazed at it under miscroscopes and through telescopes. We saw it in crucibles, preserving alcohol and fossil skulls. When we arrived at sociology we learned that Evolution had seized the shaggy uncouth creature with but a few sounds for a language—primitive man—and under the lash of necessity had driven him through millions of years onward and upward until the highest and best of modern men are the climax. We learned that God does not rest on the seventh day, but that men are being driven onward now and that they will be driven in the future as in the past to climb higher whether they will or not.

Round or flat?

I left that college grounded in the faith that Evolution would allow no permanent harm to come to the race through its stupidity and blunders; that Evolution would move faster and avoid pitfalls if there were plenty of sensible "evolutors" who would try to think straight, and act accordingly. I make no claim to achievement but I have spent my life in a sincere endeavor to help God's law of Evolution evolve.

When Tennessee last winter passed a law forbidding the teaching of Evolution in any of her schools and the same measure was introduced into a half dozen other legislatures, when Bishop William Montgomery Brown was tried for heresy, partly because he espoused the science plan of creation instead of Genesis; when the Presbyterians waged an internal war, calling each other unchristian names because some no longer accepted the account of Genesis and even doubted the Virgin Birth; when Mr. Bryan mobilized himself as an army to exterminate the faith of a lifetime, I was pulled up with a jerk. I am thinking there must be thousands of white-haired, busy folk who some fifty years ago were plunged in the vortex of that controversy over creation who must have had the same experience as mine.

I remember that a few years, three or four, after my graduation in 1880, the Mississippi Valley was visited by a series of cyclones. One of the first snipped off a corner of the science building at my college. Several Iowa papers hastened to pass on the charge that this was a certain act of Providence in punishment for having promulgated the atheistic doctrine of Evolution. A month later another tornado demolished several buildings of the most popular denominational school in the state and all the public ceased its comments on the retributions of Providence. I thought the controversy had ended. Apparently it only subsided.

I have been asking questions lately of young graduates of many colleges. "Evolution was taken for granted at my school," has been the usual response. I have heard of one great biologist who was asked to furnish a list of biologists who do not believe in Evolution. He replied that he knew none. It is doubtful whether a reliable scientist could be discovered who is not a believer in Evolution. The crusade spirit, however, is gone unless Tennessee revives it. The question in the scientific world is regarded as settled although mysteries are yet plentiful and the "missing link" has not been found. Since my school days the evidence has piled high in every science. Even Bachofen's facts have all been accepted and countless more have been added. I have myself visited a left-over matriarchate tribe numbering a million and a quarter where women rule, support their husbands, and own the property. Evolution has furnished the explanation Bachofen could not guess.

Bolshevism?

Where then are we? In Russia, Bolsheviks are educating young Russia in the principles of Sovietism, barring out all the things they do not want the youngsters to know. Is that education, or liberty, or civilization? We say no. In Great Britain our immediate ancestors persecuted those who did not agree to the established creed, so they came here to get freedom. Does America not stand for that kind of freedom still? Mr. Bryan says the people of the state have the right to preserve their faith for their children. Have they? Have they the right to compel their children to learn one side of a controversy only and perhaps to debar them from knowing the side which is the truth? Here are two plans whereby God may have created the world, each sponsored by a distinguished array of citizens. Is it liberty or Bolshevism to say, as Tennessee has done, our children shall not hear about one of these plans? Is it freedom or a kind of persecution from which our grandfathers escaped? Suppose by and

(*Continued on page* 29)

A Desk on the Magic Carpet

By Ernestine Evans

Gertrude Emerson is one of the growing band of women who now explore the world as men have always done

A stairway in the mysterious ruins of Angkor Wat outside the lost city of the Kmer Kings.

NOT long ago, I had a book to review, called "The Coasts of Illusion," a sort of golden attic into which a grave collector had stuffed all the travel stories of the ages, about the hippogriff and the unicorn, of the Big-footed Men and the Feast of Valiant Women, of Ulysses and Marco Polo, of pirates and Conquistadores and Amazons, of winged serpents and wild women. . . . All this is just to startle and delight and remind you that there is a lure eternal about travel.

Men have felt the lure and followed it; women have felt it and all too often

© *Jewit Ward*

Gertrude Emerson, World Wanderer

in the past, with hot and stormy hearts, have stayed at home and waited for ships to return. Theirs not to be aboard when the Blue Peter dipped. Women followed their husbands, of course. There have been daring missionaries. The eighteenth century saw many a lady making perilous journeys by coach over the rocky roads of Europe. There was Lady Hester Stanhope, who went farther and stayed longer, and alone. Lady Franklin's portrait hangs in London headquarters of the Royal Geographic Society, and it is true that she was learned in the science of geography, but her portrait hangs there because of the devotion and persistence with which she organized relief expeditions when her husband was lost in the Arctic.

Times are different, and I think better, now. *L'Echo de Paris* last week carried an account of Mme. David, a stalwart Frenchwoman, returning from fourteen years in Lhassa, the heart of Thibet. This spring saw the formation of the American branch of the International Woman Explorers Association, with nine charter members: Gertrude Emerson, associate editor of *Asia* and wanderer in the mountain provinces of the Philippines, in India and China, and lecturer on the ancient ruins of Angkor, mysterious capital of the Kmer kings in the jungles of Cambodia; Mary Austin, student of the Indians of the great Southwest; Jean Kenyon Mackenzie, poet and missionary and maker of remarkable anthropological records in the Cameroons; Harriet Chalmers Addams, for years one of the authorities on Spain and South America, and an intrepid mountain climber; Rose Wilder Lane, author of the "Peaks of Shala"; Marguerite Harrison, who collaborated in that amazing motion-picture, "Grass"; Gertrude Mathews Shelby and Blair Niles, both of whom have made creditable records of uncharted travels in South America.

The organization has no set purpose beyond bringing together women of courage and curiosity and accomplishment, who have gone far alone and made records of their observations. There are no rigid scientific rules. They are to have no meetings except perhaps an annual banquet at which the woman explorer who has made the most distinguished record each year is to be hailed by a jury of her peers. "Ugh," some one comments, "what an imitation of the gentlemen explorers." "How gay and healthy," say I, "to pass bouquets and salute each other's egotism, warming and fortifying women-comrades, for new and perilous adventures. The formula is very old and very male, and very reliable. The banquet speeches will be shorter and wittier than any the Pearys and Roosevelts used to make. So much for progress!"

Banded together so, I believe these women will be able to render another service to each other. What they do will gradually become important, in itself, not merely as something remarkable because a *woman* did it. Certainly if Gertrude Emerson asks anything of her fellow members, it is likely to be the quiet taking off of any newspaper reporter or publicity man who writes of her as a "mite of a girl, blue-eyed and slim-ankled." In a world where so many missuses feel happy at being called by Himself "the little woman" it may be hard for a young woman explorer to be treated as a serious person. But presently. Give the Association time.

Miss Emerson and Miss Weil atop one of the camels in the aisle of stone figures which leads to the Ming Tombs in China.

When Gertrude Emerson graduated from the University of Chicago, it was her intention to go to the University of Heidelberg and complete her studies in English philology. A holiday took her to Yokohama, where her grandfather had been consul years before. She showed herself a real traveler from the first. Ninety per cent of the men and women who have taken advantage of the railroads and steamships that mutilate distance in the modern world never study at all. They jounce from the lobby of one international hotel to another; they buy articles made "for the tourist trade," they gape at the local shrines and quaint customs. Gertrude Emerson set herself to learn the rudiments of Japanese. She did learn to play on a Japanese flute. She became a teacher of English in the Japanese school for railway employees. She tutored an admiral. At the end of a year she finished her journey round the world, and having learned that the world was round within another year she was off again, going round and round. The articles that she and her friend, Elsie Weil, wrote that year for the New York *Times* are still remembered. The young Americans were the last foreign journalists ever to have interviewed President Yuan Shi Kai.

In 1914 she had a stroke of fortune. It was not a legacy. More and more, I believe that jobs, not legacies, are what the gypsies find in lucky hands. Willard Straight, and the American Asiatic Association, proposed the founding of a magazine devoted to the Orient. Gertrude Emerson was invited to come on the editorial staff of *Asia*. In a word, she was asked to seat herself at a roll-top desk on the Magic Carpet. Envy is a sin, but how many of us sinned when we saw her morning post . . . incurable sentimentalists writing from Mongolia of the "last outposts of romance," hunting stories from the Celebes, ugly accounts of Kolchak's bloody army in Siberia, stories of trade, politics, diplomacy, geography, religions of the East. . . . The editor grew restless as she read.

Six years later, she was chosen to represent the magazine in the East. With a trunk full of togs for aviation, an attendant motion-picture photographer and his wife, she set forth. She studied the Japanese labor problem in Honolulu. She climbed Fuji with a band of Japanese pilgrims. She visited remote corners of Nippon, interested in the cause of rice riots, the changing position of women, the industrialization of Osaka and Kobe. She visited the leper colony in the Philippines, and spent several months exploring the little known islands of the group, and the tribesmen there, met all the leaders of the movement for Philippine independence, and the officials of the American administration.

But to me, better than her political articles on the Gandhi movement in India, or her tales of Java, and the Soudan, was her journey to Indo-China. From Pnom-Penh, the present capital of Cambodia, she went by motor car almost to the border of Siam; thence by

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New Mexico's Secretary of State

By Margaret Larkin

Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon, twice elected Secretary of State of New Mexico

A SLIM aristocratic Spanish lady, descendant of a proud and ancient family that ruled over a million acres when New Mexico was a part of Spain—that is Maria de la Soledad Chaves y Baca de Chacon, Secretary of State. You would not think her a public official if you met her suddenly in some quaint adobe patio in the Ancient City of the Holy Faith. She does not look like a woman of affairs. She looks like a lovely woman successfully rearing a family and making herself the center of a charming Spanish home. And that is just what she is.

When Mrs. Chacon became Secretary of State she had never held public office, nor had she had any business experience, although she is a graduate of a business college. She was interested in politics because her father and husband were, and she thought it her duty to vote intelligently. She was not a politician. When she was asked to take the nomination for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1922, this woman of thirty went straight to her father and asked what she should do. He said that he would rather have her at home, but no member of her family ever shirked a public duty. Five governors of New Mexico and numerous other officials were noted in her ancestry.

When she was elected, Mrs. Chacon appointed her husband, Ireno Chacon, as her assistant, and brought to the office all the intelligence and tact and common sense that she had put into her home making. The result is one of the most efficient offices in the State House, where records are carefully kept and always available, and the thousand tasks assigned to the Secretary of State competently executed.

During her first administration, Mrs. Chacon was called upon to perform the duties of Governor of the State during the absence of Governor James F. Hinkle, and so became the first woman governor in the United States. The death of the Lieutenant Governor had left her second in command, and when the governor left the state to attend the Democratic convention in June, 1924, she took over his official duties. She administered the office for two weeks, during which time she made necessary appointments and granted one pardon.

Mrs. Chacon had been nominated for her first term as a kind of concession to the women of the party. Her second nomination, carried by acclamation in the convention, was her party's tribute to her successful and gratifying administration. She had made a record that entitled her to consideration, and she was renominated not because she was a woman, but because she was an excellent official. She was elected by five thousand votes on a ticket that carried its governor by less than two hundred majority.

Mrs. Chacon has two children, Adelina and James, aged fourteen and thirteen years. She is prouder of them, she says, than of being Secretary of State. She smiles her sweet, diffident smile when she says this, and confides that Adelina is in high school and has won honors. It is clear that it is a much more important matter that Adelina win honors than that Maria de la Soledad Chaves y Baca de Chacon was the first woman to act as governor in the United States and a worthy successor to her governor grandfathers. Who knows? Adelina may be President!

As the children of farm and cannery migrants look when they come to the "Little House"

A staff of college girls tidies up the children and superintends handwork and play in a day nursery

Children of the Crops

An Americanization Story

The article that follows has an authorship almost as composite as that of an opera, on whose program book, music, costumes, etc., all have separate credit. So we'll bunch them in the same way. The story is of the work—social, Americanizing, human—done among migrant workers by the Council of Women for Home Missions. Winifred Shannon tells the story for the Chesapeake area, where she worked. Miss Shannon was head of the Romance Language Department of the Woman's College, Montgomery, Alabama, and is now in Beirut, Syria, as a teacher in a girls' school. The story of similar experiences in Oregon is told by Louise F. Shields, supervisor of the work on the Coast, and Secretary of the Oregonian Social Service Bureau of the Seasonal Employment Commission of Oregon. We are indebted to Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary of the Council, for securing these personal experiences and for the general history of this very significant work. The pictures were taken at stations conducted by the Council.—EDITOR.

AN army of a million and a half migrant laborers, constantly on the move, is part of the scheme of things in this country today. Hundreds of thousands work in logging camps, from Maine to Washington; another great group follow the ripening crop of wheat; mining and fishing draw workers from place to place; and still another group is made up of those who follow the seasons in truck farming, fruit picking, canning. Conditions among these groups differ somewhat in various sections, determined partly by climate, nationality, state laws or public opinion. Some spend the winter in city slums, others lead a nomad existence during the entire year. But whether among foreign-speaking Europeans, Negroes, Mexicans, Indians or Orientals, fundamentally the problem is the same—a migrant life means a life without real home, with almost no opportunity for school or play, or church connection. Housing on the job is usually sketchy and casual, with little provision for privacy, sometimes a number of families being housed in a barn loft without any partitions whatever. Between jobs in some states the workers drift about in trucks, at the best, or in any kind of old wagon or car, camping as they can.

The migrant workers are rather widely distributed. Family groups are to be found by the hundreds in California and the Northwest, in the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan, the onion marshes of Ohio, the oyster and shrimp industry of the Gulf Coast, the canneries of the Chesapeake area, with smaller groups in other states.

A realization of the vast field for service among them resulted in the formation, in 1920, of a Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants composed of representatives of women's boards of missions, functioning through the Council of Women for Home Missions, the national interdenominational correlating agency of these boards.

This work has been assigned to students for financial support and approved by the Federated Student Committee. It has also been designated as the home mission object for the interdenominational unions or federations throughout the United States.

The service started in the Chesapeake area because of the large numbers of migrants there and the nearness to headquarters, and young college girls were secured to spend part of their summers in this form of social service. There were six stations by 1923—one in Delaware and two in Maryland among Poles, one in New Jersey among Italians, one in Pennsylvania among Lithuanians, one in Maryland among Negroes. In 1924, Oregon was included, and as rapidly as the sections provide cooperation and the funds warrant, the service will be extended to other states. Miss Laura H. Parker, thoroughly trained and experienced, is executive supervisor.

"DIRTY POLACKS" is what some of the townsfolk jeeringly call the pickers in the Chesapeake area, where the service started, and though the title is not very polite, dirty they certainly are, and Poles of such recent advent to America that the fathers and mothers still converse in their native Polish, cook in the Polish way, and sing only Polish songs. But cannery owners find them good workers and hence whole families migrate in a group to various canneries to harvest and can the crops.

In the winter, they live in the slums of Baltimore, but early spring finds them

out in the strawberry country; during the summer and autumn there are beans, peas, corn and tomatoes; and later oysters. They bring their furniture with them: a bed or so, some sort of a cook stove, and a few scraps of clothes in a single trunk. While at the cannery they live in "the shacks"—rows of rooms, twelve by fifteen, each of which houses an entire family, with no attempt at privacy between ages or sexes. Cooking is done in open sheds opposite the shacks. Appalling ignorance prevails, both as to sanitation and to preparation of food. The children run wild; the babies are uncared for. The coffee-pot is ever present on the cook stoves, even babies being given lukewarm coffee in their bottles.

To transform these migrant workers into worthwhile American citizens is no small task, but since 1920 the Council of Women for Home Missions has been working on the problem in cooperation with the cannery owners, who provide what is known as the "Little House"—two rooms screened in for day nursery and kitchen, and a porch. Three college girls are the personnel—one having charge of the playground, one the cooking and sewing, one the nursery and first aid—the eldest usually acting as executive. These girls are most carefully chosen for qualifications, training and experience.

Twenty to fifty children, from babies to nine and ten-year-olds, crowd into the "Little House" each morning. The first thing on the daily program is "cleaning up"—faces must be clean, and when dresses and overalls are too dirty, sometimes clean ones are provided from the supply closet. Showers for the older ones and warm baths for the babies are provided—and soon enjoyed, though at first the babies squall lustily at such a radical change in their schedule.

Morning exercises—flag salute, good American stories, songs, group games, Bible verses, and dramatization of stories, handwork—planned for all-round development—fill the morning for those larger than the cradle roll, while some of the oldest ones, under the direction of the cooking teacher, prepare simple, nutritious dishes and set the table for lunch.

A few weeks after the opening of the cannery season, some of the little faces that were thin at first have grown chubbier as a result of nourishing food, and especially the milk which gradually replaces coffee. Suppose it is lunch time: all are neatly combed and washed. They gather around the tables quietly, repeat grace together, then unfold their napkins. Already they have learned to pass things instead of grabbing, and with gentle reminders now and then say "Please may I have ....." instead of "Gimme butter-bread, gimme butter-bread!" Lunch finished, and each one excused, it is time for cleaning up, and the six and seven-year-olds almost quarrel over the privilege of clearing and doing the dishes.

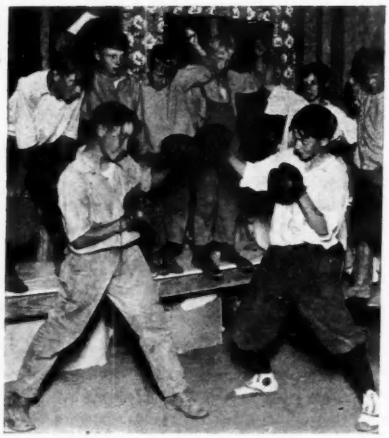
A few minutes later all line up for tooth-brush drill—everyone with a tooth-brush (to many of them a complete novelty) and a "snake" of tooth paste on it. Vigorous brushing for a few moments—and next it is time for a nap. Chocolate squares—one for being quiet, two for going to sleep—make the task more attractive, though one day after a health talk on the care of the teeth, small Stashsu Kowalski, aged five, leaned over the lap of one of the workers with:

"Candy's not good for little boys, keeps cheeks from gettin' red, ain't it?"

"Why, if they eat too much it does."

"Then I ain't goin' to take a nap to get candies, keeps cheeks from gettin' red."

Later in the afternoon come simple sewing, quiet games, showers and shampoos, heads fine-combed and bobbed. On pleasant days the children take a walk and perhaps build an Indian wigwam in the woods. At night, the older boys and girls organize into clubs and thus, some evenings in the week, have clean, wholesome amusement. The boys have baseball games and boxing matches and



Gradually they learn to play a clean game, with fair play

weave baskets, the girls sew on handkerchiefs, aprons and simple dresses, the hour being enlivened with good stories and informal talks on the care of the skin, hair, etc. Gradually the children learn to play a clean game with fair play without swearing.

Friday night is Mothers' Club. The first night we were greeted with a chorus of, "My mother ain't comin', she don't know English." The reply, "But you tell your mothers there will be pictures," brought in response eighteen mothers, neatly combed, and with fresh aprons. Every week they watch appreciatively the explanation of the charts, illustrating some of the simplest principles of hygiene and the food value of milk, while a young woman who speaks both languages translates into Polish.

Then on Sunday, despite dancing to the tune of a noisy accordion on the cannery porch, cracking bottles and vulgar conversation outside, the children gather for Sunday-school and many of the older ones stand around the edge and listen.

Growth: physical, mental, social, and spiritual, is the aim, not only in these Polish camps in Maryland but in similar groups of Italians, Lithuanians and Negroes in other canneries and truck farms.

OUT in Oregon, where the service was begun last summer, Marion County in the Willamette Valley estimates her migratory workers in the fruit and hop harvests for 1924 to have numbered about 10,000. The Hood River and the Rogue River Valleys shared the problem in a slightly lesser degree, and many parts of the state are beginning to lock the cellar doors, guard the vegetable gardens and chicken roosts at the season when the harvests demand more workers than the residents of the community can supply.

Oregon has organized a Seasonal Employment Commission to assist the highest type of workers to make connections between jobs without the expense of traveling to a place where there may be a surplus of labor. The Commission issues bulletins showing the supply and demand of labor through the state to a mailing list of 250 agricultural employers, newspapers, employment agencies, post-offices, and auto camps.

The Hood River Apple Growers' Association is the first organization to go on record to use the Commission's policy of urging its members to place their order for harvest help sixty to ninety days in advance, with a view to obtaining families with established homes, who have a reputation to sustain in some community, and who care properly for the health, education and morals of their children, and with the view to inducing migratory families to settle down.

An example of the condition they want to prevent is a family that recently arrived in Portland and applied for relief from the Public Welfare Bureau after exhausting their credit at successive grocery stores adjoining the auto parks where they lodged in turn. They had left one boy in a sanitarium in New Mexico, wandered through Arizona and California and up into the Northwest, following the crops. The man was more willing to leave one of the three children they still had with them than to part with the ramshackle car which the Public Welfare Bureau appraised at a market as worth $25. His wife was too much discouraged to express an opinion.

Other parts of the state are considering the same plan for inducing settlement. But until that ideal condition

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Miss Rose Brenner, President

The National Council of Jewish Women

By Winifred Lancashire Rich

Eighth in the Series of Personality Studies of Women's National Organizations

Mrs. Estelle Sternberger, Executive Secretary

"TO further united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study; to bring about a closer fellowship among all Jewish women, to furnish a medium for interchange of thought, for communication and for prosecuting work of common interest; to further efforts in the work of social betterment through Religion, Philanthropy, Civics and Education."

This is the creed which has carried the National Council of Jewish Women, with its present membership of 52,000, through the years since its inception in 1893. The Council was born at the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair in Chicago. When invitations to attend the Parliament were extended to women's religious groups, it was discovered that no national organization existed covering the Jewish women. So a committee in Chicago, headed by Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, summoned as wide a representation of Jewish women as possible, and launched the Council of Jewish Women. Within a year thirteen Council Sections had been organized, and now there are about 229, extending even into Canada. These Sections have their own organization and their own state and interstate conferences. Many of them have Council Homes and Neighborhood Houses, where the local Jewish girl and community groups are cared for, and from which activities radiate.

There is no international organization as yet, though Jewish women in Antwerp, Paris, Amsterdam, Arnhem (Holland), Rotterdam, The Hague, Trieste (Italy), Riga, Lodz (Poland), Geneva and New South Wales have formed Councils of Jewish Women patterned after the Council here.

The Council opens its doors to every Jewish woman, irrespective of her interpretation of Judaism—be it liberal, conservative or orthodox. Its only requirement is a desire to serve the Council's purposes.

Its religious work is the study of the Bible and Jewish history; the establishment of Jewish religious schools and the enrollment of all Jewish children in them; the publication of pageants and plays for Council schools, and the training of teachers. In this field the Council has taken a definite stand against the reading and teaching of the Bible in the public schools.

The two biggest pieces of social work which stand to its credit are immigrant aid and farm and rural work. The Department of Immigrant Aid has done active work for the past twenty-five years at Ellis Island, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, San Francisco and Seattle. It welcomes the Jewish woman coming to this country for the first time, speaking her language, making connections between the old land and the new. Just as a hint at the extent of this work, the Council supplies information on our immigration laws to organizations abroad, cares for the sick and detained immigrant on this side, provides for the transmigrant woman and girl, secures employment and conducts classes in citizenship. It also forms a link through which stranded Jewish refugees in Asia, Africa and Europe may trace their relatives.

A new problem has recently opened in Havana. Many foreigners coming to these shores and knowing nothing of quotas have arrived only to be sent away again. Somehow they have learned that there is no ban in Cuba, so they have poured into the city. Now a doctor and nurse are necessary for health safeguard—and the Council is footing the bill.

The Cable Act, passed in 1922, which makes American citizenship of the wife independent from that of the husband and dependent upon her own fitness, brought a new line of work for the Council. This was when citizenship courses became necessary.

Because of its closeness to these people, the Council has taken decided stands upon the immigration question. It believes that refugees who are physically, mentally and morally acceptable under our immigration laws, who hold visés issued at foreign ports by American consuls prior to the new immigration law, should be admitted. It believes that husbands in this country who can submit an affidavit from the wife saying she hopes to join him as soon as the immigration laws permit, together with a medical certificate, should be granted citizenship in this country despite the fact that the wife is still abroad. It also believes that wives and minors of declarants in this country should be admitted irrespective of quotas. The most objectionable provision included in the Immigration Act of 1924, from the Council's point of view, is that which bases the quota on the census of 1890. By the adoption of this census as a basis, the United States, in its opinion, has discriminated against certain people—those from Southeastern Europe—which already form a part of the population of the country. The Council contends that this discrimination has no scientific basis and is naturally resented by those residents of the United States who now find it practically impossible to have their families join them here.

A newer department than the Immigrant Aid is the Farm and Rural Work. In the latter part of 1918 the Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc., which is interested in helping the Jew on the farms, came to the Council and asked their aid with the Jewish woman. The government was urging conservation—would the Council help? The Council would,

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What the American Woman Thinks

Concerning Motor Car Gasoline

By Alice Hamilton

Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine at Harvard

Are we all doomed to be poisoned by leaded gasoline? Dr. Hamilton is herself one of the experts who were summoned to Washington to confer on the much discussed tetra-ethyl lead. We are very fortunate in being able to call on her to make the subject clear to us.

ON May 20 last, there met in Washington, at the invitation of Surgeon General Cumming of the Public Health Service, a number of industrialists interested in the production and sale of what has come to be called ethyl-gasoline, and with them physiologists, chemists, clinicians, and experts in public health who were interested in the question of possible danger to the public from the use of the new compound. Mr. C. F. Kettering, president of the Ethyl-gas Corporation, which was formed by the General Motors Company, the Standard Oil Company, and the DuPont de Nemours Company, explained the value and uses of ethyl-gasoline.

A motor engine consists essentially of cylinder, piston, and two valves—the first valve lets in air and gasoline, the piston compresses it, the spark ignites it, the piston moves, and the second valve lets out the gases. There are therefore four stages, drawing in, compressing, ignition, and discharge, and it is desirable to reduce the space for the second so that there may be less dilution of gas, less exhaust retained, less surface to heat. But if compression is raised, "knocking" results. Many compounds were tested before tetra-ethyl lead, in the effort to do away with "knocking"; but none compare in efficiency with tetra-ethyl lead, which is soluble in gasoline and is efficient in a proportion of one-thirteenth of one per cent. With motor engines specially constructed, tetra-ethyl lead can increase the efficiency of gasoline fifty per cent, thus helping greatly in the conservation of oil, which up to now has been used in so notoriously wasteful a fashion. We use now twelve billion gallons of oil a year and probably next year it will be fifteen billion. The industrialists consider the discovery of this compound, for which Thomas Midgley, Jr., of the Ethyl-gas Corporation has received a medal, one of the most important in recent years and they entered a strong plea in favor of its use.

Ethyl-gasoline has, as a matter of fact, been in use from June, 1922, up to very recently. It was prepared at the DuPont Company's plant at Carney's Point, New Jersey, and mixed in bulk stations. It is a compound quite new to physiologists but its action on the body could be fairly well predicted because Harnack, of Germany, had experimented with tri-ethyl lead as long ago as 1878. We began to hear vague rumors of insanity and death among workmen engaged in producing it during the fall of 1923. In the older industrial countries such accidents could not be kept secret, an investigation by competent state experts would be made immediately and the facts given to the public. But here that did not happen until October, 1924, when a large number of men em-

ployed in the Standard Oil Company's plant in Bayway, New Jersey, became poisoned—five died and about twenty more were under treatment. It was then disclosed that these were not the first deaths, for two men had died in the General Motors plant in Dayton, Ohio, and three in Carney's Point, New Jersey. Since then only one death has been recorded although when the statement was made at the Washington Conference that the deaths numbered fifteen it was not denied.

The symptoms in the cases studied by the Standard Oil and DuPont physicians show that the man first suffers from insomnia, headaches, loss of appetite, weakness, etc. for several days and then the attack culminates in extreme restlessness which passes into delirium with staggering gait and delusions resembling alcoholic intoxication. There is a striking fall in the blood pressure and in the body temperature, the delirium increases and morphine only makes it worse. The man is full of mad terror and excitement and death comes from exhaustion. At first it was thought that this was not lead poisoning but due to the ethyl in the compound, but now it is known that it is simply an extremely rapid form of lead poisoning caused by a volatile lead compound.

It is more important to know what would be the effect of repeated small doses, because serious poisoning would never affect more than a small proportion of the workers. The animal experiments made by Eldridge, of the Chemical Warfare Service, which were published in October, 1924, showed three important things: (1) tetra-ethyl lead is absorbed both by the lungs and the skin; (2) the active agent is lead and lead is found in the body after death; (3) it is a cumulative poison. The danger, therefore, comes from inhaling fumes or splashing the liquid on the skin, and many small doses, too trifling to cause acute symptoms, can set up chronic lead poisoning.

The danger to the workmen who prepare tetra-ethyl lead and those who add it to gasoline was admitted by everyone at the Surgeon General's Conference, but it was also admitted that substances more dangerous still can be prepared and handled without injury to anyone if proper precautions are taken. The companies in question have made extraordinary efforts since the fatal accidents occurred to safeguard this work and there is no reason why there should be any repetition of the poisoning and death that attracted so much attention.

The real question is one of possible danger to the public from small quantities of lead dust. What becomes of the lead in the gasoline when it is burned? The Bureau of Mines answered this question by showing that it is changed to chloride, sulphate, and oxide. The last two compounds of lead are very familiar to us because they are used a great deal in industry, and men who handle them suffer from lead poisoning if the dust gets into the air and they are obliged to breathe it in. Lead chloride is not used in industry but it is decidedly more poisonous than the other two because very much more soluble, and therefore we know that chloride dust will do more harm than the dust with which we are already familiar. The Bureau of Mines experiments showed that about sixty-three per cent of the lead in gasoline is deposited as powder or scales in the engine hood, exhaust pipe, crank case, etc., and forty-seven per cent is discharged with the exhaust gases as a fine powder with some heavier particles.

These are the facts which have given rise to all the agitation about the use of ethyl-gasoline, for it is held by some experts that this powdery lead will be

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Policewomen for Smaller Cities

By Elizabeth Munger

SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON THE CARE AND TRAINING OF DELINQUENT WOMEN AND GIRLS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.*]*

IS there relatively less juvenile delinquency in our smaller cities—from 50,000 to 100,000? Is it less conspicuous? Or has there been a failure to direct the attention of public-spirited citizens to conditions which, as breeding places for juvenile delinquency, may be quite as bad as those in any of our metropolitan centers?

In a typical city of the Middle West recently, a group of representative club women was asked certain questions regarding their juvenile court, probation system and protective work. These women were aware of conditions menacing to children in some sections, but they failed to realize that the basis of any real security for their children must be found in the safety of all the children of the community.

It was clear that these women had given no more thought to the problem of juvenile delinquency as a public question than they were disposed to give to such matters as street cleaning and sewage disposal. There had been no disposition on the part of the women here to examine anything that was labeled "official"; and there had been no conspicuous causes for complaint.

Desk Duty vs. Patrol Duty

Upon investigation, it was found these women were justified in their complacency by the fact that things might have been much worse than they were. There was, however, one woman only attached to the juvenile court, who acted as a truant officer, probation officer and policewoman. She "guided the judge in all his decisions." She may have been capable but when she asserted that she was able to cover all the ground satisfactorily and needed no assistance, one was inclined to question the extent of the ground which she did cover and the extent of her acquaintance with the real functions of any of her offices.

It might be possible to achieve such a feeling of satisfaction if "covering the ground" meant handling only such cases as are officially reported. But with the advent of the policewoman, we have a new conception of what a protective-preventive agency can be. The policewoman does not sit in an office and wait for a case to be reported. One of the important phases of her work is "patrol duty," which puts her into close contact with the real life of the community, and enables her to use the Arm of the Law, sometimes as a shield and sometimes as a support, in situations which, particularly for the youthful offender, portend an ultimate use of the Arm in its traditional punitive function.

There is no doubt that these smaller cities contribute their share to the populations of our juvenile reformatories. This should mean but one thing to the citizens of such cities: when a child is sent to a reformatory from a given neighborhood, it is safe to say that there are conditions that need investigation. Often a dozen children are involved in an affair that is serious enough to require the police and one of the dozen is committed to a reformatory. This commitment is supposed to act as an example to the other children and as a warning to the neighborhood. It does neither; and it is not the policewomen's conception of an effective protective-preventive method.

Commitment to a reformatory is a serious thing for a child and for the family. It is usually the culmination of a long series of misdemeanors and the judge takes this measure as a last resort. The reformatory is not technically a preventive agency; and yet, in many cases, it offers the first effective check upon the wayward career. It may be a successful and permanent check in many cases, but the stigma of the experience is hard to live down afterward, particularly in the case of girls who sometimes have the additional handicap of an illegitimate child.

It is because no community has the right to assume, without knowing the facts, that proper safeguards are set up to protect the youth of a city, that we feel impelled to urge upon groups of club women, like the one described above, a program of protective-preventive work based upon the standards endorsed by the International Policewomen's Association. It is a program that will be found more interesting than the study of the drama, for it will offer instead the elements of the real drama of human life.

The first question that is always asked when clubs set about to act on these suggestions is: How can we begin? And where? It would be impossible to set down any hard and fast rules at the outset, but there are a few suggestions which might be of help.

The problem of delinquency should be studied in its main outlines, and this should be supplemented by a round of visits. First, jails should be seen; and then, the juvenile court and the reformatories. After these visits, the club can logically confine itself to municipal phases of the problem. It has been found an excellent plan to ask various city officials to speak on matters of public safety and child welfare. The Head of the Police Department should be asked to tell as much as he will and can of his problems and the women should try to establish a friendly basis for their proposal to cooperate with him, before they make any definite plans for policewomen.

In the meantime, they can get literature on the movement, for the Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York, is publishing an authentic history of the movement, both here and abroad.

Two Things to Do

There are two important things to work for in the development of a successful bureau—and these are the things which club women have, in many cities, shown themselves fully capable of accomplishing:

1. The selection of a trained social worker to head the work. If it is not possible to obtain a trained worker in your own city, it is possible to get one through the International Association, but if you have a competent, educated woman who needs the training, give her the opportunity of taking a course in any one of the following schools: George Washington University, Washington, D. C., the New York School of Social Work, New York City, Simmons College, Boston, or University of California. Let her visit Policewomen's Bureaus, information regarding which can be obtained from the Association Headquarters, 420, Star Building, Washington, D. C.

2. The selection and insistence upon decent, private detention quarters in which the policewoman can work without the necessity of the publicity that usually attends the arrest and detention of women and girls.

Editorially Speaking

Defense Days and Peace Days

DEFENSE Day was observed on the Fourth of July. Some eight millions shared in the tests. Whether or not it tended to foster a military spirit, who can prove? Probably there is merit in such community action. Possibly many got some stimulus to patriotism who had hardly thought of it on other Independence Days. But it is hard to see how the day could fail to stress preparedness as the biggest part of patriotism. Bit by bit the idea of devoting the Fourth to observances for the new citizen has grown up. If it becomes officially Defense Day, will such observances survive, beyond instruction of the new voter in his duty to defend his new country? If constructive work for peace, if deepened understanding of the ideals of true Americanism are part of patriotism, they belong in the celebration of our great natal day.

Not one of the distinguished men who spoke in favor of Defense Day on the radio program failed to say he hoped, or prayed, that there would be no more war. Aside from a few words there was not, so far as we heard, any reference to any means of preventing it except preparedness. As we have said before, Defense Days would be far less a question if there were more Peace Days; if we had the assurance that to the limit of our powers we were cooperating to prevent war by the new way of conference and justice.

Keep Your Eye on Oil

MR. Doheny's volunteered story of the oil leases leaves much to be explained, whether by Mr. Doheny or by others. Mr. Doheny's own account of his credulity in believing, and acting on, a story of a lurid threat of war in the Pacific, is astonishing, to say the least. His account of the Cabinet's full knowledge of what was going on is in conflict with statements made by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Weeks and even authorized by Mr. Coolidge. It leaves the story of haste in acquiring the leases because drainage was so serious a danger, looking queer. Apparently there is a long way to go yet before the whole story of these leases is told. It is the public's business to *keep interested.*

A Good Example in Music

IN spite of the prevalence of jazz, dime-novel movies and salacious magazines, the public that loves good music is certainly growing.

A fine instance of creating a musical public and at the same time offering needed encouragement to young artists, has been given by the music section of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Woman's Club. For several years in a small way, this club has been putting on a series of concerts which has not banked on well-known names but has dwelt on the high standard of the music performed and has brought to New Rochelle many young artists who have their reputations yet to establish. Such musicians do not command the large fees paid for well-known names, so that tickets for the series have been very low.

The concerts have grown so popular that houses are always sold out, and the profits have made it possible to add at least one symphony concert to the series.

There is scarcely a public service more valuable than this. For nearly fifty years American young people, of whom a large proportion have been girls, have been going abroad to study music. In yearly processions, numbers of them have come home accomplished artists and have found a discouraging lack of musical public. Some have gone into teaching as the only way of earning a livelihood, but many have had to drop their music and only a few have made a place for themselves as artists.

Meanwhile in many places people have missed one of the greatest pleasures in life and music lovers have been starving for good music. The plan of the New Rochelle club could well be followed in other places.

Our Chance With China

IT is right that this country should take the initiative in preparing the way for a conference with and for China, carrying on a leadership which it began at the Washington Conference. Means must of course be taken to restore order, but the sooner China's troubles with foreigners are taken up in a friendly conference of those foreigners, the sooner will there be a chance at stable government. We shall hear much from foreign traders about the awful effects of doing away with "extra-territoriality"—the right of outside countries to try their subjects in consular courts, and of other objections. But, though of course the thing can not be done in a day, a very good case can be made out even from the point of view of our own interests—in the removal of constant irritation, a freer opening of the interior to foreign traders (now restricted as far as possible to treaty ports), a lessening of the burden on our consular service. Far more important is the promotion of friendly international relations, through the removal of a humiliation which China alone in the world suffers.

We have perhaps been slow to realize how fast China has changed in the past fifty years—with the increase of contact with other nations, the lessening of illiteracy, the growth of a national consciousness, the loss of Western prestige, through the spectacle presented by Christian nations at war. The material China of another fifty years is not very hard to estimate; the direction which China will give to its development will depend partly on us. It will be to the everlasting credit of this country if it takes and maintains a leadership at once economically and idealistically sound in the straightening out of China's affairs.

Advertising Men and Peace

VERY significant of the spread of a will toward peace is the fact that the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World have twice gone earnestly on record in condemnation of war. Here is an organization on whose immediate program this subject has no possible place. Its concern is with the spread of world commerce. Yet last year in London representatives of eighteen or twenty nations made an impressive pledge to work for world peace, and this year, at the convention in Houston, Texas, it renewed that pledge and adopted a call to the nations of the world by any practical

means to outlaw war. After all it *is* their business too—as the resolution says, "war is the foe of trade, the destroyer of property created by labor, and is the common enemy of mankind." But it is significant that, more and more, the interlocked interests of the world are recognized, and a happy thing that war is aggressively condemned by a group so powerful.

This Is Not Equality

PLEASE be sure to read the letter on page 30 which tells the story of a grievous discrimination against women in the property laws of New York. Here is a widow left with almost nothing out of a property which she helped to create by forty years of hard work in her home. The story should be read as a challenge not only by the women of New York, but by the women of other states where the law is no better. In Massachusetts they have a provision that would prevent such a tragedy as this in New York. Up to ten thousand dollars, either husband or wife may waive the provisions of the other's will and take instead the share that he or she would have taken if the other had died intestate, the intestacy provisions giving the wife one-third of both real and personal property where there are children, one-half where there are no children, and all where there are no children or kindred. In California, under the community property law, the property is divided fifty-fifty at death. Lawyers tell us the community property laws show many bad features, but this inheritance clause at any rate is right.

Do you know the laws in your state?

Buttons, Buttons, How Many Buttons?

EVERY once in a while the curtain is lifted and one gets a glimpse of the way fashions are made. Women's, usually. But now the veil is drawn aside from a matter that concerns men, and men of a very special class too. It is a question of the "detail of specifications for the new coat for officers of the Army Air Service," and the *Army and Navy Journal* explains it. Reassuringly those concerned are told that the back, the pockets and the skirt of the coat will be the same as the present officers' coat, and that, "although it has not yet been decided," very likely there will be a lapel collar like the usual civilian coat. But—here's where it grows so solemn—"It has not been decided whether the coat will have three buttons in front or four. The experts are said to be divided upon the subject. A number of sessions have been held at which this subject was discussed by the committee in the Quartermaster Corps from all points of view."

Oh, man, man! But why not? If they have to wear the clothes they do wear, if in addition it is a question of the stiff precision of a uniform, who can blame them for considering the buttons—three, or four—in any number of sessions?

The Oncoming "Madness"

THAT suffrage victory in Italy has not yet been plucked, after all. The Mussolini-induced vote of the Assembly remains for the Senate to ratify, and the Senate let it go over until fall. There is not much doubt of the outcome, but one would have been glad to have the thing settled. France has also let another season go by—with a decreasing number of votes in opposition, but just the same without giving women the vote. Apropos of the slow-dying reluctance of the Latin gentleman to admit his womenkind to the suffrage, there is a lovely bit of humor in *Le Mouvement Feministe*, quoted from another French paper, *L'Illustration*. It is in the form of a letter written by a man to a woman who has a desire to vote. He admits her superiority even to himself, certainly to other men; admits she knows Latin, Greek, German well enough to teach her children; she kept up his courage in the war and reestablished his business in peace. He admits the high place of women in history. To her imagined plea that the illiterate of his sex vote, he rejoins, "But these are *male!* I grant to women every right to our admiration *but*—to permit a woman to be councillor!—to become mayor!!—it would be madness to allow it."

But it's coming, of course, just the same.

Our Houses

"UNLESS the homes of our nation can be made right, nothing can be right with us or our children or the future." . . . This is the point of view from which Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane has prepared three articles on housing for the WOMAN CITIZEN. She knows: she has been for many years an expert in city sanitary problems and has made a great number of sanitary surveys. Recently she has published "Everyman's House" (Doubleday, Page, N. Y.), telling the story of the house in Kalamazoo which, under her chairmanship, won the first prize in the Better Homes contest last year—a most helpful and absorbing book. The articles, which will begin in one of the next two numbers, will be about some neglected housing evils—"Small-town Tenements," "Suburbs Beyond the Law," "Slums of the countryside." CITIZEN readers who remember Mrs. Crane's earlier series know the coming one will be interesting and valuable.

Mrs. Crane looks forward to the development of a new woman's profession "for the cure of ailing and demented homes." Women, she thinks, are particularly suited to the work of housing inspection, and she believes it might become a field comparable with that of trained nursing.

Graft—Still

ONE whose memory goes back to muckraking days is inclined to fall into the error of supposing graft exists only in greatly reduced quantities, and an occasional revelation comes as a shock. Recently we learned, from people who suffer from the practice, that the rubbish collectors in New York City have a tradition that old plaster and wallpaper are none of their business, and they personally impose a tax, whenever they can get away with it, for removing these items. We told it to one closely acquainted with the city system. "But of course you know," he said, "that they pay the man higher up for the opportunity at such graft."

Women have fought many a fight to clean up graft in their towns. It is a natural housekeeping activity. We wish you would send us stories of how you did it, or, failing that, of conditions that ought to be tackled. It might help to make us all more watchful.

Next—August

ALL year the fine type under the *Contents* has been saying that the CITIZEN is published every other Saturday except in July and August, when it is a monthly. Now July is here, and this is just to remind you to look for your next CITIZEN dated August 8th, and the next one after that, September 5th: you'll have time to read them, even on vacations. As for the dates beyond that—please see page 31 and be sure to think hard and vote promptly.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS *for*
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532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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Endorsements

THERE has been a tendency of late to question the validity of endorsements of political measures by women's organizations. It is a good sign. In the days before 1920 when women's political support or opposition could be discounted, there was less reason to enquire how endorsements were come by. It is because of the influence they exert that they begin now to be sharply scrutinized. No longer can it be said that to the male politician all women's organizations —and their endorsements—look alike. Endorsements that count, in the future, must be arrived at by some process that involves the membership of the organization in their consideration, and the education of that membership for their support.

How to obtain the participation of members in making endorsements and in supporting them after they are made are problems each organization must solve for itself. In proportion as they are solved will the influence of the organization increase, while failure to solve them can not for long pass undetected. Members who have not been included either in the process of consideration that precedes, or that of education which follows endorsement can not be counted upon for support or even for approval. Many such repudiations will destroy the credit of any organization.

Such a test should be welcomed by organizations with a sound method of procedure like the League of Women Voters. It challenges the League to continue its efforts to secure each year wider and wider consideration of measures proposed for endorsement. It justifies it in refusing to endorse except when it is equipped to follow endorsement with active support. It vindicates the wisdom of League conventions which have become each year more reluctant to adopt eleventh hour resolutions, however worthy and eloquently framed, but have demanded of a proposal that it shall add to its other merits, the merit of having been duly considered.

To women whose experience in public work began in laxer days, this stricter accountability will bring a new respect for procedure and program. Time was when instances were not rare of women who used their organization as a kind of makeweight for their own individual opinion, and who permitted themselves a corresponding neglect of the official undertakings of their organization that did not happen to jump with their own ardent preferences. Such instances have not entirely ceased. Not long ago a correspondent in the CITIZEN referred to her own opposition to a certain measure as being that of a "club woman," though it was not apparent that any national or state club of which she was a member was on record against it. At a recent state legislative hearing after ten or fifteen women had spoken as representative of their organizations in favor of the measure under discussion, a woman introduced her speech in opposition by claiming to represent the largest organization of women in the state, and named an organization of 30,000 women. But that organization had never taken any action at all on the subject. There have been cases, indeed, during the past year of local branches taking action contrary to the official program of the state and national organizations of which they were a part.

Such instances are a relic of a day that is rapidly passing, a day when almost anyone could speak for "thousands of women" because nobody cared very much what thousands of women said. Everybody cares today and the utterances of individuals and organizations are becoming correspondingly responsible.

"The womanhood of America," which had so many spokesmen in the past, is likely in the future to have its name less often taken in vain. Reciprocally, if members are no longer to presume to speak for an uncommitted organization, neither will the organization speak for an unconsulted membership. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wish'd.—M. M. W.

The World Court

The following article contains excerpts from a radio speech given by Miss Ruth Morgan, head of the National League's Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, to the public school children of Greater New York, from Station WRC in New York City on June 24.

HOW much the world needs a World Court with learned and honest judges! Some years ago one was formed at the Hague, partly by Americans. The one the United States is asked to join today was planned in part by the very judges of the Hague Court, who wanted a really Permanent Court with law behind it. Indeed, an international court has always been an American ideal, the great object being to prevent war.

Slowly the world has come to see that we can all unite to protect one another in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but we are just beginning to try this between great nations. In every-day life we have elections, not wholesale murders, to settle who shall rule over us, and our great protection lies in courts of law. Before these every man brings his case and the whole strength of the state compels justice and obedience to court decisions.

For the first time in the history of the world there has been organized a Permanent Court of International Justice. Forty-eight nations have joined it and have promised to bring before it disputes or quarrels which can be settled by international law. All of its trials are public and all of the evidence on both sides is heard by the whole world instead of in the old-fashioned way of secret correspondence between state departments and interviews behind closed doors. It is to be like our own Supreme Court, which has never been disobeyed but which has never had a single policeman or soldier at its command. The public opinion of the whole world will be behind this supreme court for peace.

Mr. Coolidge has urged the Senate to go forward and

make a treaty, which would make us members of the Court, and last year when the Republican and the Democratic parties met in their national conventions to choose nominees for the Presidency, they both solemnly pledged themselves to pass this treaty. Still, there are some men, both in the Senate and outside in the country, who are trying to prevent the United States from joining. They ask for new reservations and resolutions, different from those which Mr. Harding, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Coolidge have planned. I fear that the main object of these resolutions is to prevent our joining the Court, and this might easily happen.

Next December 17 is the day fixed for the Senate to begin the great debate, and you must watch the papers and ask for news when that day comes, even while you are thinking about what you are going to get for Christmas. You boys and girls know that a majority, or more than half of the Senate, by voting "yes," can pass all legislative measures. However, when it comes to treaties with other countries two-thirds of the Senate must vote "yes" before the President can sign the treaty. But two-thirds of the Senate has never been all Republicans and two-thirds has never been just Democrats, so you see how important it is that both great parties have agreed this time that the United States ought to join the Permanent Court of International Justice.

One reason why your opinion as children and young people is most important is that some of you will be running the affairs of this world, and among them I trust, the great International Court, when all these men have long departed. If, on next December 17, the United States joins this Court, we old people shall have done our part and left it up to you young citizens to see that the Court brings justice to the world.

We must work for peace as we work for war when it comes, and we must work together—all countries to the same end. We forget how much we share—the city water mains used to be "my well," the subway "my carriage," the policeman's club "my gun," and now the World Court, instead of "my right because I am strongest." . . .

If the World Court can do anything to settle the quarrels of nations justly and fairly and, above all, in the open, we must join it. To prevent at least a few wars by doing right is worth a struggle, but may we not hope for greater things? The next generation—and that is you—may have the faith and courage to practice that good-will toward men which the angels promised would bring peace on earth.

Toledo

OHIO has a model vice repressive law which penalizes the activities of go-betweens and those who profit by the business of prostitution, and defines prostitutes as men and women. Ohio also has an injunction and abatement law, and it has a venereal disease control law which provides for the same treatment for both sexes. These are all modern measures, the first two designed to abolish commercialized vice and the third to control infection.

In March, 1924, the director of the venereal disease clinic in Toledo announced that he had 572 women prostitutes registered in his clinic. The Toledo League was interested to learn the legal basis for such registration, and they formed a court-visiting committee, drafted a plan and started to work. First the members of the committee familiarized themselves with the three laws whose enforcement they intended to investigate. Then they visited the places concerned with enforcement—the courts, jails, police department, the clinics, quarantine quarters, etc., in each instance asking questions, making observations, studying the records, taking notes.

For seven months the committee consistently visited. They found that, regardless of Ohio's model anti-prostitution law which, as written, did not discriminate against women, the police were enforcing an ancient city ordinance in arresting women sex offenders, and that they were paying no attention whatsoever to men sex offenders. They also learned, through visiting and making inquiries and observations, that while the venereal disease control law made the same provisions for infected men as for infected women, the city health officers had provided quarantine quarters for infected women only, whom they apprehended and held in quarantine, while infected men were not interfered with. Finally, they learned that while the injunction and abatement law gives the prosecuting attorney power to close houses of prostitution and other disorderly places, the city health officer kept a register of the names and addresses of 572 women prostitutes in his office, and demanded the regular periodical examination of the women.

Based upon the facts they gathered and the conditions they observed, the committee made a report to the Toledo League. After due consideration the League resolved to send a letter to the mayor, setting forth the results of the study made by the committee and asking him for an explanation of the wide discrepancy between the laws *per se* and their interpretation by the city officials. The mayor replied by asking for a conference, and the committee called and discussed their findings. They asked the mayor for the following things:

The discontinuing of the practice of registering women prostitutes in the city health department.

Open clinic facilities for infected women, such as those at the disposal of infected men, or else, quarantine provision for both sexes.

Enforcement of the state anti-prostitution law against men and women, instead of the enforcement of city ordinances against women only.

Closing of known houses of prostitution by the prosecutor, under the injunction and abatement law.

The mayor and the committee held many conferences, over a long period of time. To date these are the net results:

The practice of requiring women prostitutes to be registered has been abolished.

The city and county have provided a joint clinic where men and women infected with venereal disease are treated alike, and the quarantine quarters for women only have been abolished.

The mayor has agreed to bring test cases under the anti-prostitution law and to have the prosecutor bring a test case under the injunction and abatement law.

The court visiting committee is still visiting.

ANN WEBSTER.

North Dakota in Convention

WHILE torrents of rain and impassable roads kept many anticipated delegates away from the two-day convention of the North Dakota League in Grand Forks last month, the spirits of the small, interested and enthusiastic group were in no way dampened. Miss Marguerite M. Wells, director of the region, whose inspirational qualities have carried many a forceful League message to women of the Middle West, was the convention honor guest.

League progress was shown in the adoption of its first state budget. Pledging was started, and then spirited on by an offer from one donor to duplicate all $25, $10 and $5 pledges paid in by August 1. One hundred dollars was paid to the state treasurer in cash before the meeting adjourned.

In the plans for extending organization, it was agreed that each board member will visit during the year one local League and one town for the purpose of establishing a new League. Four items appear on the program adopted by the convention as an active program—the World Court, education, ratification of the Child Labor Amendment and study of proposals of new methods for amending the Constitution and opposition to proposals which would make amending more difficult.

Dr. F. Margaret Peake was reëlected president and Mrs. J. A. Poppler, the first vice-president, will supervise finance and organization.

Leagues and League Work

DEVELOPING a policy of year-round speaking on matters of political concern is the aim of a special speakers' bureau just established by the New York City League, with Miss Elizabeth Vera Loeb, assistant professor of speech and dramatics in Hunter College, directing. In making preparations for the fall campaign and for the months to follow, a speakers' school will be held in September. The bureau desires to enroll experienced speakers, to train could-be speakers, to support all League of Women Voters' speakers by establishing a definite *entente* with their audiences, and by practical assistance in providing speech data.

IN one day an enterprising League in Greenwich (Connecticut) raised its 1925 finance quota for the state League, and almost enough for next year, too. A "three-decker" is the way to do it. Just hear the story as Mrs. James Quan tells it:

"For three years we have had a spring card party in order to raise our state pledge. Having to borrow and assemble card tables, form committees, get prizes, sell tickets and so on, we decided we might as well have a 'three-decker' instead of an afternoon function only. Therefore, we sold sixty-five tables for afternoon bridge and mah jong ($5.00 a table, including tea). Then we had a very good, hot supper served for $1.00 per person, and many husbands and children joined the players. After supper three good artists presented a short musical program, and then there was a short 'Fashion Show,' with young girls and League members appearing as manikins. The evening card party started at 8:30 with twenty-five tables ($5.00 a table, including iced drink and wafers). The whole day's events brought in $575, or about $500 net, of which $300 goes to the state treasury as our annual pledge. With the same committees and nearly the same energy we made far more money than just an afternoon party. We gave it all the publicity we could for the sake of our League, and also distributed publications all day."

LIVING costs in Detroit was the subject of an intensely interesting meeting held by the Central District unit of the Wayne County (Michigan) League recently. Miss Mary E. Sweeney, in charge of nutrition work at the Merrill-Palmer School and former dean of home economics at the Michigan State College at Lansing, discussed the proper method of expending a budget. Miss Clare Sanders, member of the board of the visiting Housekeepers' Alliance, spoke on "The Minimum Budget on Which a Family Can Live Adequately in This Community."

KENTUCKY took advantage of the sesqui-centennial parade in Lexington early in June to present its work, and especially New Voters, to the hundreds lining the streets on the parade route. A large touring car filled with attractive New Voters and placarded with such signs as "Fayette County League of Women Voters"; "non-partisan," and "Better citizenship, better government" took its place in the line of march, with Miss Katherine B. Christian, executive secretary of the Kentucky League, at the wheel.

A THREE-DAY lawn fête, especially designated as League Aid, was one of the brilliant June events arranged by the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island. The spacious lawns of the home of Mrs. Walter A. Peck in Providence were turned into a gay fair, with a midway, tent booths of red and green canvas, gypsy venders, spring flowers, and a gorgeous panorama of color throughout. The United League cook book made its first public appearance upon the tables in a booth devoted to advertising the culinary skill of League members. Mrs. Raymond F. Wolcott arranged an entertainment for each afternoon, and Mrs. George H. Crooker and members of her state board acted as official hostesses.

USE of Chautauquas and the state fair for the display and distribution of literature and special publicity stunts will be one of the summer features of the Indiana League's program. Tentative plans were made at a recent meeting of the new state board with the new president, Mrs. B. B. White, of Terre Haute.

OAKLAND Forum of the California League is the "Baby League" of that state organization. Organized last October, the newest League had grown from its initial membership of seventy to more than 650 members by June 1. Mrs. F. C. Turner, former president of the San Francisco Bay Branch of the American Association of University Women, was the first president of the newly organized Forum, and on the completion of her term in May, Miss Annie Florence Brown, also a member of the Association of University Women and former member of the Oakland Board of Education, was elected to the presidency.

The League, which has headquarters in Hotel Oakland, is planning a number of interesting meetings through the summer months. Professor George Kirchwey, of the New York School for Social Work, and former warden of Sing Sing Prison, was the speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Forum at Hotel Oakland on June 23.

BRINGING back home to members of local Leagues a bird's-eye view of the Richmond convention has been one of the most popular features on local League programs in Connecticut within the last few months. Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, League president, has for the most part presented the message of the Richmond convention, and addressed Leagues in Litchfield, Kensington, Hartford, New Haven and New London.

JUST to hear that the Peru (Indiana) League has Mrs. Mary Gallahan Kolb as its new president is assurance enough that it begins a successful year. As executive secretary of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island and before that a member of the organization staff under Mrs. Richard Edwards' direction, Mary Gallahan is widely known to League women.

ONE hundred women who represent the precincts in the Jefferson county (Birmingham) League organization were the guests of honor at a League luncheon late in June. Speakers included George Huddleston and Mrs. Solon Jacobs, a former vice-president of the National League.

WILLIAMSTOWN (Massachusetts) was the scene of a brilliant conference of League women recently. With such speakers as Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston, Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, Dr. Mary Wakeman of the state health department, and Mrs. Florence L. Kitchelt, a member of the Connecticut state board, the Berkshire County League conference was a decided success. Mrs. Robert D. Leigh,

Leagues and League Work

president of the Williamstown League, directed all local arrangements.

LEAGUE women everywhere and especially those of St. Louis (Missouri) have reason to be proud of the recent appointment of two of its very active workers, Mrs. Roscoe Anderson and Mrs. E. R. Kroeger to the Board of Freeholders. The board, comprising nine members from St. Louis and nine from St. Louis County, will draft a plan of whole or partial merger of the city and county. The plan is subject to the approval of city and county voters at separate elections. It is especially gratifying to St. Louis members, too, that such careful consideration was given to a list of qualified women from the League, which was submitted on the informal request of one of the appointing board. A letter accompanying the League's "list" said in part:

"The League of Women Voters believes that qualified women will contribute a necessary point of view to government in the United States and therefore urges the appointment of qualified women to this Board. The subject, county government, and city and county consolidation, has occupied an important position in our program during the past year. It is our hope that the selection of women to serve in this administrative capacity will be made with reference to their training as well as their desire to serve the community."

Mrs. Anderson is a former president of the St. Louis League. There is no doubt that the appointment of such representative women has stimulated the interest of women voters in the consolidation problem.

IN appreciation of the work done in New York City high schools in establishing an interest in civics, the New York League entertained eighty teachers of civics recently at a garden party at the home of Mrs. Caspar Whitney at Irvington-on-Hudson. Short talks were given by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, president of the state League; Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of the president of Cornell University, who is chairman of the League's civics committee. Mrs. Whitney offered the co-operation of the League in helping the school teachers to extend their work along the lines of education for citizenship.

JUDGING by the account of the recent meeting of the Neenah (Wisconsin) League in the Neenah *News*, League members are tackling their program with a zest and a zeal. The newspaper account in part was: "When women go searching for truth, politicians had better be wary for they are apt to uncover more facts than they set out to find. More and more women are searching for the actual circumstances behind a law or a bill or a local condition, regardless of party or politics. Such is the case with the local League of Women Voters. Great interest has been shown in a number of the bills before the session, especially the recently passed tax bill. So they searched out Assemblyman Nels Larson for authentic information from the 'inside.' Mr. Larson kindly consented to be a target for the eager questioning at the monthly meeting of the League. Not only was the tax bill made convincingly clear, but other things, not so savory, came to light."

THE "Know Your Town" questionnaire is meeting an earnest need in Janesville (Wisconsin) where the League is taking up each topic for study at the regular League meeting. "City Courts" was the last subject considered.

THE joint boards of the Ramsey County (St. Paul), Minneapolis and Minnesota League of Women Voters entertained on June 10 a delegation of Norse, Finnish and Danish women who, having come to America to attend the Quinquennial, came to Minnesota to attend the Norse Centennial. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, the honorary president of the Minnesota League, whose husband belongs to a distinguished Norse family, opened her home for a breakfast and some seventy-five women gathered together to talk informally over the many subjects in which we have a mutual interest.

Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, president of the Norwegian Council of Women, Miss Henni Forchhammer, a delegate to the League of Nations from Denmark, Fru Marie Michelet, representing the Y. W. C. A. and other organizations, Fru Marie Gjerdsjo and Miss Marguerite M. Wells spoke informally on subjects which ranged from Marriage Bills, the League of Nations, to Child Labor.

None of us but felt chagrined when Fru Kjelsberg declared that there was no child labor in her country and explained their laws. Miss Wells asked, "Who made the laws?" and got the reply, "Why, Parliament, of course." Incidentally Fru Michelet explained that Fru Kjelsberg was the only woman government inspector and the fact that the laws were enforced was largely due to her.—F. L. H.

A VISITOR to the headquarters of the New York State League, in the huge Grand Central Terminal building, is immediately impressed with a large "star map" which visualizes in an interesting way the status of League organization by counties. A blue star means a fully organized county, a red star denotes partial organization, and a gold star signifies the finance quota has been paid.

THE appeal of the League and its program is gaining many friends in the Indian reservations. Wisconsin, the home of the first Indian League of Women Voters, is also the birthplace of the second Indian League. Recently eighty-nine women of the Menominee reservation were organized as the Menominee Indian League with Mrs. Lillie Oshkosh as president. Other officers are: Mrs. Susan Corn, Mrs. Joseph Frechette, Mrs. Theresa LaMott, vice-presidents; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Stevens, secretary; Miss Florence Tucker, treasurer.

"Not only the women, but the men as well, were enthusiastic about having a League," says Mrs. O. J. Little, of Stone Lake, who has been the moving spirit in the organization of these Indian Leagues. "The men did everything to help and regretted that only women were eligible for membership."

THE Connecticut *Bulletin* is out in new form. For the first time, advertising appears, and it is the League's intention to devote twenty-five per cent of the space to advertising. In 1921 the *Bulletin* was only a four-page sheet, but now it comes out in the form of a twelve-page magazine. In addition, during the legislative session, special weekly editions containing legislative news have been issued.

AFTER attending the Richmond convention as a delegate, Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, of Sheboygan (Wisconsin), a district chairman, went home to make organization speeches for the Wisconsin League. In one week she spoke to five groups on the work of the League.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Heading Toward the Senate

Talk about women for the Senate is beginning, too. A small, unconfirmed news item from an Iowa paper says that Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and National W. C. T. U. director of citizenship, may be a candidate for the Republican nomination. Another paper reported the beginnings of a serious attempt to put in the Senate Florence E. Allen, Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, and in answer to a request for confirmation or denial Judge Allen wrote us: "I have not as yet decided whether or not I shall run for the Senate. Some of my friends are urging me to do so, but it seems to me rather early to settle so momentous a question—the election being in November of 1926."

Miss Vaile

Miss Gertrude Vaile was elected president of the National Social Workers, at their recent conference in Denver, Colorado. She is a graduate of Vassar and of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. She has served as district visitor and later superintendent for the Chicago United Charities. In Denver she was executive secretary of the local bureau of charity. She has also served as first and second vice-president of the Conference and has been chairman of the division on family.

A Word on Suffrage

The *International Woman Suffrage Alliance News Service* reports several suffrage and election items.

In Bermuda a woman suffrage bill passed its second reading without opposition but was lost in committee. In Cuba a bill has been presented in the Senate to give a woman married to a foreigner the right to choose her nationality. The suffrage bill which recently passed the Italian Chamber will not at present go to the Senate.

In Finland, eighteen women were among the three hundred and ten electors chosen to elect the President of the Republic of Finland. Only one woman, Mrs. Chichester, was elected to Parliament in the recent elections in Northern Ireland.

In Spain the first woman barrister to plead before a Spanish court of justice is Senorita Victoria Kent, of English extraction. She defended the accused in a case of homicide recently.

CALENDAR

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

Summer course on "dry" facts for routing wet propaganda, for teachers and leaders of young people's groups, Boston, Massachusetts—July 13 to August 13. Mrs. Cora F. Stoddard, director of the W. C. T. U. Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, in charge.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, in charge of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

World Federation of Education Associations, Edinburgh, Scotland—July 20-28.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Home Economics Association, San Francisco, California—August 1-6.

International Child Welfare Conference, Geneva, Switzerland—August 25-28.

Annual Convention of the American Association of Bank Women, in connection with the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey—September 28 to October 2.

Edith Nourse Rogers

On June 30, the first woman ever to be chosen as a Representative in Congress from a New England state was elected. She is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Lowell, Massachusetts, nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth District to serve out the term of her husband, John Jacob Rogers, who died recently. Mrs. Rogers consented to be a candidate to succeed her husband in response to a demand both inside and outside her own district, which was considered unusual. Many persons who do not approve of sending the widows of Congressmen to succeed them in Washington were anxious for her candidacy.

Edith Nourse Rogers was born in Saco, Maine, about forty years ago and as a little girl came to live in Lowell, where her father was superintendent of a Lowell mill. She was educated in a private school, spending some time studying music in Paris after finishing school here. In 1907 she was married to John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, a young lawyer, whom she had known from childhood. Mr. Rogers immediately entered the field of politics and has represented Massachusetts in Congress for five consecutive terms—since 1913. He was responsible for the Rogers Act, which revolutionized the diplomatic service.

During this period Mrs. Rogers has had opportunity to become familiar with national and state affairs and to achieve an intimate understanding of her husband's work and ideals. She has also made a name for herself in work for the disabled soldiers, serving as the personal representative of President Harding and President Coolidge in visiting veterans' hospitals. She was an active Red Cross worker during the war.

Massachusetts has reason to be proud of its new representative. Mrs. Stokes said of her some time ago: "She is a woman of more than usual ability and charm, versed in the kind of constructive politics which interested her husband."

Of Prohibition

The World's W. C. T. U. convention, held in Edinburgh, June 19-24, will be reported in a later number. Meantime it will do to say that the convention has been counting world-wide gains.

A related item is the fact that at the annual convention of the National Women's Liberal Association, held recently in Southport, England, an animated discussion took place about the merits of placing the aims of local option before the people. It resulted in a unanimous decision to ask the Liberal Party to place local option in their political program. This it was hoped would be a forerunner of complete prohibition.

Women and the House of Lords

A brisk fight went on recently in England for a bill, introduced by Lord Astor, to give Peeresses in their own right seats in the House of Lords. The discussion was long and vigorous, Lord Birkenhead taking the lead in opposition, and the bill was finally defeated by only two votes. Quoting from the *Vote,* there are at least twenty-one eligible peeresses in England, and four Scottish Peeresses who are not eligible until they have been elected by their fellow peers assembled at Holyrood.

A Labor Women's Meeting

Another convention recently held in England was the National Conference of Labor Women, at Birmingham, under the presidency of Ellen Wilkinson, Labor M. P. There were lively discussions of the new budget proposals, particularly of the new tax on silk and artificial silk, which was strongly opposed. Miss Wilkinson, by the way, spoke against it in the House of Com-

mons. Among the resolutions was one on Birth Control; a resolution calling upon women's groups to levy a tax upon themselves to meet the expenses of women Parliamentary candidates during their campaigns. The MacDonald Government came in for criticism for failing to make suffrage for women at the same age as men a major point in its program.

In the City Courts

Two court decisions in New York City are of special concern to women. One was the refusal of a city magistrate to consider evidence in a charge of cruelty brought by a social worker against a parent whose child had been beaten. The social worker claimed that the child's entire back was bruised; the judge declined to see, and said he had beaten a child of his until it couldn't sit down for days. The ruling roused indignation and the case is being carried farther.

The other ruling affects women's rights to household savings. A woman brought action to recover money she had lent her husband out of sums saved by her thrift out of the allowance made by him for household expenses. The judge ruled that she was only acting as her husband's agent in dispensing his money and that the man was merely borrowing from himself.

A Passport Pioneer

Esther Sayles Root has the distinction of being the first American married woman to go abroad on a passport issued in her own name. At that, the passport also described her as the wife of Franklin P. Adams. But this is an advance, from the Lucy Stone League point of view, over previous occasions when no passport has been made out save to "Mrs." so and so. The point was won a little while ago in the case of Ruby Black, as reported in the CITIZEN, but as it turned out, Ruby Black did not after all go abroad, on account of illness, and Esther Sayles Root is thus the pioneer.

Doctor of Science

A little over a year ago an article about Annie Jump Cannon appeared in our pages. It told, among other things, of 225,217 stars found and catalogued in nine bound volumes, a colossal piece of work. At least so Oxford University thinks, for it has just bestowed upon Miss Cannon the degree of Doctor of Science, the first woman it has so honored.

Miss Cannon received the degree in person, as she left the United States June 1 to visit astronomers in England and France and to attend the triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Cambridge, England, in July.

The N. E. A.

UNLIKE several women's organizations in their spring conventions, the National Education Association at its annual meeting in Indianapolis last week voted down a resolution to work for the Child Labor Amendment. The resolution was proposed by Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado. The opposition pointed to the rejection of the amendment by thirty-four states, and said they would be "politically foolish" to stick to the present form of the amendment. Finally, a resolution was adopted in favor of speedy passage of child labor legislation, both state and Federal.

A committee was authorized to work for world peace and co-operation. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to establish a Federal Department of Education. Miss Mary McSkimmon, of Brookline, was chosen president.

Katharine Lee Bates

Katharine Lee Bates, for many years Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College, and a well-known figure in the literary world, retired at the end of the academic year just closed. She is now Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Wellesley. Miss Bates is a writer of both prose and poetry, and has the distinction of having written the words of "America the Beautiful," which is so widely used as a patriotic song at all sorts of big public meetings.

A Danish Leader of Women

AT every Assembly of the League of Nations there has sat, as a representative of her government, a small, gentle-mannered woman from Denmark. Before the first Assembly met in 1920 an appeal was sent to the Danish Government asking that a woman be chosen among the delegates. It was the National Council of Women that took the initiative in making the appeal; but many other organizations joined in. In response the Government asked that three names be submitted, and these were collected by vote among different organizations. Froken Henni Forchhammer headed the list, and she became an official delegate to the Assembly — by title, "technical adviser."

Henni Forchhammer

She was the first woman to speak in the Assembly, and her subject was the traffic in women and children. In addition, she was the only representative of the Danish Government to the League of Nations Conference on Traffic in Women and Children at Geneva in 1921. (Since that time this problem has come to be handled separately by a special commission, on which the United States has an unofficial representative in Grace Abbott.) To the fourth and fifth Assemblies Miss Forchhammer was *rapporteur* on the question of protection of women and children in the Near East—that terrific situation of which at the best we have only faint glimpses; and I think there is nothing in which she is more interested than the work of that brave Danish woman, Karen Jeppe, who, under League auspices, maintains a home in Aleppo for the women and children who escape from Turkish harems.

When you ask Froken Forchhammer to tell you about herself—as I did in a great quiet room with a peaceful bit of a garden behind it, in New York—she looks at you with pleasant helplessness. She will tell you gladly about the status of women in Denmark, and about the League of Nations; she will show you photographs from Aleppo and bits of Armenian hand work—but how can she tell you personal details about herself when she is all summed up in these great interests, the woman movement and the peace movement? Persistent questions about what preceded brought a realization of the quiet, even development of her life—of a woman of cultivation and intelligence who chose her course undramatically and whose life unfolded logically.

Henni Forchhammer's father was headmaster of a college for boys in the country, and she herself was chiefly taught at home. It was not until she was nearly thirty that she went to Copenhagen and began the study of English in the university, followed by several study visits to England. Then she began specializing, as a teacher, in English Phonetics, and she still sometimes teaches in the state summer school for Danish teachers who teach English. Her own English is without a trace of accent or a slip in idiom. She also concerned herself in the introduction of uni-

versity extension teaching and of housewifery teaching in Denmark.

Gradually she became interested in the women's movement, especially in connection with the International Council of Women, of which she has been a vice-president since 1914—president of the Danish National Council since 1913. From 1899 on she has attended International Council meetings.

Danish women have had the municipal vote since 1908. When the national vote was won in 1915 the Council of Women, as the co-ordinating organization, brought all the women together for celebration. Two women's organizations had worked specifically for the franchise—the Dansk Kvindesamfund, which was at that time forty years old, and a younger suffrage organization. Twenty thousand women marched in procession, and Froken Forchhammer read a speech to the King and Parliament.

With interest in the international woman movement goes, very logically, interest in the international peace movement. Miss Forchhammer attended the Neutral Conference in Stockholm in 1916 ("and it was not as ridiculous as it has been made to sound, either," she said). The very natural development was the choice of this woman leader for the League of Nations.

She has in her speech the remarkable clarity of the born teacher, quite free from pedantry; an utterly sincere modesty that still does not rob her words of authority. Her hair, which must have been clear gold before a little silver set in, is worn quaintly, curling a little off her delicate-featured face, and if you think at first that is a little serious, you merely have to wait until she smiles—one of the finest smiles conceivable.

This is a woman leader in a country which is one of the most progressive in the world so far as women are concerned, and indeed in other ways. There are nine women in the Parliament—six in the Upper House, three in the lower. Denmark has a woman Minister of Education, Nina Bang, who is proving herself able and energetic. One of the M. P.'s, Fru Elna Munch, is also a member of the City Council of Copenhagen. Women are admitted on an equality with men to all posts—*except* the state church. They may study in the theological schools and become religious teachers, but the priesthood remains closed. Recently they have won a series of remarkable marriage laws.

The Dansk Kvindesamfund, which has gone on in Denmark much as the League of Women Voters followed the suffrage organization, has the removal of the remaining discrimination on its program of work. Another of its objectives is to "find women qualified for public office and make them stand." How familiar it sounds!—C. A.

Rhythm and Relaxation

By Gulielma F. Alsop

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AT BARNARD

THE significance of rhythm as a factor in exercise was explained in the last article. Now let us consider the various kinds of rhythm in detail. Some are short and quick, as when a boy pitches a ball. From the initial spit into the palm of the hand, and the toss of the ball back and forth between the two hands a moment, the grip in the right hand, and the sudden backward swing of the arm and the whole body, to the violent pitch, the whole gesture of ball-throwing is done in a precise rhythm. The motions are so regularly rhythmical that they could be done to the beats of music without a single alteration. The slow, careful beginning, leading to the moment of the violent pitch results in a state of pleasurable excitement.

The ancient Grecian and Spartan gesture of the discus-thrower, revived in many college sports, has an analogous rhythm—a slow, careful, precise beginning culminating in a violent crisis. Its rhythm is interrupted, jerky, staccato and leaves the participant stimulated. A simpler rhythm is that of archery. The fitting of the arrow into the bow, the tensing of the body against the taut arm and the taut string, is a simple elemental rhythm resulting in one moment of release as the arrow leaves the bow. Repeated again and again as all these gestures are, they result upon the psyche as short repeated groups of musical sounds might do. The more violent rhythms of athletic sports, tennis, hockey, baseball, are both intense emotional stimulations and muscular sedatives. After a game the body is relaxed, the emotions are stimulated.

The rhythm of swimming links the human being with the elemental rhythms of nature, as the rhythm of the wave beaten by the wind. Through the release of individuality accomplished by the recurrent rhythm, the rhythm becomes, as it were, human antennae, putting the swimmer into touch with another realm of existence. So with the rhythm of riding, a good rider becomes a part of the horse she rides, endowed for the glorious rushing moment with the speed and the wide-flung nostrils of a centaur. Through the horse's rhythm and the rider's merged with it, the woman is made free of another realm of existence. Through these two motions—of swimming and riding—the individual enlarges the sphere of her personality, repeating by the means of rhythm some of the past experiences of the race.

The slow swinging of a lazy hammock, the gentle rocking of a cradle produce a half-dreaming, half-drowsy state in a human being. These gentle drowsy rhythms are a natural prelude to sleep. The rhythm of sleep is so uniform as to be almost a ritual. The animals we usually see prepare for sleep are the cat and the dog. Round and round they turn in a dizzy preliminary to the final ball-shaped position of head tucked under their tail. So once or twice the human body may turn from side to side before it reaches the pose of immobility; for the rhythm of sleep is immobility, as ice is the sleeping rhythm of water. To induce sleep all that most human beings have to do is to lie still with shut eyes.

These have been muscular rhythms. The effect of many of them, however, is enhanced by the accompaniment of musical rhythms. The psychology of motion and hearing are so intimate that at the sound of a march the foot beats time, at the sound of a lullaby the eyes close. Many of the musical rhythms translate the muscular ones into sound. The short galloping rhythm of a horse's hoofs, translated into sound, produces a quickened breath in the listener. The sound of soft, half-heard waves lapping an invisible shore has the same effect as the gentle rocking of a cradle.

Rhythms are varied, multiple, definite in their emotional results and can be used in known and measured quality and quantity, as may be foods, or medicines. An excited person must be soothed. This may be done in two ways, either by vicarious participation in gentle, soothing, rhythmic motions, as the participation of an audience in the spectacle it watches, or by actual participation, as by the dancers themselves in a slow languorous dance. A worried, preoccupied person wants "to be taken out of herself." A vigorous jerky, exciting motion, as tennis, will change the whole emotional scenery in one short hour.

In that most difficult of things, the guidance of emotional life, rhythm holds a conspicuous place. The longer rhythm, as in the dance, produces a more lasting emotional change in the dancer. Between the motion which both satisfies and evokes, the emotion which is both the cause and the result, the connection is so close as to be hardly severed. Between the actual physical nervous poise of the body and the accompanying emotional balance the connection is again too close for discrimination. The great thing is to realize that in exercise we have one of the greatest implements for modifying the nervous and emotional poise of the body.

The next article will be a summer health program.

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference.

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade, Main & Market
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Allentown—955 Hamilton St.
Asbury Park—R. Bowne, 621 Cookman Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (near Shelburne)
Auburn, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Augusta, Ga.—Saxon-Cullum Shoe Co.
Baltimore—316 No. Charles St.
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Baton Rouge—Rosenfield's
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—319 North 20th St.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Hanover Pl.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—162 N. State St. (3rd flr. Butler Bldg.); 1050 Leland (near Broadway); 6410 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Medical Arts Bldg.
Danville, Ill.—Cavanaugh & Meyer
Davenport—M. L. Parker Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—2038 Park Ave. (at Elizabeth St.)
Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.
Duluth—107 West 1st St. (near 1st Ave. W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Fresno—The Bootery
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Hamilton, Ont.—8 John St., North (Cor. King)
Harrisburg—217 No. 2nd St.
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Opp. Seminole Hotel
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo., 300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
Los Angeles—728 Hill St.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Miami—Dickins Shoe Store
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Morristown, N. J.—G. W. Melick
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—190 Orange St. (Near Court)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 208)
Newport, R. I.—Sullivan's, 226 Thames St.
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Pub. Lib.); 2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.); 13 John St. (Bet. B'way & Nassau)
Oakland—516 15th St. (Opp. City Hall)
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—4 Lexington Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Paterson—18 Hamilton St. (opp. Regent Theatre)
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburg—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—322 Washington St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schwerin
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
Sacramento—219 Ochsner Bldg., K. near 7th
San Diego—The Marston Co.
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th St. (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St.
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St. cor. Union
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Waterbury—Howland-Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
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Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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The snug fitting, springy arch of the Cantilever supports buoyantly without restricting the action of the foot muscles or the circulation. With every step your foot muscles are exercising and strengthening. It is upon these muscles that the strength and springiness of the foot arch depends.

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The Bookshelf

By E. O. G.

SUMMER is historically the time for reading. While the old tradition—that the literature for the heated term should be exclusively fiction, and frothy fiction at that—is moribund, it still lingers, and there are many readers who as yet do not take a course of something in books as a summer pastime. For their benefit let it be said that there is much entertainment of not too serious a variety on the Bookshelf.

Those who have read the previous novels of G. B. Stern expect great enjoyment from any new example of her keen insight into character, her skill at its delineation, and her ability to tell a story. *"Thunderstorm"* is as satisfactory in all respects as one could ask. A group of English people who have settled in Italy both for purposes of economy and because they love it, have been completely adopted by their servants. No feudal retainers could be more devoted. It is the first real peace that Vanna has ever known, and Ettore finds that no employment has ever been so adapted to his abilities, as acting as Majordomo, without pay, for these signori. It is a subtle and delightful picture we get of Ettore's weaknesses, shown through Vanna's adoring eyes more vividly than would be possible had she not considered him so perfect. Her awakening to his faults is bitter, though far from heart-breaking. In fact, we suspect her of enjoying it a trifle. A telegram from England is the lightning-flash that threatens all this peace. The rumbles of the thunderstorm that followed are cleverly reproduced for our benefit. Miss Stern's powers of shrewd observation and her enjoyable wit make a pleasant combination. Her people are real though occasionally slightly caricatured.

Quite different is Michael Arlen. His people have the reality possessed by the actors in the fairy tale of our youth, and his stories fill in the gap they used to occupy. They satisfy a desire for sheer amusement. Those who enjoy his flippant style have a fresh opportunity in the volume of short stories recently published under the title *"May Fair."* Arlen's style is exceptionally well suited to the short story, for its rather flashy brilliancy makes it tiresome if carried to novel length. That—if its devotees will permit any implication that there could be a fault—is the chief drawback to "The Green Hat." In *"May Fair"* we have a collection of well told and most amusing tales. It might be suggested that if Mr. Arlen is to make a specialty of freshness of phrase, he would do well to avoid certain expressions which were already hoary-headed when present readers were in their infancy.

Phrases reminiscent of the earlier Wells pop up now and then. Was it not Mr. Polly who in moments of pressure murmured something about a "li'l dog," and bolted? In the story of "The Revolting Doom of a Gentleman Who Would Not Dance With His Wife," we see a Mr. Dunn under similar circumstances "muttering something about a dog and running out of that house like a bat out of hell." The li'l dog must be a British institution.

A strong element of theatricality seems to be the outstanding characteristic of *"The Painted Veil,"* by W. Somerset Maugham. From the first page, which was evidently written with the thought in mind of its effectiveness as an opening scene, to the last, where Kitty promises her unborn child a better start than she had had, there is a flavor of the good old Ten-Twenty-Thirty. Mr. Maugham presents a character whose morals are remarkable chiefly by their absence, and whose hereditary traits do not promise much for her progeny. Then he asks us to believe that she will be a model parent. With "The Fruit of the Family Tree" on the list of best sellers, the reading world is up on heredity. The prospects of Kitty's child—even with the promises that Mr. Maugham puts into its mother's mouth—look rather doubtful.

"That Nice Young Couple," as presented for our inspection by Francis Hackett, is a pair of prim young Victorians who exist in an environment less theatrical than the Hong Kong of Kitty Garstin, but who experience much the same spiritual upheaval. Mr. Hackett's people are more real, less melodramatic, and the book, written with less obviousness and with a subtle irony, carries a conviction lacking in "The Painted Veil." At that, "that nice young couple" was an uninteresting team. Mr. Hackett makes a comparison between the youth of the late Victorian era and that of today, in which the latter variety does not carry off all the honors. The book is chiefly valuable because of its presentation of Mr. Hackett's point of view, and his interesting comments on life.

© Setzer.

Phyllis Bottome wrote her first novel when she was sixteen—and got it published, besides. A serious illness threatened her career, and for ten years she lived in Europe, searching for health, and not writing at all. She found enough health to allow her return to her works, and her novels have won fame both in her own country—she's English—and here. "Dark Tower" was the first to be widely known. The latest, "Old Wine," is a story of Austria since the war. Her husband, Captain Forbes-Dennis of the British Army, is now passport officer in Vienna and Phyllis Bottome is deep in relief work. She spent much of the war time in France, where her husband was in active service.

Children of the Crops

(*Continued from page* 12)

shall have been reached, there is great need for bettering conditions among the groups who congregate in harvest camps.

The Council of Women for Home Missions demonstrated in 1924 the possibility of keeping this kind of an ambulance at the bottom of the cliff, until such a time as there may be a fence built at the top of the cliff to prevent accidents. Two of their centers were on hop ranches in the Willamette Valley and one in the Hood River apple section, following somewhat the plan used in the day nurseries of the Chesapeake area, and somewhat the plan started in 1923 by H. N. Ord, manager of the Horst hop ranch in Oregon, with evening bonfire entertainments organized from the workers' own talent, radio programs, first aid for the injured, daily newspapers, and other social service features.

Two other large hop ranches near Salem, owned by T. A. Livesley, put on similar programs in 1924. The projects organized by the Council provided a public health nurse and a handcraft specialist for the William Bell ranch; and for the Mitoma ranch, two primary

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Thunderstorm, Knopf, 1925. $2.50.
May Fair, Doran, 1925. $2.50.
The Painted Veil, Doran, 1925. $2.00.
That Nice Young Couple, Boni & Liveright, 1925. $2.00.

teachers, of whom one was a playground leader, swimming teacher and specialist in entertainment organization.

Stately firs gave charm to the location of swings, teeter-boards, "slippery slide" and sand boxes. Secular and religious instruction, stories, songs, games, toothbrush drills, individual drinking cups, towels and washcloths helped enforce precepts about personal habits. There were many calls at the tents with simple remedies to check maladies which might have become epidemic and reduced the number of workers.

The Orchardists Approve

At Hood River the project differed from those in the hop sections because the camp units are smaller, an apple picking and packing crew numbering twenty to forty in contrast to the four hundred to fifteen hundred on a hop ranch. So there was the added problem of transportation. Ten of the leading orchardists contributed to the maintenance of the day nursery, and to the automobiles which brought the children at seven in the morning when their parents started to the orchards and the packing houses, and returned them at six at the end of the day's work.

The parents here paid $1 a week for a child's care. Their appreciation was evidenced by their asking that the "kiddie kamp" be continued beyond the period of the harvest for which it was planned, and be extended through the six more weeks of the apple packing.

One of the orchardists said: "It has certainly been worth the $10 I contributed to the day nursery to have my workers relieved about their children's safety. They have been able to do a full day's work at the apple grader without having to run to the door every few minutes to see whether their babies were in the wet grass, or eating dirt, or getting their fingers caught in the machinery, or worst of all, preparing for an all-night pain by eating too many apples."

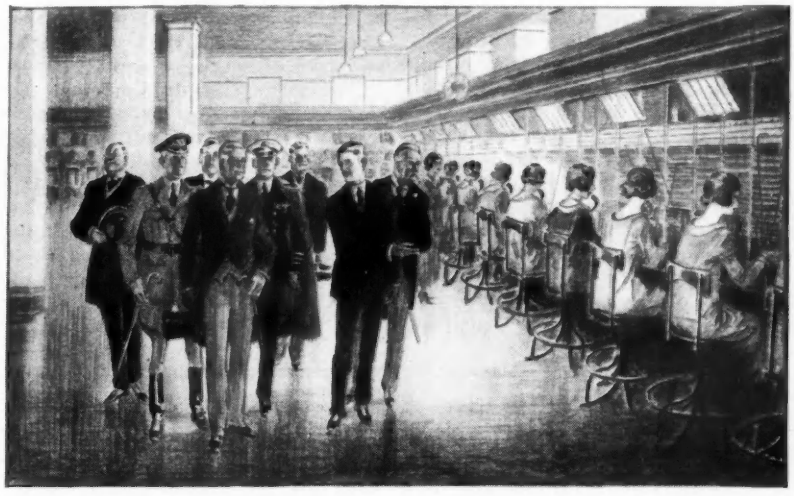
Employers as well as employed came to enjoy the surprising lot of talent discovered among the harvesters—professional whistler, cowboy ballad singer, vaudeville acrobat and others. One grower said after a rousing community sing, "We ought to get together like this often, even those of us who live here."

One of the contributors to the financial maintenance spoke of his interest in providing wholesome entertainment to keep the young people from the type of amusement which he had found in other years had left a trail of tragedy and disease.

The manager of each of the five hop ranches where the service was furnished in 1924 has announced his intention of continuing in 1925, and two of them are to build permanent recreation headquarters. The Hood River Apple Growers have invited the Council of Women for Home Missions to organize again in their valley, at least one center.

At its annual conference of agricultural employers in April, the Oregon Seasonal Employment Commission closed the all-day discussion of plans for distributing labor, by an evening joint session with the Social Workers' Association of Oregon to consider the possibility of a state-wide experiment in health and recreation service.

At the National Conference of Social Work held in Denver in June, when "Interstate Migration" was considered, it was pointed out that other counties might well pattern after Hood River, where all migratory children coming into the community must have a physical examination. While the problem is being increasingly recognized, and attacked along various lines, including the distribution of seasonal labor and a helpful publicity, the immediate task that the women see is to provide every possible opportunity for the migratory children.



Within the means of all

Visitors from foreign countries invariably wonder at the number of telephones in America. "Why is it," they ask, "that nearly everybody in America has a telephone, while in Europe telephone service is found only in a limited number of offices and homes?"

First of all, telephone rates in the United States are the lowest in the world for the service given. Here, since the beginning, the best service for the greatest number of people has been the ideal. By constant improvement in efficiency and economy the Bell System has brought telephone service within the means of all. From the start, its rate policy has been to ask only enough to pay fair wages and a fair return on investment.

The American people are eager to adopt whatever is useful. They have found that Bell telephone service, comprehensive, prompt and reliable, connecting them with the people they wish to reach, is worth far more to them than the price charged for it.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

Motor Car Gasoline

(*Continued from page* 14)

dangerous for garage workers who must clean out engines and who work in an atmosphere filled with exhaust gases. It is also recognized as possible that enough lead may be scattered over the streets to contaminate the air which blows into offices and shops opening on such streets. If men use ethyl-gasoline to wash their hands the lead will stick to their hands —if clothes are cleaned in it the gasoline will evaporate and the lead remain.

The whole question is the extent of this danger. Is the amount of lead so small that it can safely be ignored? Great stress was laid by the industrialists and by several health officials on the fact that no cases of lead poisoning have been reported from garages, but the reply to that was that lead poisoning which comes on slowly does not produce startling or typical symptoms and is not usually recognized by the ordinary doctor unless he knows that the man is a lead worker. Kehoe, of the Cincinnati College of Medicine, reported that out of 100 employees under observation for eight months, 18 had developed lead poisoning or 2.25 per cent per month—27 per cent per year—a very high rate.

Investigations made by the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh for the General Motors Company and by the Cincinnati College of Medicine for the same company gave only negative results, no lead poisoning was found in animals exposed to exhaust gases, but these results were challenged by men familiar with that sort of experimentation and it was generally admitted that the question was still open. Other experiments carried on by Haven Emerson and F. B. Flinn, of Columbia University, seemed much more significant and the final results are awaited with much eagerness.

The outcome of the Conference was that the industrialists joined with the scientific experts in requesting the Surgeon General to appoint a committee of seven to study the problem and report its findings at a public conference not later than January 1, 1926, and until then they voluntarily suspended the retail sale of ethyl-gasoline. Dr. Cumming has already selected his committee* which is to be financed by public funds only, this in accordance with an amendment offered by representatives of labor. Meantime, Switzerland, under the advice of Professor Zangger, of the University of Zürich, has prohibited the sale of ethyl-gasoline, and the International Labor Bureau of Geneva has appointed a committee to report on what they consider a question of international importance.

Magic Carpet

(*Continued from page* 10)

sampan and junk, accompanied only by four Cambodian oarsmen and a cook, to Angkor. She passed through a herd of wild elephants (who will say that woman's place is only in the home?) and her junk moved slowly over waters which covered a fantastic submerged forest, past gypsy fishermen that cast their nets like silent ghosts moving mothlike below treetops that reached above the water. Beyond the water lay a forest, ancient, thicketed and still. The trail through the forest led to an opening beyond which blossomed above the jungle the five towers of Angkor Wat, the great twelfth century temple that lies just south of the lost city of the Kmer kings.

True, Gertrude Emerson was not the discoverer of Angkor Wat, and perhaps was not even the first American woman to see its wonders; but she discovered it to me. Never had I heard before of the Cambodian city which flourished in the days of King Alfred and Charlemagne with a million inhabitants, and was then lost, forgotten and unheard of through centuries while the jungle, like a perpetual Laocoon, wrestled with its miles of wall and temples, tearing with roots and choking with vines its tons of carven stone. Only a few decades have passed since a Frenchman found it again; even yet the archaeologists have not unraveled its history nor explained the story of the vast temple to Vishnu of the Hindu trinity that is the heart of the old capital, nor found out half that I would have them find about the armies that came back through the Gate of Victory, with its fifty-four seated Titans on either side the causeway, who hold in their arms the carven snake that forms the balustrade.

When I have asked her where she wants to go next, she answers: "Somewhere in the Malay archipelago, to some unstudied Malay island. I should like to make researches on taboo among the Malay tribesmen, and then go on to India, to come at the study of caste from that particular angle." When I talk with her about the so-called difficulties

*The members are Drs. D. L. Edsall, and Reid Hunt, of Harvard; W. H. Howell, of Johns Hopkins; C.-E. A. Winslow, Yale; E. J. Stieglitz, of Chicago University; W. S. Leathers, of Vanderbilt; and A. J. Chesley, of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

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of traveling in savage or remote countries for women, she gives my own answer. Do you remember Horace Greeley, when people argued endlessly about making peace in the Union after the Civil War? "The way to resume is to resume," he said. Well, the way for women to travel, is to travel. To disregard the awful warnings about rapine and shipwreck and murder. Courage, kindness and intelligence will see a woman as far as they will a man; and farther, for natives have not always received fair play from haughty and booty-seeking white men. A white woman carries with her less tradition of fear to non-white peoples, and she can therefore go fearlessly, better armed with a French parasol than with a gun, sometimes.

Once Gertrude Emerson wrote me in the springtime,—"April makes feathers on my feet. I think I hear every steamer whistle that takes leave of New York Harbor. . ." In her early thirties, it is pleasant to know that she has dozens of journeys yet before her. She will come home with a tiger skin or two and a jade bracelet, and tales to write in her whimsical careful style, her eye set on all beauty, her curiosity endless and studious about the peoples of the Orient.

Jewish Women

(*Continued from page* 13)

gladly, but there were no funds. However, a committee was formed with only $90 appropriation, and under the chairmanship of Rose Brenner—now president—grew into a standing committee with $25,000 a year to spend. After the war crisis the Council found that it had only begun its work among farm women, who required special instruction on questions of sanitation. For this purpose demonstrators were engaged to go from farm to farm showing the mother how to cook, how to sew, how to care for her babies. Now a traveling library has been established, medical attention is provided, county fairs are arranged. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California each have a demonstrator, and New York state has two. Michigan put a feather in the Council's cap by asking it to supply a demonstrator to travel the length and breadth of its area.

The Council has some nineteen standing committees, all under able chairmen and all active. It is a member of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, was represented at the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, is a member of the National Council of Women. It stands for the establishment of juvenile courts, the entrance of the United States into the World Court, the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and the outlawry of war. It issues two regular publications, *"The Jewish Woman,"* a quarterly, and *"The Immigrant,"* a monthly.

Lectures at Geneva

A SCHEDULE of lectures on International Politics will be held in Geneva under the auspices of the Geneva Federation. The group of lectures and the subjects to be presented give promise of stimulating enlightenment.

The first group of lectures runs from July 13 to 25, the second from July 27 to August 8, the third from August 10 to August 22, the fourth from August 24 to September 5.

This series includes in its schedules three lectures by Dr. Mary Williams, professor of a university in Wales, on the Celtic people.

The League of Nations opens on September 7 and Professor Alfred Zimmern will present his daily review of the work of the Assembly at 9 A. M. This presentation is given in English, but is repeated in French at 10 A. M. Every evening from September 9 to 22 one of the distinguished members of the Assembly will address the students at 9 P. M. Many of those who will give lectures are ambassadors and ministers of foreign affairs.

The secretary of the Geneva Federation, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, or 9 Rond Point de Plainpalais, Geneva, will give any information desired by inquirers and through him reservations may be made for the stay in Geneva.

It is predicted that out of these lecture courses, which are growing into an established institution, a Geneva University will one day develop.

Evolution

(*Continued from page* 8)

by everybody comes to believe in the outlawed plan—what will Tennessee do?

Once, Giordano Bruno was burned alive at the stake (nice Christian method!) because he taught that the world was round. His fellow Italians would not allow their youth to hear such fallacies—so to kill the idea, they burned him. Churchmen said they found proof in the Bible that the world was not round, and besides, everybody could see it was flat! Alas, "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and when all the burners were dead and buried, all living admitted that the earth was round and that Bruno had been right when everybody else was wrong. So Italy did the handsome thing and erected a monument to the unhappy Bruno by way of apology. Will Tennessee perforce be raising funds in the next generation to build a monument to its school teachers

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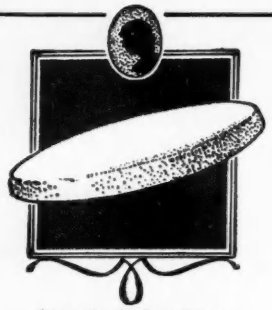

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who were teaching Evolution before the uneducated legislature noticed it?

Here are a few facts: No textbook in any department of science which omits or evades Evolution can receive the honest endorsement of any scientist or any teacher educated in science. When Tennessee therefore puts Evolution out of her schools, she will have to order emasculated textbooks written for her purpose, as the Sovieters are doing, and no self-respecting teacher will remain to teach science. There may be teachers in Tennessee like one I read about. When asked how he taught that the earth was round, he replied, "Oh, I teach it round or I teach it flat, just as the folks in the district like it." So may teachers in Tennessee do, but let no one call it education. It is merely a Bolshevistic form of education.

Here are two ways in which God may have created the earth. The sponsors of each challenge the other side. Why not let the discussion go freely on its way enlisting the best minds on both sides until the world finds the truth? Because it makes for atheism, says Mr. Bryan. Ah, no. Among evolutionists, there have been and are atheists, but no man knows the wonder and the omnipotence of the Almighty Power that created the earth, the sun, the stars and the universe as does the well-grounded evolutionist. He sees God in his microscope and crucible, he hears him in the song of birds and the chirp of live things at night, he smells him in the perfume of flowers, he feels him on every side, he speaks to him in vain effort to voice his feeling of wonder, and knows that his five senses are all too limited to understand Infinity, and he lifts his soul to that Unknowable Omnipotence with awe he can not express.

It is a different conception of God that is enthroned within the Fundamentalist and the Modernist—that is all. How silly to quarrel over a detail such as the manner of creation—the truth of which neither knows. Where did Cain get his wife when according to Genesis there were only three people in the world? asks the evolutionist, and no Fundamentalist can answer. Prove that there was no Virgin Birth, thunder the critics of Evolution, and no Modernist can. "I'm opposed to Evolution," said a young chauffeur. "I don't think my mother was a monkey!" Bryan puts it in much that way—and no evolutionist ever thought a monkey the mother of man! What a mess! At this time of world distrust, class distrust, sex distrust, when problems are keeping us all awake at night, the church, instead of issuing a soothing, uplifting, helping influence, is honeycombed by the same distrust. Its enemy is within—not in the textbooks. A prominent clergyman today has called another equally good and pious one an "infamous infidel."

Why not go back to that old, old motto:

In essentials (God) unity
In non-essentials (creation) liberty
In all thing charity
Let us have peace.

With Our Readers

HOW many women in New York State who have not learned by sad experience, know what the law is in this particular state in regard to widows' dowers? Isn't it about time the laws were made more just?

Wouldn't it be a good job for the League of Women Voters to tackle during the next Assembly?

A case of the law's injustice has recently been brought before the public. A man about seventy years old—a railroader—died, leaving his property, real estate, a good house and lot, and personal property, about $10,000 in securities, to (their) his only child, a married daughter. Two executors were left to give to the widow what they agreed she may have. One executor is a bitter enemy of the widow and would give her nothing. If she takes the widow's dower, she can have the interest on one-third the real estate, which means the interest on much less than $2,000.

This widow has been a faithful wife and mother for more than forty years. They were married when neither had anything. She has done all her own work, including washing, ironing, housecleaning, papering, painting, gardening, serving.

She has gone out canvassing to earn money for clothes. She is an exceptionally good cook, an immaculate housekeeper, economical and a good self-sacrificing mother. No breath of scandal has ever assailed her character.

She has done as much to earn this property as the husband, who, though industrious, was a hard drinker—one of the kind who never staggers, but takes it out in being surly.

Of course, if her daughter were fair-minded and disposed to do right, she would, at least, give her mother, who is old and feeble and sick, the use of everything, personal and real estate. Perhaps she would, but she has a husband, who doubtless thinks after a few years of married life he has earned everything in sight.

Now it is up to the women of New York State to see that these laws are changed so that no such injustice can ever occur again. Will they do it?

Elmira, N. Y. SARAH S. BLAIR

IN your paper of May 16, 1925, you give Mr. Major's testimony in regard to what he thinks that prohibition has done for the country—and ask if others have anything to say for the benefits of prohibition. In 1923 I traveled through twenty-seven states in four months, going West, leaving Palm Beach, going to Chicago, Yellowstone Park, Utah and Colorado and North Carolina for a stay before coming home. I did not see a drunken person. Isn't that a good showing in favor of prohibition? Last summer to Battle Creek, Michigan; the Adirondacks, New York; New Jersey, Maryland and back to Palm Beach, seeing only two men—one in the Sanitarium at Battle Creek for treatment and one in the station at Baltimore. Not bad for prohibition, do you think?

(MRS.) ESTELLE STINE.

Palm Beach, Florida.

Heart to Heart

Confidences

DO you remember how in Eleanor Hollowell Abbott's "Molly Make-Believe," when Molly went broke writing letters to lonesome people, she said something like this: "In order to make any plan work, you have just got to ask what it costs and then a little bit more, or else it is sure to come a cropper"?

We of the WOMAN CITIZEN have been like Molly Make-Believe. We have been so interested in making your magazine, and so convinced of the importance of supplying helpful information to new woman citizens that we haven't always taken into consideration that principle of every successful business undertaking which Molly learned by sad experience.

You CITIZEN readers who have followed these Heart-to-Heart pages have known how much more the WOMAN CITIZEN costs to publish than the subscription price you pay. That is true with most magazines and usually the cost is made up by the advertising. So far the WOMAN CITIZEN has not had advertising enough to pay for the cost of manufacture. In the first place, the circulation has not been large enough to make it attractive to advertisers. Also, to many business men the word "citizen" means something dull and uninteresting and they think of *woman citizens* as freaks and frumps who are not interested in pretty things and well-kept homes as most women are.

Send in Your Vote

There are broad-minded business men with keen vision who know that the type of woman who reads this magazine is the most worth-while customer in the country, but such men are still few though their number is growing. So while the WOMAN CITIZEN is fortunate in the quality of its advertising, it has not yet sufficient volume to pay the cost of publishing.

Business Is Better

THE business condition of the WOMAN CITIZEN has been improving. Not long ago the WOMAN CITIZEN, for which a subscriber paid two dollars a year, cost four dollars a year per subscription to publish. With the increase in circulation the cost per subscriber has gone down, but even today, your magazine, for which you pay two dollars a year, costs three dollars to produce. Like Molly Make-Believe, if we continue to give more than we get for the CITIZEN, we are on the way to go broke sooner or later. You don't want us to increase the subscription price, for we all wish the WOMAN CITIZEN to be within the reach of every woman in the land, and while the amount of advertising is bound to increase as business men and women recognize the value of the CITIZEN as an advertising medium, we might go broke, waiting for this to happen. So we are considering changing the WOMAN CITIZEN from an every-other-week to a monthly, and we want to know how you like the idea.

Would You Like a Monthly?

WE propose a slightly thicker magazine than the present one—forty to forty-eight pages twelve times a year instead of thirty-two pages twenty-four times a year. The change will permit the addition of some very attractive features we are planning. Advertising experts tell us that such a magazine will be more attractive to advertisers. But most important of all, the saving in printing, paper and postage alone would amount to about $6,000 a year. That in itself would give a big wallop to our deficit and make the magazine cost more nearly what you pay for it. Later, when advertising increases, we could add to the size of the magazine and even go back to the every-other-week if you find that you like it better.

The WOMAN CITIZEN, we like to remind you in every issue, is a co-operative undertaking. It has been made possible so far with your help and support. The magazine is of no value except as it meets your needs.

Won't you let us know frankly your opinion? Won't you write us what you think of the plan? At least, won't you send in your vote?

MARK YOUR VOTE, CUT OUT AND MAIL

THE WOMAN CITIZEN,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

I am { in favor .... / not in favor ... } of making the WOMAN CITIZEN a monthly.

Name .....

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THE SCHILLING PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK

"My second child is much stronger than my first"

Little chapters from the story of how the Arch Preserver Shoe changed the ideas of a Nation. No. 10

THERE is a young mother in Pittsburgh whose ideal of success is to rear healthy children.

She believes, and many will agree with her, that the greatest success she can attain is to bring up her children perfectly fitted physically and mentally to cope with the problems of the world. She was blessed with unusual energy, with a wholesome and cheerful disposition, and with a husband who returned her great love.

Yet, their first child was weak and puny. The physician often would shake his head discouragingly when he examined it.

"You must have been in a run down condition before it was born," he said. "There is a cause for everything."

"But I've never been sick a day in my life," she replied.

"Perhaps not. But I imagine your nerves were on edge, and that you worried."

"Well, my feet seemed to hurt me worse in those days. And I tired easily. I supposed that was customary." Then she continued: "I still find it tiresome to go clear through the day. By night I'm dreadfully worn out. I suppose I'll get over it, though."

He advised her to wear the Arch Preserver Shoe. She has worn it the past three years. Recently she wrote a friend: "My second child is much stronger than the first!"

It may appear to be an extravagant claim that the shoes of the mother have much to do with children. But the mother who is active, comfortable and vigorous, will usually have strong, robust children. The Arch Preserver Shoe has helped a great many mothers, by keeping their feet free from strain, from cramps, from abuse. The young mother, both before and after the birth of her child, must be on her feet a great deal. Just a little strain on her foot arches means touchy nerves, lines in her face, a gloomy view-point — and eventually a "run down" condition.

This shoe, because of a concealed, built-in arch bridge, affords a natural support under the entire foot, just as when the foot rests on the ground. There can be no strain on the ligaments of the arch, no matter how much a woman stands or walks. Even the longest, most trying day does not cause undue fatigue.

Further, because of the flat inner sole, another exclusive feature, there is no pinching of the nerves, blood-vessels and bones of the forepart of the foot. This promotes circulation of the blood, and improves the general health of the foot.

It is easy to understand why that Pittsburgh mother could say: "My second child is much stronger than the first." She was a more capable mother, better fitted to be a mother.

Last summer the entire family motored across the continent. They had a fine time — even with two small children along.

Sitting in the dining room of a Seattle Hotel, her husband looked across the table at her. "You're years younger than when we were married. And you're prettier, too."

That statement implied, of course, that her costume was entirely what it should have been.

That's the fine thing about the Arch Preserver Shoe. It gives foot health and vigor and at the same time it affords style. A woman enjoys it doubly. There should be no reason why the young mother — or any other woman — should have to dress plainly just because she wishes to retain her youth and vigor. This explains why the Arch Preserver Shoe has achieved the greatest success in the shoe industry, why thousands and thousands of women demand it and will wear nothing else. And just as it keeps the feet youthful, it also retains its own "new" appearance. So long as you wear an Arch Preserver Shoe you will find that it holds its neat, trim shapeliness.

Our booklet, "Use Your Feet," will be mailed gladly if you'll send us the coupon below. You'll find it decidedly interesting.

THE SELBY SHOE COMPANY
357 Seventh St., Portsmouth, O.

Makers of Women's Fine Shoes for more than Forty Years

Don't wait until your feet become troublesome. Let this book tell you now how to keep them well while wearing the smartest styles.

The Selby Shoe Co., 357 7th St., Portsmouth, O.
Please send postpaid your booklet, No. 57, "Use Your Feet", and name of Dealer.

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Street and No._____

P. O._____ State_____

No. 78

No. 132

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Supports where support is needed — Bends where the foot bends

No. 127

Look for the trade-mark on the sole and lining of every genuine Arch Preserver Shoe. Sold by 2000 dealers. Styles for all occasions. All widths, AAAA to E.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
"KEEPS THE FOOT WELL"

Made for women and misses by only The Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; for men by only E. T. Wright & Company Inc., Rockland, Mass.

No. 125

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The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

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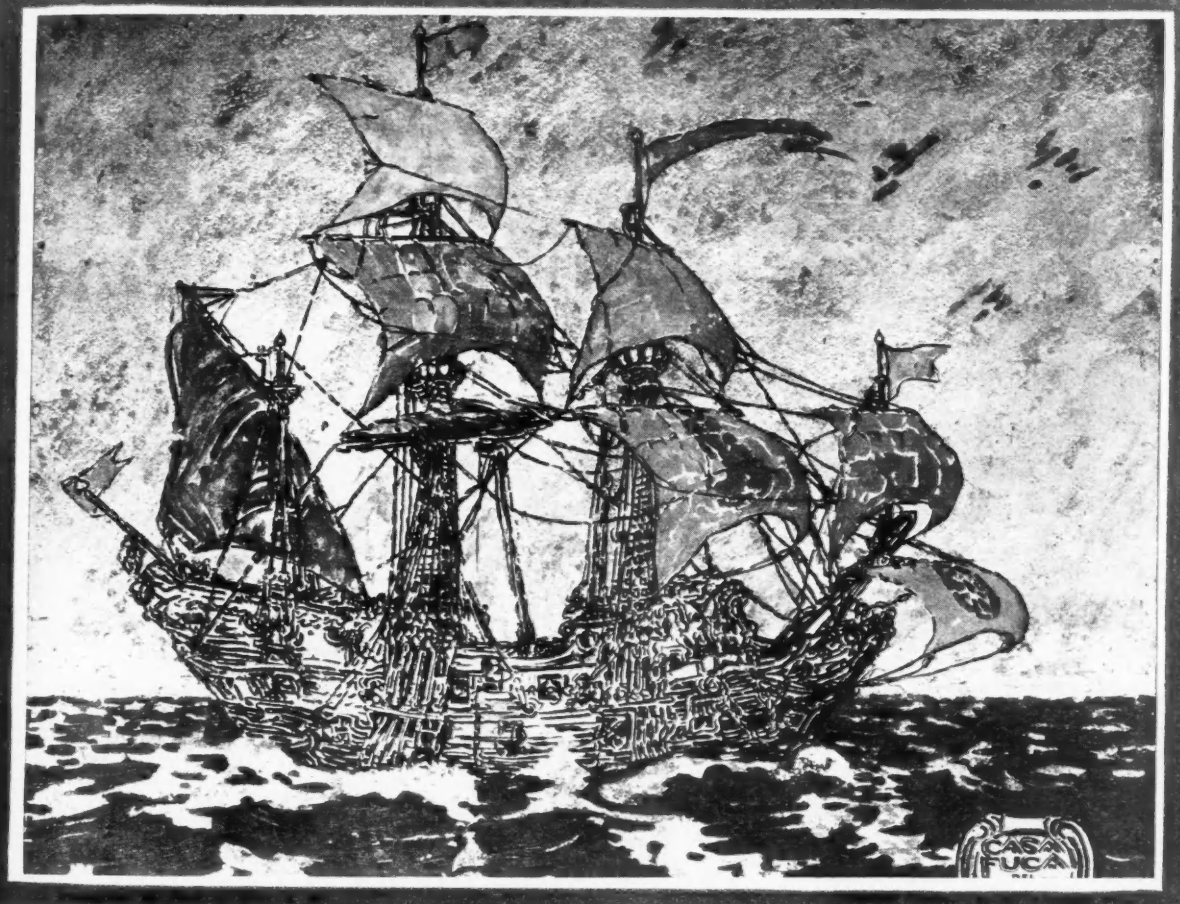
AUGUST 8, 1925



The Story of The Winning of the Vote

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is a pleasing discovery to new customers and just one of many advantages to regular patrons—the commodious store arrangement, a highly trained personnel, the special service bureau, make shopping here a matter of infinite convenience.

Here, too, the important Younger Set will find its clothing needs met in a smartly satisfactory way at prices that will be memorable for their fairness.

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Syracuse China, with all its beauty, far outwears ordinary china. The edges are singularly immune to chipping. And breakage is minimized by extraordinary strength—the more remarkable because Syracuse China is always graceful, never bulky.

Write for the name of our nearest dealer who will show you the many Syracuse patterns designed for club dining-rooms.

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The Woman Citizen

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Vol. X New Style No. 5

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WELL, here we are on our first transcontinental train, bound for the tall mountains and the land of our Small Second Cousin. ❖ ❖ ❖ There is a hope that our mind will be expanded. ❖ ❖ ❖ Anyhow, we have been realizing how much space there is in this wide Canadian country. ❖ ❖ ❖ All day we have been riding through forests, interrupted only by lonely little clumps of shacks and log cabins. ❖ ❖ ❖ Yes, ma'am, regular log cabins, built to live in and not to exhibit. ❖ ❖ ❖ We saw the East End of London once, and it occurs to us that King George's subjects might be better distributed. ❖ ❖ ❖ It looks easy enough from the car window. ❖ ❖ ❖ For that matter, a few extras might be imported from the population of New York, provided it is understood that jazz and the movies will positively not be provided for a quarter century or so yet. ❖ ❖ ❖ At last we have seen the romantic sign of the Hudson Bay Company, on a store—and it's real life, not fiction. ❖ ❖ ❖ Never did we dream that a train we rode on would go through the real hunting and trapping country. ❖ ❖ ❖ We may meet a live factor, yet. ❖ ❖ ❖ We aren't sure yet whether the scenery or the human drama is better. ❖ ❖ ❖ There is the man who looks like a preacher and is an Army captain. ❖ ❖ ❖ The man who solemnly waves at the trackmen as if he considered it a duty in this lonely land. ❖ ❖ ❖ Next day: the forests have disappeared and in their place are wheat fields, and plains and cattle and horizon punctuated with high grain elevators (co-operative, some of them, we are pleased to note) and room. ❖ ❖ ❖ And now here come the MOUNTAINS—huge gray masses with snow pockets, snow-topped peaks sharp as the pictures in the geography, saw-toothed ranges that give us a glorious crick in the neck tracing their heights. ❖ ❖ ❖ And for climax a combination of lake, glacier and towering peaks that left us gasping. ❖ ❖ ❖ But forest fires too. ❖ ❖ ❖ Hereafter we are in favor of Save the Forests weeks at least five times a year. ❖ ❖ ❖ Forest fires dimmed our first moments and cost us a whole day of magnificent scenery, glimpsed only through smoke—with at last flames shooting out through the gloom in a deep valley. ❖ ❖ ❖ And the conductor said the danger was "slight." ❖ ❖ ❖ Our next point of interest, as the Sight-seeing Man says, is an astonishing city of marvelous gardens . . . daisies five times as large as any honest daisy we ever saw, fat roses, the neat shine of holly, the flaunting red of mountain ash, and masses of French pink something and French blue something else. ❖ ❖ ❖ With all Canada to spread out in, one thinks long thoughts about why people push through to Victoria, until one is told that this climate is permanent. ❖ ❖ ❖ But this is no advertising prospectus, though we shouldn't mind writing one. ❖ ❖ ❖ As we write, we are nearing our journey's end and a United States port. ❖ ❖ ❖ If the pet mountain of this region proves more temperamental than the Canadian, we shall write to President Coolidge.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume X AUGUST 8, 1925 Number 5

Current Events

The Evolution Trial

THE trial of John T. Scopes, in Tennessee, for teaching the theory of evolution has ended as every one expected in a pronouncement that the young teacher was guilty of violating the law of Tennessee forbidding the teaching of evolution. His counsel has appealed to the Supreme Court of Tennessee and expects to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States in the hope that an opinion may be secured concerning the authority of a legislature to restrict "freedom of thought" which is vouchsafed by Federal and state constitutions. William Jennings Bryan declared the case "a duel to the death between Christianity and its enemies." Plenty of the great among the clergy of many denominations have risen up to declare that no conflict between Christianity and evolution exists. Still others find the foundations of Christianity undermined and frankly pronounce themselves agnostics. The case, not very well understood abroad, has created an enormous amount of comment and it is said that more extended reports of it have been printed in European and Asiatic papers than have been called forth by any other event in many months.

The Fundamentalists now say that they will get a similar law in all the states and in the District of Columbia or possibly in the Federal Constitution, and a case has already arisen in the District of Columbia.

William Jennings Bryan

THE death of William Jennings Bryan, while still at Dayton, Tennessee, came as a great shock to the country. The spirit of fair play has expressed universal regret that one of the chief personalities in the present disputation over Fundamentalism has been withdrawn from activity before the controversy is ended. Those who have agreed with Mr. Bryan and those who have not must unite in pronouncing him a man of sincerity and courage. He has espoused unpopular causes all his life. He made a crusade for "16 to 1." He was drinking grape juice when his partisan comrades had no idea that prohibition would ever become an established law and he did not mind being laughed at. He spoke for woman suffrage when the great parties had not yet perceived that it must soon be recognized as a political issue. Few men have had Mr. Bryan's courage and fewer still his marvelous platform gifts to carry a cause to the people.

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Decoration on gold leaf, using the old Italian method—gesso and red clay as preparation for the leaf—is the favorite medium of M. Elizabeth Price, whose lovely "Spanish Galley" makes our August cover. She also works in oil and water color.

Miss Price studied at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Although she did not tell us so, we suspect that decorative flower studies, with their background of gold and silver, their delightful richness of color, full of brilliant tone harmonies, are her forte, because she has exhibited them so largely and so successfully. Her paintings have been shown as far south as Texas, as far west as Missouri and as far north as Rhode Island.

Besides being first vice-president of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, Miss Price is chairman of its Interstate Jury. The exhibition organized by the Jury last year and sent to South America is, to her mind, the most interesting thing she has done.

Outlawry of War

INNUMERABLE conferences have been held by representatives of the Peace forces with the aim of drawing closer together. The most notable of these included the group representing the proposal for the Outlawry of War. Mr. Levinson, of Chicago, who originated the slogan and a plan, was present. The result was the following compact signed by twenty-four well-known men and two women, both belonging to the Outlawry group, each person signing as an individual only:

1. The immediate adherence of the United States to the Court Protocol, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations;

2. Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally declare by appropriate governmental action their endorsement of the following basic principles of the outlawry of war and shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty embodying these principles:

a. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations. (The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

b. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted;

c. When war is outlawed, the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over international controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties;

3. Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States fail to make such declaration and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such general treaty, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to said Court Protocol; and further should such signatories fail, within five years after the adherence of the United States to said Court Protocol, to make and execute a general treaty embodying in substance the aforesaid principles, the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed by John H. Clarke, Professor James T. Shotwell, Raymond Robins, Charles Clayton Morrison, S. O. Levinson, Miss Mary

Dreir, Julian W. Mack, Sherwood Eddy, Bruce Bliven, E. C. Carter, Donald J. Cowling, Herbert Croly, Edward Mead Earle, William B. Hale, Carlton J. H. Hayes, John Haynes Holmes, F. Ernest Johnson, Paul Jones, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Halford E. Luccock, Reinhold Niebuhr, Kirby Page, John Nevin Sayre, Fred B. Smith, Norman Thomas and Wilbur Thomas.

President Butler Sees the Light

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University, recently spent a week in Geneva studying the League of Nations. Upon his return he made a statement particularly significant since all objections to the World Court emanate from one bugaboo—its connection with the League.

"Frankly," said Dr. Butler, "I was astounded by the things I learned of League activities. . . . Not only the average person but many of the best educated people are totally ignorant concerning the League. . . . I would dare say that there are not five persons in the Cabinet or Congress really familiar with the organization. Isolation today is impossible. . . . The United States Government would find it a cheap investment to spend some $20,000 a year to attach to the legation at Berne a diplomat who would live at Geneva and observe and report on the League work."

The Security Compact

BEFORE disarmament can be seriously considered by the nations they must be relieved of their fears of being attacked.

Prime Minister Baldwin has pointed out recently that security, arbitration and disarmament are the three stages of progress toward permanent peace.

Negotiations are progressing between Germany, France and England for a security compact as a preliminary to the conference between Germany and the Allies which is hoped may be held in time to make possible the admission of Germany into the League of Nations at the meeting of the Assembly in September.

Meanwhile the evacuation of German territory by French and Belgian troops has been nearly completed. The entire Ruhr has been turned over to German authorities. Düsseldorf and Duisburg are scheduled to be evacuated August 15th. Although slowly, progress is being made toward peace and security.

France and the Riffs

THE war between France and the Moroccan tribes seems to be nearing an end. The success of the Riff forces under Abd-el-Krim, and the defection of hitherto friendly tribes grew so threatening that Marshal Pètain was sent to Morocco in full command of the French forces. Abd-el-Krim, who has shown remarkable qualities of leadership, has made known his terms of peace. They include the concession of the larger part of Spanish Morocco with some smaller French territory. France has intimated that she would be willing to grant autonomy under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan with Abd-el-Krim as Emir. Both France and Spain want peace and freedom from religious strife in order that North Africa may be developed. The amount of space given in the news to this war shows how small the boundaries of the world have grown. A few years ago, a war with North African tribes would have interested few people in this country, now it is known to be of potential danger to the entire world.

Law Enforcement

ENFORCEMENT of the Prohibition Law has taken a new lease of life under General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, newly in charge of that work, with the assistance of Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of Law Enforcement, who is known for her vigorous work in support of the law.

The entire enforcement body is to be reorganized. All present appointments expire October 15th and only men in the service with good records will be reappointed, while General Andrews has announced that all future appointments will be made solely on merit.

Attacks on sources of supply and prosecution of big dealers have begun to be made in place of the multitudes of petty cases which have been piling up in the Federal Courts.

The Canadian border is being more closely watched and the rum fleet outside New York harbor and along the Atlantic Coast is said to have almost vanished before the attacks of the dry navy.

Cancer

A REMARKABLE discovery has been made by two British scientists. They have succeeded in isolating for the first time in the world the cancer organism and have established the existence of a living cancer virus. They have gone so far as to successfully inoculate chickens and mice and make them immune to the disease. It is expected that a vaccine against cancer for human beings will be found. This does not mean that a cure has been established but that the greatest step yet made for conquering the dread disease has been taken.

Coal Strikes

THE threat of a coal strike still hangs over our heads. The miners hold fast to their demands of increased wages and full recognition of the union including the check-off (the deduction of union dues from wages). The operators maintain that any increase of production costs must be passed on to the consumer, who is already paying all the traffic will bear. President Coolidge some time ago let it be known that he would intervene when the strike occurs —but what he will be able to do is uncertain. Coal is fruitful of trouble elsewhere. In England a strike was called for July 31st and has only been averted by a truce under government pressure. Meanwhile in Germany 10 million tons of coal lie at the pit mouth waiting for a market and miners are threatened with enforced idleness until it is sold.

Wage Cuts

THE American Woolen Manufacturing Company has put into effect a ten per cent reduction of wages and other manufacturers of textiles are following its example. President Green of the American Federation of Labor has made a strong protest against lowering wages while cost of living is so high and while the industry is so well protected by a high tariff. President Coolidge is quoted by newspaper men as holding that conditions in the woolen industry are local and are due to surplus mills built to supply wartime demands and also to the competition of finer grades of goods made abroad on which Senator Butler wants higher duties.

The Boxer Fund

A FRIENDLY move was made by the United States when President Coolidge, under an order of Congress, directed that the entire balance of the Boxer Indemnity Fund should be turned over to China to be used for the promotion of scientific education. This will give a fund of over six million dollars to be expended by the trustees, nine Chinese and five Americans, of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

2000 B.C.

WE are not the only people who have been wrought up over the question as to how they got here. Dr. Edward Chiero, Assistant Professor of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania, has just translated some tablets written 2000 B.C. by members of the race that built the Tower of Babel. The records are in the Sumerian language and few men know how to read it. These tablets, the only books they had in those distant days, were "dug up from a long-buried school library in Nippur on the Euphrates." They deal with accounts of creation, a question which apparently proved as disturbing then as now. There were several theories and perhaps young men were tried for teaching the wrong one. This story antedates Moses and Genesis by 500 years and, strange tale, it forecasts evolution! "The people walked with their four limbs upon the ground. They ate grass with their mouths like sheep. They drank water from the ditches," records the tablet.

August 3, 1925.

The Winning of the Vote

By Ida Husted Harper

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

From all sides we have been asked for a brief, authentic, interesting account of the long fight for woman suffrage in this country. Here it is, one of the world's great stories, written by Ida Husted Harper, who completed the "History of Woman Suffrage," begun by Susan B. Anthony—a history in six splendid volumes, which can hardly be read at a sitting! The miniature story here begins seventy years ago and follows the development of the National Woman Suffrage Association to the climax of the long campaign in 1920.—EDITOR.

ELIZABETH Cady Stanton was only thirty-two years old when in 1848 she instigated the calling of the first public meeting for the rights of women at her home village of Seneca Falls in Western New York. That meeting is now a part of history familiar to all. Its Declaration of Sentiments was modeled from the Declaration of Independence and deserves to rank with that immortal document. The resolutions adopted demanded not only the suffrage but practically all the rights which women so freely enjoy today but then were denied. So much interest was shown that the meeting adjourned to Rochester, not far away, and from the larger city its proceedings were "broadcast." Then the avalanche of criticism from press and pulpit descended. The full report in the first volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage" makes interesting reading and leaves us wondering how the pioneers had courage to keep on.

There was an interim of over two years and then Lucy Stone and her contemporaries in the East called a National Woman's Rights convention in Worcester, Massachusetts, attended by men and women so distinguished that criticism if not silenced was considerably muffled. Susan B. Anthony was sidetracked at this time, teaching in the academy at Canajoharie, in eastern New York, and when she reached her home at Rochester, she heard for the first time the discussion of "woman's rights." In 1851, she first met Mrs. Stanton and Lucy Stone. In 1852 she attended her first Woman's Rights Convention, in Syracuse, New York. From that time there were no "interims" for her, but life for the next nine years was one long series of organization, conventions, petitions and legislative hearings, from East to West.

Anna Howard Shaw

Carrie Chapman Catt

The four pictures on the page show the four presidents of the National American Woman Suffrage Association—1890 *to* 1920.

Susan B. Anthony

After 1850 women in various states called meetings of protest against the indiscrimination in their constitution and laws; a few attempts at state associations were made and petitions were sent to the legislatures as the only hope for redress. In the decade preceding 1861 the movement had gained so much strength that large conventions were held annually in cities east of the Mississippi River under the auspices of a loosely organized Woman's Rights Society. Meanwhile the anti-slavery question was growing more acute and public opinion more violent and the leaders of that movement, men and women, were for the most part strongly in favor of woman suffrage and spoke from its platform. This increased the number and the bitterness of its enemies. Finally in 1861 the war between the South and the North burst forth and for the next five years all else was swept away to meet its heavy demands. It was the leaders of the suffrage forces who organized the Women's National Loyal League and from its headquarters in Cooper Union, New York, gathered up the petitions which led to the emancipation of the slaves.

After the Negroes were freed it soon became evident that there would have to be special action to enfranchise them for their protection and a Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was proposed in Congress to reduce the number of representatives from any state which denied the ballot to any of its *male* citizens. The word "male" was used *three* times, its first appearance in that document, and an insurmountable barrier was erected against the enfranchisement of women. The amendment was ratified in July, 1868, and a million men recently slaves were added to the political rulers of women. The struggle of women to have this word omitted, the defection of the men who had been their strongest supporters and their betrayal by the Republican party, made the most tragic chapter in the history of

this great reform, which comprised many tragedies. Its one consolation was found in the knowledge that the Congress had the power to provide a short cut to the suffrage, which the women had supposed must be gained state by state through a vote of the individual men.

The former Woman's Rights Society was called together in New York City in 1866 by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony and the proposal made to the old Anti-Slavery Society that, as its work was finished and all that was left for it to do was to protect the Negro in his rights, the two societies should merge into an Equal Rights Association. To their amazement its leaders, whom the women had supported through all the dark days before and during the war, refused absolutely and insisted that the women should postpone their claims until the rights of Negro *men* were securely established. Nevertheless the Woman's Rights Society did resolve itself into an Equal Rights Association with Lucretia Mott president, and thenceforth had to meet the hostility of the leaders of the Republican party. The Fourteenth Amendment was not proving sufficient to protect Negro men in their right to vote and a Fifteenth was necessary. The women suffragists supported this but were determined that it should include women. The men invaded their conventions and tried to put through resolutions withdrawing their claims, and finally in the one of May 12, 1869, they wrested the control of the convention from the women and sacrificed them.

Enter the N. W. S. A.

Women from nineteen states had come to New York to attend this convention and at its close they met and decided that henceforth there must be an organization solely to secure the rights of women. On May 15, 1869, at a so-called Women's Bureau, on the site in East Twenty-third Street where now towers the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, the National Woman Suffrage Association was formed which through fifty long years was to lead the women of the United States in their effort for the vote. Mrs. Stanton was elected president, Miss Anthony, chairman of the executive committee, where she wished to be, and the other officers were distributed among the states. A resolution was adopted declaring the especial object of the association to secure a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring universal suffrage on women. Conventions were held in various places throughout the summer and autumn to arouse interest in the new organization.

In November of this same year a convention was called in Cleveland, Ohio, by those who believed the best way to obtain woman suffrage was not through the Congress but by the action of the individual states. Delegates were present from twenty-one states and Henry Ward Beecher was elected president and Lucy Stone chairman of the executive committee of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

The National Association held a convention in Washington in January, 1870. Many prominent statesmen and lawyers were agitating the question whether women were not enfranchised already by the Fourteenth Amendment and while a resolution for a Sixteenth was again adopted it was decided to hold it in abeyance until a test had been made. This was the situation in 1871 and 1872 and the women appeared before committees of the Congress urging their claims under this amendment. At the congressional elections in the autumn of 1872 women in many parts of the country tried to vote and some of them succeeded. Among these was Miss Anthony, at Rochester, N. Y., who was arrested, tried and fined $100 with a jail sentence (never enforced) for "commiting a crime." The vote of Virginia L. Minor, of St. Louis, was refused and she brought suit. Her husband, a prominent lawyer, carried the case through the Supreme Court of the United States, which on March 29, 1875, rendered a decision that women were not enfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment.

From the Declaration of Sentiments

AT the famous Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 there was adopted a Declaration of Sentiments modeled on the Declaration of Independence. We quote a few of the "repeated inquiries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman" which it cites.

"He has never premitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

"He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

"He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

"He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

"He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband.

"He has so framed the laws of divorce . . . . as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of women . . .

". . . . If single, and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

"He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction which he considers most honorable to himself.

"He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her.

"He has created a false public sentiment by giving to the world a different code of morals for men and women.

"He has usurped the prerogative of Jehovah himself, claiming it as his right to assign for her a sphere of action, when that belongs to her conscience and to her God."

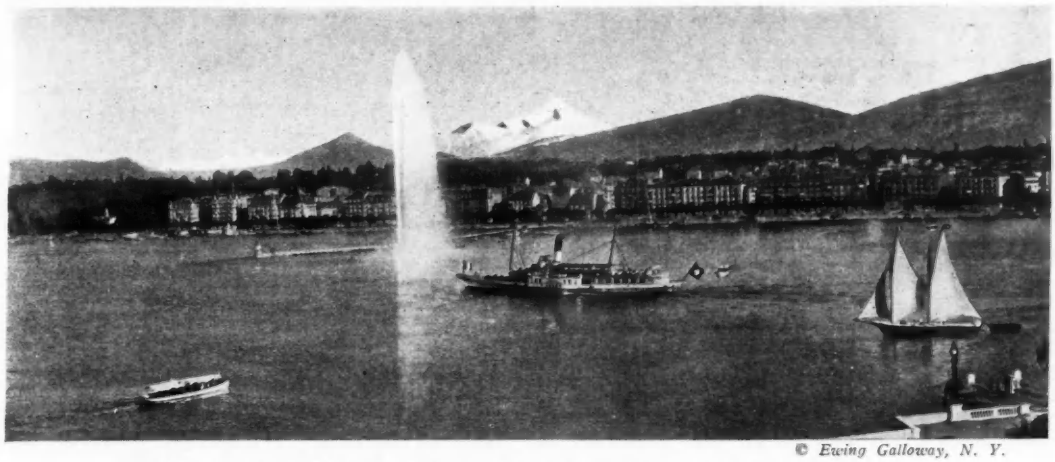
The National Association thenceforth never paused or swerved in its effort to secure a Sixteenth which could not be questioned and it made its appeal to every Congress for fifty years. Petitions were sent broadcast and returned to Congress from the various states signed by tens of thousands of names. Conventions were held throughout the country and every winter one was held in Washington. In 1878 Senator A. A. Sargent, of California, presented the amendment whose wording was never changed and under which in 1920 all women were enfranchised—"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of Sex."

Union

The leaders of the National Association had only made their pleas to Congress a few years when they realized that the experiment of woman suffrage would have to be made in some of the states before Congress would act, and they began to take a vigorous part also in every state campaign. After defeats in many states the American Association recognized that this method would prove an endless task and the ultimate goal must be an amendment to the Federal Constitution. As younger women came into the movement they objected to the division of the forces and so in the city of Washington in February, 1890, a union of the two organizations was effected under the name of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. After Miss Anthony's appeals that they should not vote for her for president but for Mrs. Stanton the vote stood, Mrs. Stanton 131, Miss Anthony, 90. The latter was unanimously elected vice-president at large and Lucy Stone chairman of the executive committee; Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary; Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary; Mrs. Spofford, treasurer. Mrs. Avery held her office twenty-one years. Mrs. Spofford resigned and was succeeded in 1893 by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who remained in office seventeen years. Miss Blackwell continued as recording secretary twenty years and as a member of the board several years longer. Mrs. Stanton, who had been president of the original association almost continuously for over twenty years, remained in the office only two years longer and retired at the age of seventy-six. Miss Anthony at the age of seventy-two was elected president and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw vice-president at large.

At this convention of 1892 Mrs. Stanton and Lucy Stone, after working for equality of rights for women forty-five years, made their last appearance on

(*Continued on page* 28)



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A Glimpse of the Harbor of Geneva Now Often Called the "World's Capital"

A Working Princess

By Caroline Avis

A PRINCESS who consents to be interviewed only in the hope that it may serve the cause of the League of Nations; a Princess who is almost too busy with a heavy program of work to be seen at all—these are just bits in the topsy turvy-land of conditions upset by the war. But the Princess was a Russian subject, and since the downfall of the Empire Russian aristocrats have been found in so many strange situations that astonishment has long ceased.

The Princess Radziwill, who belongs to one of the oldest of the Lithuanian families, is a member of the Information Section of the League of Nations—one of a staff of about fifteen who do work that corresponds to that of the press department of a Foreign Office, and her special mission here was to represent the League at the Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women.

Over the European breakfast, which looks so skimpy to American eyes, she told me, first and most eagerly, of her work, and then, when I asked, of the strange chance that made it her work. Rather above the average height, well-formed, with gray eyes and hair black as darkness, she is a very attractive Princess, democratically simple and direct in manner, and her English is all but accentless.

She has been in the League Secretariat since 1920—that is, since the first Assembly. Through a chance, she says—but the story goes back from there to the pre-war days, when her life was that of the usual Russian aristocrat, on great estates in a scantily populated part of that vast country. Her own home was, in her childhood, Simbirsk—in the Volga district; later, Minsk, where the level of the peasant is very low, and as a young woman she occupied her leisure with care for schools and for improvement in agricultural conditions.

Then came the sharp plunge into the war, and Gabrielle Radziwill went at once into the hospital of the Empress for her training. As soon as possible—by 1915—she was sent to a hospital on the western front, and in January, 1916, to that remote border, the Persian, where the Russian troops were encamped to join the British army at Bagdad. One easily read behind that bare fact the efficiency she had already shown. Those days were filled with incredible hardship and horror. The Princess became head of the trained war nurses on the entire Persian front—a terrific responsibility, for here was the very minimum of material resource, and the most desperate conditions. For a time she was one of the two nurses who, with one doctor, cared for a hospital with two thousand sick—men not wounded but ill of typhoid, dysentery, plague, all sorts of dreadful things that follow when sanitation is minus and food is wrong.

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Princess Gabrielle Radziwill

The leisure of aristocratic Russia—the hardships of an emigré—a busy haven at Geneva lie within the past five years of the Princess Radziwill's life.

The Princess Radziwill stuck it out until 1918, when she too became ill under the strain; dimly they had heard of revolution in Russia, but there was no realization out there on the edge of Persia as to what it all meant. And a Princess of the old Russian Régime was actually ordered to Bolshevik Russia to recoup! But when she got to Baku, Bolshevism was in full sway, and soon made itself clear. She attempted to reach a bank; but there were no banks—she was laughed at. She wanted to take a train—but there were none. There was only fighting, and soldiers occupied all the spare quarters. The British consul came to the rescue, took her to his house, and left her there, to await his return. But she heard a train was going through, and left post-haste. Back in Moscow, after a long trip, the full realization of what had happened came to her crushingly. Her money had all been swept away, her property confiscated, her brother had been killed in the war. The story of the terrible year that followed she told with that economy of words which one has found characteristic of the exiled Russians—an "awful year"—in which one lived any way one could—"without food," trying always to escape, under constant surveillance and suspicion.

Two things helped—one that while she belonged to the hated aristocratic class, she had no political connections to give her prominence, and the other her nurse's uniform. She wore it constantly for the protection it gave, and the opportunity to escape came through it. By chance, she said. On the street one day she met a doctor whom she had known on the Persian front, now turned Bolshevist, and head of a Bolshevist organization, which sent nurses to their homes if necessary. He recognized her—they

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Our Precious Forests

IN a masque "The Forest Fire Helpers," published by the American Forestry Association, the Forest Voices say to Everyman: "Fire seldom works us harm without thine aiding hand." In more ways than one, man is the chief enemy of the forest on which he is so dependent for winter shelter, food, pleasure. Yet over against our general carelessness is the superb system of fire protection worked out by men—all the silent drama of the fire ranger's work

Photo by Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Virgin stand of beech in the Pisgah National Forest, Western North Carolina

Woodland Cottage on Lake Chilan, deep in the Cascade Mountains

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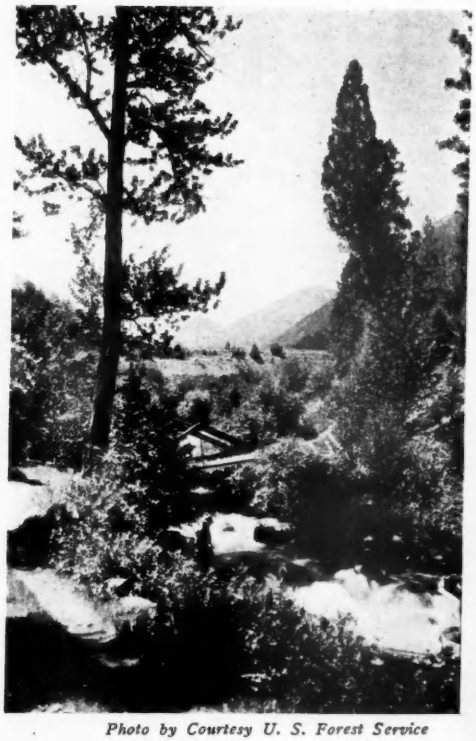
and the heroism of fire fighting. There might be a masque, too, of the conservationist and the anti-conservationist, pitted against each other in a perpetual battle over our national forests, the one trying to keep them intact for all the people,



Fishing on Rock Creek, Deerlodge National Forest, Montana

Photo by Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

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A ready-made Forest Service Camp at Heart Lake. The trout in the frying pan were caught just ten feet away from the stove.

the other trying by hook or crook to open them to individual exploitation. Far away rumbles of another round in the fight have been heard.

Meantime, now is the time of year when the great value of the national forests is most widely felt, because of their vacation uses. Ask the camper (on this page) who is frying trout caught only ten feet from his frying pan. Ask the thousands of others who use the outdoor camps and all manner of camping conveniences which form part of the recreational use of the national forests. Still more national forests are needed, we are told—to repair our careless destruction, to enlarge our resources, to increase our national happiness. Just now there's nothing to do but enjoy them, trout, camps, virgin hardwood and all. but when Congress talks trees, it will be up to everyone to look and listen watchfully.

Small Town Tenements

By Caroline Bartlett Crane

This is the first article in a series of three about some neglected housing evils. Read it—and consider YOUR town. Mrs. Crane is well known as an expert in sanitary surveys, as a former minister and as a writer. Her recent book, "Everyman's House," is an absorbing description of the house that won the 1924 Better Homes prize—a house that helps home-making. The next article will be on "Suburbs Beyond the Law."

HOUSING laws are born of congestion and allied evils in large cities. They have to do, first and foremost, with tenements, rooming houses, apartment houses and the multiple family dwelling. Because these buildings are so crowded on the land, housing laws must specify the percentage of lot area which may be covered, and the height of buildings with relation to the width of streets. Inner courts and air shafts, required window area and minimum dimensions for bedrooms, must give some safeguards against darkness and suffocation. Plumbing and sanitary regulations essay to protect health and decency in such an agglomeration of family and human units as nature never contemplated and civilization regards with increasing perplexity and uneasiness.

Fireproof construction and modern fire-escapes become obvious necessities with two thousand humans—men, women, babies—asleep on an acre of ground.

So, after evils have become well-nigh unbearable, the big city ordains a housing code—a forward-looking measure handicapped by innumerable concessions to the *status quo,* and seldom retroactive. However, it is a beginning. And it sets a rudimentary standard where it most needs to be set—in the social intelligence of the people.

Sometimes a commonwealth is moved to pass a state-wide housing law. This is a heroic project; and probably in most states no such law could be passed except for one inconspicuous clause near the end which reads something like this:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to municipalities of less than 10,000 population."

Perhaps the state legislature regards it as absurd to forbid little towns to build unsanitary tenements. Too much like telling children *not* to put beans up their noses. Perhaps the small town and rural representatives would not vote for the act without an exemption clause for their "benefit." And plainly a state housing law could not reasonably prescribe identical regulations for city and small town—for example, in the matter of water supply and plumbing, and the percentage of lot area which may be built upon.

But the point is that the small town is left to its own devices in the matter of a housing code. There exists, of course, some sort of building regulations with regard to materials and methods of construction, whether for business or residence purposes. But a *housing* law is for the purpose of protecting the health, safety and decencies of life of the people who dwell in the building. And that is what is seldom achieved for the small town.

It Can Be Done

FLINT, MICHIGAN, is a conspicuous example of a small town whose sudden great expansion, through the automobile industry, produced housing evils of first-class proportions. This situation was immediately taken up by the various civic and commercial organizations which naturally rejoiced in the phenomenal growth of their city, but were determined to achieve not only a bigger but a better Flint

What Flint has accomplished in the way of housing betterment is a challenge to other towns of like sudden expansion. It is also an admonition to small communities to enact a good housing code early, in that stage when "nobody objects to passing a law against something he doesn't want to do anyway."

Sending a questionnaire to a small town, in advance of a civic survey, I knew what answer to expect to "Question 86": *Do you recognize a housing problem?*

"No; we have no tenements." (As if all housing evils were connected with tenements!)

However, as we go about in our inspection of streets, alleys, water supply, sewer service, school buildings, et cetera, one has only to keep open eyes. I have yet to study the small town which has not its housing problem; even its tenement problem.

"Why do you suppose those cheap lace curtains are up there?" I ask, pointing to an obsolescent office building; or some rooms up over a shabby-looking store.

"Oh! Well, since Mr. A. put up our 'sky-scraper' [of five stories] you see, the lawyers and doctors and insurance men have moved their offices up there. And I guess this old building has to be rented to families, now."

"Let's go up and take a look," I suggest—"but only one lady with me, please. We don't want to act like a slumming party."

Usually this is about what we find: The two rooms which had constituted a doctor's or lawyer's suite are adjudged unnecessarily large for family requirements. The thrifty landlord strings a partition here and there, and presto! a card appears in the window: "For rent; a four-room flat." It seems superfluous to mention that two of the rooms, being windowless, are dimly lighted and most imperfectly ventilated through transoms opening into the outer rooms.

Not uncommonly, a bedroom must be traversed to reach dining-room or kitchen. The unwisdom of this arrangement for an ordinary family will be sufficiently apparent. It is much emphasized when, as often happens (especially among foreigners), there is a "boarder" or two in the family.

"A four-room flat"—for the aristocracy of "block" dwellers. Less affluent families are "partitioned" and condensed into what was once a single office room. Partitioning off the windowless ends of rooms, and calling them bedrooms, would not be allowed by the housing regulations of a big city.

The small town may lack gas for fuel. A kerosene stove in some unventilated corner is the common substitute.

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"Our Margaret Mary"

A Business Woman Who Is a "City Mother"

By Edith Walker Maddux

SAN FRANCISCO'S Woman Supervisor is a business woman helping to run the biggest business of all—the municipality; a spinster whose greatest happiness is doing something for children; a woman of ability, poise, humor, dignity. Margaret Mary Morgan, the first and only woman ever elected to the office of Supervisor in the great democratic city by the Golden Gate.

It was about four years ago that a new movement culminated in San Francisco, the so-called United Voters' Organization to secure better candidates for the office of Supervisor and to get such candidates elected. San Francisco functions as a city and county government, the legislative power being vested in a Board of Supervisors, instead of a City Council, eighteen of them in all. These officials represent the whole city, for ward or district representation does not exist; and all municipal officers in San Francisco run and serve on a strictly non-partisan basis. So, in 1921, the United Voters, to raise the standard and type of public service, named and got behind nine carefully selected candidates, one of whom was "our Margaret Mary."

She was a practical business woman who had come out to San Francisco some twenty years ago from the state of Maine. She had gone through convent and business school, and had run a little fancy goods shop in Portland, Maine. When it burned down she started West to make her fortune, arriving shortly after the great fire of 1906 with, I believe, $17.35 in her pocket. She became first a solicitor for printing, then manager of a growing printing house, and finally acquired her own plant. She believed in a "square deal for labor," "a square deal for women," but above all, "a square deal for children," and she was a very popular woman. Several other women candidates ran that year, but not with the United Voters' endorsement.

Those were exciting days, and critical, for here we had a really qualified woman candidate, acknowledged to be so, and yet men's club after men's club would refuse to endorse her. On the other hand, the women's organizations by their constitutions and precedents were not allowed to endorse elective candidates for any office, and things looked pretty doubtful for *organized* feminine strength behind Miss Morgan. Then one famous evening, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, a delegated group representing some eighty organizations, made a fatal blunder at their Candidates' Endorsement meeting: they refused to endorse Miss Morgan, explaining with the words, "The time is not ripe for a woman supervisor." Instantly the San Francisco Center saw the opportunity and seized it.

Now the "San Francisco Center" was

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Margaret Mary Morgan

a women's civic organization on whose Board of Directors Miss Morgan had been serving; the "Center" had had a unique career of ten years, counted more than two thousand women members, had recently become the local affiliated unit of the League of Women Voters, and by its constitution could not endorse candidates; but it could and did send out invitations, twenty-five hundred of them, to a luncheon to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the granting of suffrage to California women, and the subject advertised to be discussed at this party was "*Is* the time ripe for a woman supervisor?" The speakers were Miriam Michelson, Gertrude Atherton, Margaret Mary Morgan and "one or two brave men." The crowd came and the town began to talk; and a volunteer finance committee of women began to collect; and Margaret Mary began to address groups all over the city; and she finally polled one of the largest votes of all the candidates in the field.

Every once in a while we ask about some woman official, Has she made good? That question, addressed to Mrs. Maddux about San Francisco's "City Mother," has brought a response as enthusiastic as the traditional California response about the climate. It is a heartening story, an excellent answer to carping critics of "what women have done." Mrs. Maddux herself is another: former president of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League of Women Voters; now a member of the City Planning Commission, and just recently a representative at the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Has she "made good"? Well, she has made *so* good that you can scarcely find a voter, man or woman, who has not boasted at some time that he was one of her supporters and workers, no matter how he may disagree with her stand on some particular matter.

The point is that she *stands;* she does not wobble on the mental French heels of supposedly feminine uncertainty. She is honest, frank, fearless. She is not a sentimentalist; not a radical reformer. She does not talk too much either in or out of season. She is delightfully genial, with an Irish twinkle in her eye which changes very rarely to an angry spark. She has fitted into the order of municipal business without ostentation, but with a sincere spirit of service, and in so doing has made the greatest possible contribution to the cause of women in politics, that is, she has broken down the barrier. She has quietly proven that women can work with men in public life on a plane of real equality—that is, *some* women can! Every woman in the city has had an honest representative for the presentation of any civic suggestion, and yet has known that the matter would be treated without favor and without privilege on a strictly human basis.

Some of her more definite achievements have been an eager personal campaign for the bond issue for future playgrounds and school buildings (she has been chairman of the Committee on Education, Parks, and Playgrounds); the introduction of San Francisco's first smoke ordinance (which was carried); and especially the establishment by ordinance of a municipal camp in the high Sierras. This last achievement is unique; a tract which is part of the Hetch Hetchy grant for San Francisco's great water project has been set aside forever as "Margaret Maryland," a vacation park where people of even the most limited means can afford a mountain sojourn. The conveniences of

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Mistress of Court and Course

By Margaret Goss

THE Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, at Glen Head, Long Island, is the only one of its kind in the country. It is the product of the energy and tireless effort of no less a sportswoman than Marion Hollins, national golf champion in 1921 and three times metropolitan title-holder, a noted horsewoman and lover of every type of outdoor sport.

In all the world of women's sports there is no more forceful personality than that of Marion Hollins. Big, dark-haired and powerfully built, she first made herself known in 1913, when she was runner-up in the national event to Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, of England. Since then she has been one of the leading lights of golf. Her whole life has been one of tremendous action and it was not at all inconsistent that once having conceived the idea of a club where enthusiastic ladies might play their golf and tennis in peace on Saturday, Sunday, and all other days, she should set to carrying it out with accustomed speed and ardor. There was undoubtedly a need for such a spot and she found many women ready to help her, not only financially but with actual work.

It was in the spring of 1922 that Miss Hollins began her drive for the $300,000 upon which the fate of the project depended. This much money was absolutely necessary before November of the same year if the scheme was to go through. The summertime slipped by and little was accomplished. Presently October was upon Miss Hollins and her assistants and there was still $130,000 to be found somewhere.

The story of how these women worked feverishly in their headquarters at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, is now an old one; the fact outstanding is that when November arrived Miss Hollins, backed by half a dozen influential women, had put across just what they set out to do and work on the new club was ready to begin.

Choosing the site for the Women's National and its eighteen-hole course was a matter for much deliberation. Miss Hollins, accompanied by Devereux Emmet, who planned the golf links, scoured Long Island for the finest location. In the end the 160-acre patch of rolling country at Glen Head was settled upon as being the best adapted to their uses and there was, best of all, a fine old farm house on the property which would make an ideal clubhouse. The small building was moved to the brow of the hill overlooking the eighteen holes and with two additional wings stands today one of the most charming and perfectly accoutred country clubs that it has been my privilege to see.

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One year ago, during the progress of the Metropolitan championships at Cherry Valley which she successfully won, Miss Hollins left the scene of action to take me on a personally conducted tour of inspection of her project. It was a wet, discouraging day, shortly before the date of the official opening of the club, June 7, 1924. The long hill approaching the white frame house was a mass of wash-out ruts. The house itself was in the clutter of reconstruction, with painters and plasterers hard at their labors.

In spite of the drizzle, Miss Hollins, all enthusiasm, took me out to see the first nine holes which were to be ready for use on the opening date. The trees stood leafless in the spring rain; the greens and fairways had not yet come into their own but one could see that the course in a little time would be indeed a championship course. Some of the holes have been copied from well-known links here and abroad and shortened to meet the requirements of a woman's game. Only such golfers as

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The Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, at Glen Head, Long Island, and Marion Hollins, Who Made it Possible

What the American Woman Thinks

Grouches and Gardens

By Mary Gray Peck

I WOKE at three o'clock, conscious that something exasperating had been on my mind all night—yes, now it came back and seemed more exasperating at that hour. After a futile attempt to forget it and go to sleep, I rose, dressed and went outdoors into my flower garden.

Dawn was just stealing over the edge of the east. The night had been hot and close indoors, but out here a cool breeze rustled the apple tree and a robin began to sing. Also some mosquitoes. I seized a grub hoe and went to the toughest back corner where the quack grows while you wait. In an hour the quack was torn up by the roots and in a pile, I was wet through with the violence of the exertion, a change had come over my mood. The exasperation had faded, and in its place was a delicious sense of physical well-being and optimism.

A change was coming over the face of the earth, too, that daily miracle so few of us ever see, the change from night to day. The sky was filled with that breathless effulgence which precedes the sunrise. The songbirds were in the full ecstasy of the morning serenade, "They ne spared not her throtes." There was a sharp whir close to my face as a hummingbird darted past and hung poised on invisible wings around the stately spires of delphinium and madonna lilies near by.

An entrancing creature, the hummingbird, so small, so exquisite, so burnished, its tiny body suspended with the supple softness of a kitten from the old cat's mouth. But there is nothing of the helplessness of infancy about this agile honey-sipper. He is hot of temper, and when he attacks it is like the swordfish attacking the whale.

The saffron glory above now tinged the intense blue of the delphinium, the white of the lilies, transformed the hummingbird into a glancing green flame, and through the boughs of the appletree the first thin arc of the sun rose above the horizon.

A bath, fresh clothes and breakfast. Then the morning's mail brought an exceptionally mean grist of news. "French Raise Fresh War Credits," "British In Hong Kong to Flog Agitators," "Battle on Evolution Begins," "Pastor Cleared Promises to Be More Discreet, All Sing Doxology," "Drinks Two Bottles Iodine, Says Spouse Set Bed Afire," "Forty-three Miners Entombed," "Tiny Tot Reunites Parents Third Time," "Dempsey's Dog Arrives," "Ghastly Plight of Sea Fowl Trapped By Thousands In Fuel Waste," "Report On Portuguese Atrocities In Angola."

These items made the house unbearable, made violent exercise again an immediate necessity, even in a torrid temperature. Once more I sought the garden. As I entered, a wave of heat rose from the path to my face, the sun beat upon my head, somebody called, "You'll get a sunstroke"! Again the only implement adequate to the occasion was the grub hoe. The grub demands muscles in every quarter of the human frame, arteries that will work upside down, a heart for any fate. Few Americans use the grub nowadays. When there is grubbing to be done, they hire a dago to do it. Americans ride tractors and other agricultural machines.

An hour in a garden with a grub hoe

in the heat of a summer's day will kill or cure man's ugliest temper. The best thing about it is not the magnificent demand for stamina and the sweating of all the cussedness out of you, it is the tranquilizing and stabilizing of the mind brought about by helping beautiful and beneficent things grow. It is the getting in tune with the forces of creation, feeling oneself a part of the mystery of sun and rain, seedtime and harvest, realizing that Mother Earth is an inexhaustible fountain of life and health, that she doesn't care what grows as long as it *grows*, that the great thing is the *will to live*.

I sat down in the garden seat under the rose trellis—old Omar's roses—feeling quite cool in the shade since it was so much hotter in the sun, feeling a sudden hunger to have lived 50,000 years ago when women were first planting gardens, to have seen the gardens along the canals of Chaldea in the days when Nebuchadnezzar was driven from men and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, to have seen those gardens of the Nile whose quaint models are in glass cases in the Metropolitan Museum, to have seen the terraced gardens of lost Inca cities in the Andes, other gardens long obliterated by the jungles of Central America and Asia.

How many millions of gardeners had sat down to rest in the shade after grubbing in the hot sun, pleased with what they had accomplished and eager to do more! Some of them recalled words of their poets and ancient songs and myths as they looked at the growing flowers and vegetables and fruits, so frail and yet of such immemorial antiquity, handed down with ceremonial rites by their ancestors, who cultivated them with reverence as benign gifts of a mysterious and often hostile divinity.

If they had had tractors, could they still have been reverent? Is machinery compatible with poetry and religion?—machinery and newspapers and movies and billboards and hot-dog stands and—

What I started out to say was this:—the world never will be right till everybody in it works in his own garden. He need not think to save his soul by telling a gardener what he wants done. He must get down into the dirt himself. This is the pursuit which keeps your arteries elastic and your heart toned up and enables you to behold with tolerance an evil and adulterous generation.

We can not live in health divorced from outdoor nature. Wild animals living in zoos degenerate physically and mentally. Men living in human zoos like New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh degenerate just as certainly. Because a few of the cages are expensive we must not imagine the life of the inmates to be either natural or safe, and progeny bred in captivity deteriorate more rapidly than the parents. Look at the young folks in the subway during the rush hour!

When we entered the war, everybody was encouraged to have a garden. It was considered feasible, sensible, patriotic, and our millionaires plowed up their parks for potatoes as an example to their countrymen, while humbler citizens made every vacant lot a thing of use and beauty. Why can't we do fine things like that when we are not at war? Not that the parks ought to be plowed up, but that we would do well to consider whether gardens are not cheaper and more effectual deterrents to crime and disease than jails and free clinics.

The skyline of lower Manhattan or Michigan Avenue, and the flaming furnaces of Pittsburgh at night are terrible and beautiful symbols of our civilization, but this is not the civilization of the future. No civilization like this can survive. It is crushing the love of nature out of men. Nature can get along without us, but we can't get along with-

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Policewomen in Conference

By Mina C. Van Winkle

PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICEWOMEN

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.*]*

THE Eleventh Annual Conference of the International Association of Policewomen as a kindred group of the big National Conference recently met in Denver, Colorado.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. SWEET in his address "The State and Human Welfare," at the big conference, stood for a principle in education which, if practiced, would result in much prevention of delinquency and crime—"vocational rehabilitation for civilians as well as for ex-soldiers." In agreement with social workers he believes the public school to be the greatest social institution and education a social process. He advocated experimentation and research with public action following immediately and an extension of the police power in the public interest.

MR. WILLIAM J. CANDLISH, Denver's Police Chief, a lawyer, dwelt on home influence as the most potent thing in a child's life. Judge Ben Lindsey took part in the discussion and, as always, he was on the side of the child.

DELEGATES from the women's organizations of Colorado were present at all of the conference meetings. The Women's Clubs of Denver gave a luncheon for the policewomen at the Elk's Club and many leading women of the state attended, including the President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Herbert Munroe, the State President of the W.C.T.U., Mrs. Adriana C. Hungerford, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Schools, and the kindly, motherly Mrs. W. E. Collett was toastmistress. Every speech was burdened with the thought that Denver must soon have a Woman's Bureau in the Police Department.

THE CONFERENCE DELEGATES were only slightly aware of the tremendous emotional undercurrent in Colorado. The Klan controls both political parties, one branch of the legislature and both the state and city governments. To oppose the Klan, the "Constitutionalists," largely Protestant in membership, were organized. They see the Klan a supergovernment, destructive of the principles which are the foundation of our country and of the liberty which is the heritage of our people. Faint rumblings of this conflict were heard in the City Hall where we met, but questions relative thereto were unwelcome.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE was the Joint Session with the National Probation Association. Four viewpoints for the care of difficult and delinquent children were presented: "The Attendance Officer," by Mr. Newton Hegel, Minneapolis; "The Probation Officer," by Mr. Baxter, Detroit; "The Visiting Teacher," by Miss Elizabeth McMechen, Berkeley, California, and "The Police Officer," by Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, Washington, D. C.

JUDGE HULBERT, of the Detroit Juvenile Court, was an excellent Chairman and has demonstrated that he knows how to cooperate in his Court—where policewomen clear all complaints against or on behalf of children and where all other agencies are pressed into service when their assistance will help the issue.

DR. GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, of the New York School of Social Work, in his inimitable way, made a strong appeal for humane care of prisoners in detention, for intelligent individual treatment and for educated policemen trained in social practice similar to that of the socially trained policewomen.

DR. C. C. CARSTENS, of the Child Welfare League of America, at our banquet delivered an inspiring message and Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Public Welfare and a member of our International Council, pledged her help to advance the movement for more policewomen. Miss Jessie F. Binford, Secretary of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, member of our Advisory Committee and of the Delinquency Committee of the National Conference of Social Work, presided when Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, urged policewomen to fix and jealously safeguard high standards.

MISS MARY BERG, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, gave an account of assistance by the "Business and Professional Women" who paid her expenses to the conference, supported her in closing the objectionable dance halls in her town, helped to secure law for control of commercial recreation and provided a model dance hall, attractively decorated, a good orchestra and a dancing teacher. The opening ball was so well attended it netted four hundred dollars profit.

MRS. E. W. HARRIS, Director of the Seattle Woman's Bureau, secured funds from the Mayor to send her associate, Mrs. M. R. Dahnken, to Denver. If policewomen could reach Mayors of cities personally, or through women's organizations, more of them would be permitted to attend gatherings which result in improved community service.

MISS ELEANORE L. HUTZEL, Director of Detroit's Police Department's "Women's Division," gave a detailed account of its service. Her explanation of the handling of sex offenders by the health authorities and the policemen indicated discrimination against women in spite of the fact that male customers outnumber the women twelve to one. In most American cities men are the aggressors—street women seldom seek their own clients because the legal hazards are too great. A rational demand on the Health Department by the organized women of Detroit will, no doubt, result in equal administration of the communicable disease law.

EXCELLENT ADDRESSES were made by Mrs. Mabel Rockwell, of the Chicago Police Department, Dr. Valeria H. Parker, member of our Advisory Committee; Miss Inah M. Peterson, of the Wichita Woman's Bureau; Judge George Day, of the Juvenile Court, Hartford, Connecticut, and by Dr. Mary B. Harris, our Field Executive Secretary.

APPROVED RESOLUTIONS having general significance were in substance as follows:

1. To invite and urge the International Association of Police Chiefs to send delegates next year and to participate in the program.

2. To appoint a committee for the study of means of affording greater protection to boys and girls through more adequate patrolling of public parks and pleasure boats.

3. To oppose the distribution of obscene and salacious literature and to urge all policewomen to make a concerted effort to eradicate this evil.

4. To recommend that a National Bureau of Missing Persons be established in the Department of Justice.

5. After reviewing the film "Lilies of the Streets" it was unanimously condemned and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Police Department and the Women's Clubs of New York City that the film is a libel on good police procedure, police detention, the courts of the city of New York and upon the generally accepted preventive-protective service of policewomen.

Editorially Speaking

Attacking Women

THE cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" when there is no danger is as old as the hills. If all the fear of the "Reds" in this country is based on such absurdities as the following, it will cease to interest anyone. If there *is* any danger from Bolshevist sources, such hysterical outbreaks are a menace to public security.

In the WOMAN CITIZEN of March 21 an editorial was printed, entitled, "Are Mothers Safe?" We reprint the greater part of it. We ask every woman who sees this if she finds a hidden menace in it; then to read the following extract from an editorial in the *Woman Patriot* of May 1, which devotes several thousand words to denouncing it:

"ARE MOTHERS SAFE?"

(Reprinted from the "Woman Citizen")

"It is safe to say that not one of the women's organizations in the International Council, and not one of the leaders of these organizations, is 'red' in any sense of the word, and that not one has any leaning whatever toward Bolshevism or Sovietism. Moreover, while all of them are ardent in their desire to end all war, under present conditions they believe in adequate measures of defense.

"Most of these gentlemen who are so concerned about the activities of women believe in motherhood. To the masculine mind there is something beautiful and touching in the solicitude and care which a mother gives her child. Most men revere the maternal spirit, when it is expended on the children of one's own flesh and blood. What they do not yet comprehend is that the maternal instinct is deeply implanted in all women, whether mothers or not, and that it never ceases to find channels of expression, even when one's own children have grown up.

"In early days the childless woman was thrown back on herself and often became embittered. The woman past middle life, as her children went out from her care, grew old before her time. The modern woman is mothering the world. Has any mother ever done more for her children than many women in social service like Julia Lathrop, Lillian Wald, Grace Abbott and many other unmarried women? Did any grandmother of olden times ever put the rich experience of her own motherhood into effective service for others as is being done today by such women as Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter and other women leaders?

"Fortunate indeed are the women of today with the endless opportunities of putting their maternal gifts into full service, but vastly more fortunate is the world that has released this power for the benefit of mankind.

"But how are we going to convince men that women's organizations are not dictated to from Moscow!"

"STEPMOTHERING THE WORLD"

(Reprinted from the "Woman Patriot")

"Not All the Communism Is Made in Moscow"

". . . This is the essence of Communism whether made in Moscow or New York. Alexandra Kollontay, first Bolshevik Commissar of Social Welfare, in her 'Communism and the Family' makes that so plain that even the women who don't know that motherhood 'is a condition and not a theory' can understand.

"Sir Paul Dukes, Great Britain's most eminent investigator of Russian conditions, wrote:

" 'The central tragedy of the Bolshevist régime of Russia is an organized effort to subvert and corrupt the minds of children. Mme. Kollontay's writings can leave no doubt on that score, even in the minds of the skeptical. *The idea is to remove children at an early age from parental care and bring them up in colonies.*'—(*N .Y. Times,* July 17, 1921.)

"The WOMAN CITIZEN, in trying to make out that 'mothering the world' is equivalent to 'the maternal spirit, when it is expended on the children of one's own flesh and blood' is doing exactly in part what Kollontay wrote in 1919 should be done. It 'no longer differentiates between yours and mine' in motherhood. In fact, in the editorial mentioned, it entirely overlooks any difference, and bases the editorial on a trick plea that 'the maternal instinct is deeply implanted in all women whether mothers or not,' a plea not based on fact and utterly Communistic in so far as it implies that wholesale vicarious 'mothering' is equivalent to the real mission of motherhood.

"The WOMAN CITIZEN reveals its warped idea of wholesale social motherhood further: 'Has any mother ever done more for her children than many women in social service, like Julia Lathrop, Lillian Wald, Grace Abbott and many other unmarried women?'

"Of course every mother has. She has brought them into the world, something that never would have been done for them if left to these high salaried spinsters. No one denies that, in a sense, there are many unmarried women personally caring for children (usually of their 'own flesh and blood') with more tenderness than some few actual mothers. But these good sisters, daughters, cousins, aunts, etc., are not mothers and no theory can make them mothers until they meet the condition of motherhood, which is a fact, and not a title to be conferred at will. All women can not be mothers any more than all men can be heroes. But at least they can stop pretending to be mothers when unwilling or unable to meet the test required.

"Nobody cares whether women's organizations are 'dictated to from Moscow'—or from Washington or New York—if they happen to advocate some of the same false and vicious doctrines, having the same effect, if adopted, as the Communist schemes for nationalization of children. It's not where your Communist doctrines come from, but where they will lead us if made a part of our Constitution, that matters to American parents. *Had* The WOMAN CITIZEN *editorial been written by Alexandra Kollontay herself, it might have been more bold, but it could hardly have been more covertly Communistic than the insidious plea that internationalist women 'mothering the world' are as 'safe' as real mothers.* (Italics are ours.—Ed.) For a Communist idea when properly labeled is no more dangerous than a poison with its red label, skull and cross-bones. It is when Communist poison is mixed with soothing syrup for babies, and called 'child welfare' or 'mothering the world' that it is most dangerous, for then, innocent persons swallow it without knowing what it is."

What is the animus behind the vicious attacks that are being made on women by the editor of the *Woman Patriot?* Who is supplying the funds? No one can think that sensible men, like those comprising the National Manufacturers' Association, for example, actually believe them. They must know these things aren't true. What are they really afraid of? One might add, where is their sense of humor?

Attacking Club Women

FROM a different direction, but as if animated by the same interests, comes an attack on all women's organizations working for social and community betterment. Corra Harris in the July *Ladies' Home Journal,* tells of the "Starlings," a club in the South originally organized for self-culture, which grew into a modern woman's club, and how, under a woman president with brains, "that most disturbing of all things in a woman," it had been for ten years "a nightmare of power and progress." Its last work had been to make the city fathers turn a valuable piece of land into a park, and it did not realize that it was responsible "when thirty youths, including several girls, had been arrested, charged with crimes including arson, murder and theft."

Mrs. Harris says that the club saw no connection "between the development of woman's interest in the welfare of the whole world and the astounding increase in the youthful criminal class." "Apparently," she says, "it has never yet occurred to any efficient, public-spirited club woman that if all normal youths were so carefully guarded in their own homes . . . there would be no juvenile criminals." Mrs. Harris lays the crimes of this modern world at club women's doors because "their maternal instinct is no longer sacred to their own homes and families."

The problem of youthful crime is a serious one. Mrs. Harris to the contrary, it is engaging the thought of many women and women's organizations. To lay the responsibility of such crimes at the door of the thoughtful, conscientious

women who make up our women's organizations is as stupid as it is illogical. There are many demoralizing influences in this new world since the war. Commercialized amusements, such as movies and dance halls, and the speed and luxury they see on all sides, are luring our young people on as never before.

It is the intelligent mother such as the club woman who recognizes these influences, and because she watches over her own children she knows the dangers and seeks to safeguard not only them but all children. She it is who is furnishing them with safe play places and who is seeking to provide that the first offense of the unfortunate ones shall not lead them into criminal careers.

But Mrs. Harris goes further. She denounces the "humoring, petting, soothing hand so many American women are laying upon the laws of our country. This accounts for their effort to pass another Federal amendment to the Constitution *forbidding the employment of youths under eighteen.* As if the undisciplined idleness in which they are being brought up did not account for the 2,000 youths arrested in a certain city . . . and for the decision that 'jazzmania' caused a girl of sixteen to murder her mother." (Oh, Mrs. Harris! Do stick to the facts. The proposed Child Labor Amendment does not forbid the employment of youths under eighteen. It gives Congress the power to legislate so it can protect them from dangerous employment and safeguard their health.)

Like that of the *Woman Patriot,* the immediate reason for Mrs. Harris's attack seems to be the proposed Child Labor Amendment. Women who are alive to their responsibilities in the world today are a disturbing element to certain men in the business world who want to be let alone to exploit children and who care nothing for public welfare. Fortunately the wheel of time never turns back. The "Starlings" belonged to a different epoch. The woman with heart and brains is here to stay. Most men welcome her.

Mrs. Harris's article is as astounding, as humorous and as serious in its way as the trial of evolution in Tennessee, and is of blood kin.

How We Got Here

WITH the Scopes trial ended it is predicted in many parts of the country that a chain of old-time revivals will follow and thus a renewed loyalty will be created to thoroughly orthodox Christianity—that which accepts the Bible from cover to cover as the revealed word of God. On the other hand, scientists, while somewhat disturbed in mind, are resting content in their faith that this country is pledged to freedom of thought, opinion and action, and that truth will assert its right to prevail no matter what happens. While we wait for the next test in the case some may find amusement in the reflection that at this time, when problems of terrible import are nearly overwhelming us, a dispute over the manner in which God brought us here seems somewhat inopportune.

C. C. C.

Outlawing War and the World Court

RUMORS are as thick as moths in August concerning the probabilities of the treatment Congress will give the World Court when, on December 17th, it is scheduled to come up for debate. Among the many tales one is that Senator Borah has been working successfully at the President and that the President is about to surrender to the Senator's plea that the Court conceals hidden traps for the United States and that when Congress opens the President and Senator Borah will be seen standing together midway between proponents and opponents of the World Court. As well authenticated and much more heartening is that the President is standing as firm as the Rock of the Pilgrims and has so clearly remembered the plank in the Republican platform that he is hunting for a Senatorial leader who will make the fight of his life for the Court.

A few months back Senator Borah launched a new reservation, that because the Court can and does when asked give advisory opinions to the League of Nations there is a threatening menace to the peace of this country. The great among the lawyers have discussed this point from Idaho to Boston and back again much to the confusion of the lay mind which fails to perceive any insidious germs of trouble in this custom. This disturbing sky-rocket suddenly came down with a dull thud when the Dean of a great law school pointed out that advisory opinions were authorized by the Covenant of the League of Nations to which the United States has no right to propose amendment and not by the Statutes of the Court to which this country might attach a condition for membership. Advisory opinions can not therefore become a subject for reservation incident to American membership, but they may still rise up as an alleged reason why the United States should not become a member of the Court.

The group represented in the Senate by Senator Borah, who was not a signer of the compact printed on page 5, are likely to press for the inclusion of the proposals concerning the Outlawry of War in the form of reservations and if so there will be much delay and confusion. The expression "Outlawry of War" is a convenient slogan representing the hopes of all peacemakers. As such it has been frequently heard. The President has used the term, but now the plan which the original group has promulgated is to be made a factor in the consideration of the World Court. Had there been a separation of the two ideas, the outlawry program arising after action on the World Court, there doubtless would have been an enormous support for all of it except the quixotic proposal to withdraw from the Court when and if the rest of the world does not do as we direct. This proposal, pregnant with many possibilities, has been laid by its sponsor upon "the lap of the Gods," there to rest until December. Meanwhile those who had hoped for early action will find in it little support for mental tranquillity.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Your Responsibility

THE campaign against indecent magazines would be greatly stimulated if more women would follow the example outlined by our subscriber in the letter on page 30. One has only to look through the periodicals displayed on newsstands to see the filthy stories, often semi-disguised with a virtuous ending, that are being fed to the American public, especially to young people.

There is a law against the sending of indecent matter through the mail. The question as to the mailability of any material is in the hands of the solicitor for the post office in Washington. It is a simple thing to wrap up the questionable literature and send it to the Solicitor, United States Post Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for his judgment. The Department acts on the matter thus brought before them without undue publicity and without involving in any way the person who brings it to their attention.

Each one of us has some share of responsibility for public welfare which can't be delegated to the courts or the police or other public servants, but which we must exercise for ourselves.

Women will be glad to know that the Post Office Department in Washington will give prompt, careful attention to printed matter sent to it for investigation and will protect the public if its welfare is being endangered.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS *for*
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532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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The Infancy of Political Education

"ARE we capable of self-government?" One type of mind is most busy attempting to prove that we are not. This type argues, with ever-increasing success, that the hope of good government in America lies in establishing, in our various units of government, little autocracies over which benevolent despots will be elected to rule, leaving the citizen to go about his other business in the serene belief that his own civic responsibility is being met. This theory of government, antagonistic to every American ideal, can not develop a self-governing people and, without capacity for self-government, there is no real hope that more than the merest fraction of mankind may ever enjoy life's greatest blessings.

But capacity for self-government presupposes at least a kindergarten understanding of one of the first principles of democracy, i.e., civic responsibility, and even those of greatest faith sadly admit that this sense is generally lacking. The average voter is on strike most of the time. Furthermore, he is a muddled thinker when it comes to political concepts. He possesses little appreciation of the principles underlying government. Snarled in his ideas, he confuses loyalty to party principles with loyalty to petty political policies; and he is too busy keeping step with the procession to clarify his mental processes. If he is to meet his civic obligations he must be beguiled into learning the facts of his job through any method likely to catch him. Predigested brain food must be served in appetizing quantities and in an alluring form or he can't be interested.

It is to the end of developing a system which will help the woman voter at least that the National League of Women Voters is trying the experiment of the so-called Citizenship Schools. These schools are a curious hybrid growth—the result of uniting the efforts of the voting citizen to those of colleges, universities and normal schools. Designed primarily to stimulate interest in government, they are creating the interesting situation of introducing the average citizen and the college to each other, thereby breaking down age-old barriers existing between your supposed aristocracy of learning, sitting on the heights, and your adult voter in the flat, uninterested in, and uncertain of, his place in educational institutions.

Your League voter attends to the business of supplying the audience and of helping in arranging a program that will appeal to and fill the needs of the ordinary busy woman; your college supplies the knowledge and generally the meeting place of these schools, which are intended not merely to give a background of historical and political knowledge, but teach likewise the very A B C's of the structure of government and of the use of the ballot.

Neophyte and initiate sit together, with the avowed purpose of acquiring and disseminating the knowledge and technique necessary to the production of informed voters who will be capable of assuming the duties of a self-governing people.

In their earliest infancy as yet, these schools are without uniformity or concreteness, but gradually they are moulding into a form which can only be described as something new in the educational world—woman's contribution toward the study of the science of government.—F. C. W.

A Great American Invention

EVERY thoughtful League member is aware that the present League program at many points touches that ever-fascinating question in American political life—the relation of the Federal and state governments. Many of them have longed to refresh themselves on the early discussions of that question in the days when the nation was still in the making, many are seeking to inform themselves more fully on the development of the modern experiments of co-operation between the Federal government and the states. The "Woman Voter" will publish, beginning in this number, a series of miniature articles by a member of the National Board whose initials will be recognized as those of one who has contributed thoughtfully and searchingly to debate on the League program on many occasions. These articles are the outgrowth of long reading of the early Constitutional debates and discussion, and of the best commentaries on the experiment of American government in the period of its first testing. There will begin shortly a series of longer articles on later experiments in the development of centralized government and methods of co-operation between the Federal government and the states. The first of these, on Federal aid, will be by Dorothy Kirchwey Brown, former chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the National League and author of that able piece of writing and argument "The Case for the Acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Act."

OUR dual form of government, state and national, each paramount in its own field, each operating directly upon the individual, so that every individual has for his uses two governments, one state and the other national, that is the great American invention in government. "Grand and luminous conception of two coexisting and harmonious spheres of government" John Fiske called it, "a supreme act of constructive statesmanship that seems natural enough now, but the men who could thus think out the problem a century ago must be ranked as high among constructive statesmen as Newton among scientific discoverers."

The problems these statesmen had to think out was how to make a nation in spite of obstacles. The obstacles, of course, were chiefly the states. Men were prejudiced in favor of old familiar government as against the new and untried. Men in little states were jealous of big states and men of southern states, of northern states. Men with debts they could not pay felt safer with state government than with a strong central government. Politicians bred in a system of state politics where they knew their way about feared a change. Added to all these were folks on the frontier who felt little necessity for any government at all, were men whose hatred of Great Britain turned them against all central government, were men whose love of personal liberty made them always prefer on principle less government to more.

These opponents to a national government fall into two main classes: those whose selfish interests lay in the *status quo;* those who sincerely though optimistically believed strong gov-

ernment to be an evil but not a necessary evil. A union of states they already had, a Constitution which might not inconceivably today be mistaken for its successor by those who so often praise but so seldom read that document. A Congress, too, they had with power to do almost all the things that Congress today is empowered by the Constitution to do. So, closing their eyes to the future and refusing to admit the evils of the present, these believed that so vast a continent with plenty of elbow room and protected by the encircling seas from the troubles of the rest of the world offered an ideal opportunity for making shift to continue as a federation instead of becoming a nation of individuals.

Men whom today we usually choose to claim as our forefathers, Washington, Madison, Hamilton, were of a different mind. They believed that anarchy impended and that the fate of America hung in the balance. It was a crisis. A convention to consider a new government was called, but it is probable that it could never have got under way if Madison had not prepared in advance and brought with him a plan based on the simple but original device which Fiske has so glowingly described.

Under this plan the people were to continue to be separated into states and to function through state government and at the same time were to be united into a nation to function through a central government. As the legislature of the state was composed of representatives of the people of the state, so the legislature of the nation was to be composed of representatives of all the people.

This idea once launched served as a basis for discussion. Progress became possible, hope was kindled, the epoch-making five months' debate which ended in a new Constitution began.

There is no more important fact about the government of this country than this, its dual nature, excepting only one. After all, the fact of supreme importance which should never be forgotten in any discussion of fundamental political importance in this country is that, accurately speaking, neither state government nor national government is sovereign. It is for them to bestow their authority. They may bestow it upon state government, they may bestow it upon national government, they may withhold it, or they may withdraw it. Sovereignty is theirs.—M. M. W.

Massachusetts Schools of Politics

MASSACHUSETTS is planning for two elaborate schools of politics, during 1925-1926, according to announcement by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League. The first school, to be held at Wellesley College, October 28 and 29, will study the Federal Constitution, from the days of the founders to the present time. The conference method will give students a full opportunity to develop all points of view. The sessions will be held in the new Alumnae Building.

The third foreign affairs school conducted by the League will be in session next January 13, 14 and 15, at Radcliffe College. International problems that lead to friendship or to conflict, control of raw materials, race questions, trade concessions, treaty relations, mandates, and extra-territorial possessions will be some of the fundamental questions considered.

President Ellen F. Pendleton, of Wellesley, and President Ada Louise Comstock, of Radcliffe, sponsor these schools at their respective colleges. These political schools are no longer experiments, one having been held at Wellesley in 1923, and four at Radcliffe, annually since 1922. Others have been held at Mount Holyoke, Smith and Clark University. The two schools will be open to public registration until the limit set has been reached.

Copies of the Proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the National League, in Richmond, last April are available at the League's headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The Woman in Industry

With "Industrial Hazards to Women" as one of the three subjects listed for study in the Women-in-Industry Committee program, League members will be especially interested in the following article by Miss Nelle Swartz, head of the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor. It treats of the social and economic effects of work accidents to women, observed in a special case study of 500 women made by the New York State Bureau.

IT seems to me of paramount importance that the Industry Committee of the League give some consideration to this question in that it is a question which is so closely related not only to other industrial problems but to the industrial capacity and personal satisfaction of women.

The reason why the Bureau of Women in Industry chose permanent partial disabilities for its study is that from an administrative point of view these are the most difficult accidents to compensate for, and New York State, as other states, has never known whether it was adequately caring for its permanent partial cases. It is comparatively easy to fix compensation for a worker who is killed or who receives a permanent total disability. By the same method it is comparatively easy to compensate a worker for the time lost for a temporary disability. It is difficult, however, to fix compensation for permanent partial injury such as a finger lost, the sight of an eye impaired. These must be reckoned with as a definite industrial handicap for the future.

So five hundred women were visited in an effort to find out how far the compensation for permanent partial injuries really had compensated them. The findings which are of particular interest are:

1. That only half of the injured women have been able to go back to work at wages as high as they had before the accident; that over one-fifth of the women are still out of industry as a result of the accident.

2. Lack of schooling proved a great handicap to women in their industrial readjustment. Women with less than grammar school education and women who were unable to speak English made the poorest recovery.

3. The two extremes of ages, the oldest and the youngest workers, made the poorest industrial readjustment. Of girls under sixteen, less than one-half have regained their earning capacity. Of the twenty-three women, sixty years or over, twelve were out of industry altogether and three are at a lower earning capacity.

4. The wages of these working women were little enough. The median wage for the cleaners was $10 to $12; for the other group, which includes factory workers, cooks, waitresses and janitresses, the median was $14 to $16.

More interesting, however, than statistics which the report brought out were the implications regarding working women, which could hardly be formulated in statistics but which came out incidentally in the course of the study. The occupation of the woman at the time of the accident had a good deal to do with her final readjustment. When, for example, the occupation at the time of the accident was low paid and offered very little chance for advancement, as in the case of cleaners, the women were forced out of industry altogether. It would seem from the figures of the report that women cling to industry by a very narrow margin.

The mental attitude of women who are hurt is quite as serious as their physical impairment. They seem out of tune with life. Life did not seem to them worth while. They were afraid to go back to their former job. There was a lack of confidence, bitterness and despondency which was a handicap as great as some of the physical ones.

The study of these 500 women has presented some of the complex factors of responsibility which complicate the work of a woman. She holds two jobs, the one at home and the one in the factory. In addition to the economic loss which she might suffer, from a lost finger or a lost hand, there is also the handicap of not being able to launder or to mend.

The cost of work accidents to the employer has been fairly definitely determined. It is known, for example, approximately how many persons will lose their fingers on punch presses during the year. Also how many hands will be lost in mangles. Each employer has come to have a predictable total hazard. But the cost to the employee is by no means so clear cut. Her reaction to the accident both mental and physical, her economic readjustment, her power of rehabilitation are unknown factors and differ as people differ. The study of the Bureau of Women in Industry was made in an effort to point out some of the common factors in this highly individualistic problem.

It seems to me that there are some very definite things which the League of Women Voters in various states can do relative to industrial accidents to women.

In the first place, they can follow the work of their State Compensation Bureau—see to it that the administrators of this law are wise and humane—to stand behind the demands for adequate appropriations and to interpret the needs of the industrial women through fact-finding reports.

There is no greater need for public support and public sympathy and understanding than in the State Departments which are administering the Labor and Compensation Law. The passage of good labor and workmen compensation laws is but the beginning. The League should more and more interest itself in enforcement. It is only through the co-operation of such organizations that the State Departments can be kept on a high plane.

With the League in the Cities

No. 1—St. Paul, Minnesota

ST. PAUL is politically interesting. At the State Fair grounds within the city limits Mr. Coolidge recently spoke to the largest crowd he has addressed as President, and that state fair is symbolic of the great agricultural region, famous for its banner crop of political recalcitrants. From St. Paul itself a conservative administration has in rapid succession selected a supreme court justice, secretary of state, assistant secretary of state and solicitor general. St. Paul is the site of the state capitol, in which sits the only legislature in the country elected without party designation on the ballot. In municipal government it has adopted the commission form of government as a reform only to experience the defects of that system and agitate for another.

On the glorious day in 1919 when suffrage workers of Minnesota were serving a chicken dinner in the capitol to legislators who gathered in special session to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, they were already deep in plans for the organization of the League of Women Voters. The St. Paul, or Ramsey County League as it is called because city and county lines are almost identical, lost no time in getting started. Under three presidents it has carried its program to a widening public, learned much by experience, and is now a seasoned and flourishing organization.

It was the pitiless test of the Get-Out-the-Vote campaign which brought home to St. Paul the lesson which every League in a city of any size faces sooner or later—the importance of the ward and precinct units. The voting record of Ramsey County in 1920 had been bad—the state League got out a chart ranging the counties in the order of their voting percentage alongside a huge civic thermometer which showed the county containing the capital city at the bottom of the list. Candidates' meetings and all the usual devices of a Get-Out-the-Vote drive were resorted to, but the most effective work was done upon the doorstep, house by house, and block by block. The Presidential election showed that St. Paul had increased its vote by more than 20 per cent, and left the League with the foundation of real organization. Today every one of the twelve wards and 216 precincts have active chairmen. In some cases the organization is perfected down to the blocks.

As usual finance prospects brighten as organization is strengthened. The Minnesota League has a practice of assigning quotas based flatly on population instead of membership, expecting that the local League will work for an organization commensurate with the size of the community in which it is organized and that it will pay in part until able to pay in full. This year St. Paul expects to pay one hundred per cent.

The educational work of the League in St. Paul is based on increased study and understanding of the whole program. The League boasts of eight study groups. The national program is put at once into the hands of the committee chairmen for recommendation of items to be selected for study according to their adaptability to local conditions, and frequent meetings of committees are the rule, the Efficiency in Government committee with a membership of thirty having held monthly meetings throughout the year. A speakers' bureau of forty has given a total of 211 speeches in the year, reaching over 12,000 people.

Both the St. Paul and Minneapolis Leagues find it advantageous and stimulating to belong to "Twin Cities." Once or twice each year the state board is invited to meet in St. Paul and reciprocates the courtesy by inviting the St. Paul board to meet with it, and once every two or three years St. Paul entertains the state convention with an efficiency very comforting to the state officers. In legislative years the state League relies greatly on the St. Paul women, trained and observant legislative workers, and annually during Labor Day week the St. Paul and Minneapolis Leagues divide the responsibility of staffing the League booth at "The greatest State Fair." Enlarged and convenient headquarters, and the reëlection of its energetic young president, Mrs. A. J. McGuire, assures St. Paul of another year of service and growth.

G. H.

In Washington

MISS BELLE SHERWIN sailed on July 8 for Queenstown. A vacation amid Irish loughs and rivers, Irish hills and hamlets, Irish seas and verdure, suggests a fascinating departure from the trail pursued by most tourists and Miss Sherwin left with tentatively formed plans to visit Ireland and travel up and down and to and fro therein, taking boats and trains and hospitality as she found them. The itinerary, more or less elastic, includes journeys by tramp steamer, jaunting car and occasional train, through Killarney and up the west coast to the Galway Bay country; to Limerick and up the River Shannon to Athlone; from thence through Enniskillen to Donegal and on to the "black north" via Londonderry and other places with sweet-sounding names; then down the east coast, peering into Belfast and Dublin, en route to the return steamer in August.

"A vacation is for rest," said Miss Sherwin as she sailed away, "and even Irish poets, Irish plays and Irish government shall not divert me from mine."

Miss Elizabeth Hauser came down to Washington after the meeting of the executive board in Lyme, to work on the minutes of the session and for conference on publicity. The prospect of heat has no terrors for Miss Hauser. On the day that Washington broken even its own record, she blithely made arrangements to return on August first for three weeks, as officer-in-charge at the national headquarters.

Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll, chairman of the national committee on Women in Industry, is writing a book this summer. The work is an analysis of the cases which come under the special permit department, which is the section on child labor, of the Maryland Bureau of Labor Statistics. Dr. Carroll intends to devote the summer to the work of the analysis and to have it ready for the publishers by early autumn.

ANN WEBSTER.

The Executive Committee Meeting

THE midsummer Executive Committee meeting of the National League of Women Voters, held at the summer home of the treasurer, Miss Ludington, in Lyme, Connecticut, established a new record of achievements in work reviewed and activities planned.

World Court Responsibility

On behalf of the League the Executive Committee made a new pronouncement on the World Court, pointing out that the original resolution as presented by President Harding and supported by President Coolidge and former Secretary of State Hughes, is to have its unwavering support. General approval was voted Mrs. Catt's plan for the continuing work of the organizations which participated in the Conference on Cause and Cure of War. This plan calls for two-day conferences in the states in the autumn, the same to be carried out by the state branches of participating organizations. Discussion of details of continued support of the Child Labor Amendment and of opposition to the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment resulted in definite plans to be given out confidentially at the proper time.

Mrs. Mott Succeeds Mrs. Shockley

The resignation of Mrs. Walter A. Shockley, director of the seventh region, was accepted with regret. Mrs. Ernest Mott, of San Francisco, was appointed to succeed Mrs. Shockley. Mrs. Mott comes to the League well qualified for her duties as regional director. In the absence of Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, in Europe, Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, of Missouri, is acting as director of the sixth region.

It was good news that Miss Frances Perkins has accepted reappointment as chairman of the special committee on Immigration. Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss Edith Abbott, Miss Josephine Roche and Miss Mary Guyton are other members of this committee, while two of those invited to serve have not yet replied.

Miss Adèle Clark becomes chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee with Miss Hauser as vice-chairman.

The November Board Meeting

The organization committee of the League, which consists of the president *ex officio,* the organization secretary and the regional directors, is planning to hold a meeting in Chicago early in September. Miss Sherwin will go from that meeting to the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in Washington, September 16, 17 and 18. The dates for the autumn board meeting are November 2 to 7, and will include a meeting of the organization committee.

The St. Louis Convention

The next convention, it was voted, shall be held in St. Louis, pressing invitations having been received not only from the St. Louis League and the Missouri League but from the Governor of the State, the Mayor of St. Louis and various commercial organizations, notably from the St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau. The dates agreed upon are April 14 to 21. It was agreed to continue the present policy of having the Program Committee include a member from the National Board, and one member each from the region, state and city in which the convention is to be held. A subcommittee was appointed to formulate plans for the department and standing committee conferences and report to the autumn meeting of the board. Considerable time was given to discussion of plans for the 1926 convention, upon the basis of constructive criticisms resulting from convention experiences of the past few years.

The organization and finance reports especially indicate the constantly advancing strength of the League. Miss Morgan's department now has chairmen in forty-two states and the department of Efficiency in Government has chairmen in thirty-nine. Thirty-five states are now operating on a budget basis and thirty have finance chairmen other than their treasurers.

Publications

The demand for League publications is continuous. Receipts from sales in a recent two-month period, not a rush season, were about $640. It is significant that the most constant demand is for efficiency in government material and includes some of the more technical publications. About one-third of the various pamphlets are normally reprinted.

Progress was reported on various publications ordered by the Richmond convention and approval was given to the copy for a pamphlet on the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment which probably will be in circulation by the time this appears in print.

The Manual of Style, University of Chicago Press, was adopted as a standard for reference in connection with League publications.

It will be good news to League members that Mrs. LaRue Brown has undertaken the preparation of several leaflets. Gratifying progress was reported on the documented history of the Child Labor Amendment.

Especial attention was called to the value of the book, *"The Legal Status of Women,"* prepared by Miss Esther Dunshee, chairman of the standing committee on Legal Status of Women. This publication is authoritative now but with the annual changes in laws, will be less authoritative a few years hence. No League member who has any program committee responsibility can afford not to have a copy of it.

To Paris in 1926

The president appointed Miss Ruth Morgan as her proxy in the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and was authorized to appoint the League's twelve delegates to the Congress of the International W. S. A. which is to meet in Paris, May 23 to 30, 1926. Miss Sherwin announced with great pleasure the appointment of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as the United States member of the Committee on Enfranchised Women.

The appeal of Porto Rican women for League aid in securing their enfranchisement was considered. Action can not be taken until the 1926 convention, but it was voted to continue inquiry into the Porto Rican situation and give assurance of sympathetic interest.

It was voted that Miss Sherwin, on behalf of the League, request the trustees of Johns Hopkins University to make available to women students the privilege of the recently established Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

New Voters

New Voters came in for so much consideration that an adequate report of it would crowd out everything else. The committee considers work with New Voters of vital importance. If developments during the summer indicate the necessity of strengthening this department, practical recommendations as to how to do so will be brought to the September meeting of the Committee. Miss Ely sat with the Executive Committee in the session on this subject.—E. J. H.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Business and Professional Women Meet

WATCHING the program of the seventh annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs—held in Portland, Maine, July 13-17—rouses the envy of the stay-at-homes. It was a mixture of constructive work, goodfellowship and social activities. Luncheons, a clam bake on a mammoth scale—two thousand lobsters, one hundred and fifty bushels of clams and over two thousand to feast—airplane flights—all the hospitality and entertainment that Portland could offer. And then the more serious side. Twenty-six hundred women in business and professions all over the country met to discuss the international situation, their local problems, and women's place in the business world. As an outgrowth of this discussion a resolution was passed approving the coalition agreement just reached by twenty-six of the leading peace advocates of the country. (See page 5.)

Other resolutions favored the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, supported the educational bill which includes the creation of a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, a permanent Federal employment service, and the Fess Amendment to the Smith-Hughes act, which provides for placing home training and home economics on the same basis as trade and agriculture.

The report of the membership committee showed that 164 new clubs have been added to the Federation during the last year, and that its total membership is 45,141. One foreign club has been formed in Buenos Aires, and there is a club in Alaska.

Mrs. Olive Joy Wright, of Cleveland, Ohio, was unopposed candidate for the presidency; Miss Florence Sand, of Dallas, Texas, was elected first vice-president; Dr. Marion Bowles, of Joliet, Illinois, second vice-president; Miss Madera Knox, of Grand Forks, North Carolina, recording secretary; Miss Florence E. McKay, of Seattle, Washington, corresponding secretary, and Mayme A. Stevens, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, treasurer.

It is expected that the 1926 convention will be held in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Menezes

Mrs. Sarah Cory Menezes recently took the oath of office at Dallas, Texas, as assistant United States District Attorney—the first woman to hold such a post in the Southwest. Mrs. Menezes has had an interesting career, which we would like to tell you about right now. But we are saving it to use with a little story later on. We will say, however, that there are nine women assistant United States district attorneys, and that along with all her other activities, Mrs. Menezes is president of the Dallas League of Women Voters.

Helen Hamilton Gardener

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Helen H. Gardener, Civil Service Commissioner, died at the Walter Reed Army General Hospital Sunday, July 26. She was buried at Arlington after cremation, by the side of her soldier husband, Colonel Selden Allen Day. Her funeral was held at her home in Washington, the speakers being Civil Service Commissioner Deming, ex-Commissioner Morrison, Maud Wood Park and Carrie Chapman Catt.

She was one of the world's choicest spirits, able of intellect, strong in courage and guided by a quick unerring perception of the right. In her early life, when the question of the feasibility of sending girls to college was being agitated, an essay of hers, "Sex in Brain," was translated and published in many languages. Several of her early novels emphasized the need of a single and a higher standard of morals and drove an important question hitherto mentioned, if at all, in whispers behind closed doors, into open and fearless discussion. Her story of "The Unofficial Patriot," which was drawn from the experience of her father, Rev. Alfred Griffith Chenowith, was dramatized by James A. Herne and is listed under the name "Griffith Davenport, Circuit Rider," by the English critic, William Archer, as one of the foremost of American plays.

She brought her rare gifts and experience to the Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which she was vice-president when she died. Her last speech was on "The Honored Suffrage Dead," which she delivered at the National Suffrage Luncheon in Washington last April. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman of the Congressional Committee and to whom we give the credit for the passage of the Federal Amendment, says that "Mrs. Gardener was the most potent factor in the passage of the Amendment." It was she who went on the most delicate missions to Senate and White House, and she was familiarly known as "our Diplomatic Corps." She served eight years as Civil Service Commissioner, the highest political position to which any woman had yet been appointed, when President Wilson, of his own volition and without a suggestion from her or her friends, sent her name to the Senate, which unanimously confirmed it. She was confirmed by President Harding and President Coolidge, and died in office at the age of seventy-two, but with the look and spirit of a woman of fifty. Her life shed a glowing radiance over all she touched. C. C. C.

Suffrage Celebrated

The Leagues of Women Voters throughout the country are planning a celebration August 26—the anniversary of the signing of the Woman Suffrage Amendment. Just five years ago, Tennessee, after a most dramatic session of the legislature, had at last accepted the amendment, making the thirty-sixth state to ratify, and Mr. Everett Colby, Secretary of State, sat up all night that he might sign the proclamation.

Four to Two

Four girls and only two boys were successful in the secondary and high school chemistry scholarship contest offered by Mrs. and Mr. Francis P. Garvan. Three hundred students competed from all over the country. The scholarships were four years at Yale and Vassar.

Mrs. Shuler—Candidate

Mrs. Nettie R. Shuler, for many years corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has just been chosen as a regular candidate for the Assembly by the Republican organization of the district in which she lives in New York City. Mrs. Shuler was on her way to Europe when the selection was made and first heard of it by wireless.

Citizenship

From Florence, Italy, to Paris, France, so that a ballot might be cast in Richmond, Virginia. That is the trip Miss Nora Houston, of Richmond, recently took. Her ballot had been forwarded to Paris; she was in Florence—so she went to Paris, legalized the ballot at the American Consulate, and returned to Florence with a ballot each for her mother and cousin. That's citizenship for you.

The World's W. C. T. U.

IT was a thrilling moment at the recent World's W.C.T.U. convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, when the president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, called to the platform representatives of five of the European nations that only a few short years ago were engaged in a life and death struggle on the battlefields. Side by side they stood, women from France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and England, comrades in social service, differences and prejudices forgotten in a burning desire to attain a common objective—the protection of their homes and children from an age-old evil.

The Scottish newspapers commenting on the significance of this white ribbon conclave of nations, in which thirty countries participated, characterized it as an agency for the promotion of friendliness among the women of all lands that is certain to make for international peace.

The liquor interests paid a telling tribute to the influence of the convention by bringing pressure to bear to prevent the broadcasting over the radio of addresses by Lady Astor, Miss Anna A. Gordon and others, after definite plans to that end had been agreed upon. It is significant that immediately following the W.C.T.U. meeting in Edinburgh, the International Association Against Prohibition met in Paris.

Delegates from thirty nations responded to the roll call. There were present 600 accredited delegates, each one representing a constituency of one thousand dues-paying members. In addition there were at least one thousand visiting white ribboners from a distance, and hundreds of others from Edinburgh and nearby cities.

The attendance at all meetings indicated a high degree of interest. Sunday evening when Lady Astor was one of the star speakers the auditorium could not accommodate the throngs that desired admission, and an overflow meeting was arranged.

The hospitality extended by Edinburgh's officials and citizens was superb. Homes were opened for the entertainment of delegates, the Lord Provost gave them a reception, as did numerous fraternal organizations, the ministers of the city invited white ribbon speakers to fill their pulpits on Sunday afternoon, a special service in recognition of the convention was held in historic St. Giles Cathedral, and an avowedly anti-prohibition press gave liberal space to friendly stories of the meeting.

Picturesque in extreme was the gathering. Delegates appeared garbed in their national costumes—Japan, India, Egypt, Ceylon, Burma, resplendent in the rich robes of the Orient; Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Esthonia in their quaint, artistic, embroidered dresses. The speeches of these women were as bright and vivid as their vari-colored garments, and each had worth-while achievements to relate of educational enterprises and growth of public sentiment that may well give the drink trade an arrest of thought. A delegation of one hundred and fifty Americans enlivened the atmosphere by their cheers and original expressions of appreciation.

The hopeful outlook for the primary objective of the W.C.T.U.—the outlawing of the drink traffic—was brought out by a delegate from Germany, who said that the twenty-seven women in the Reichstag, belonging to different political parties, were united in their fight against drink; that in her country a million young people were organized in a great Youth Movement and had taken a stand against the use of alcohol. The same statement might apply to other countries in which the W.C.T.U. is organized—the women and young people are helping to support the educational campaign against alcohol.

Miss Anna A. Gordon was reëlected president, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer. The new vice-president is Miss Emilie Solomon, of South Africa, who for many years had been chief executive of its national union. Miss Agnes E. Slack, of England, and Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, of Canada, were reëlected honorary secretaries. An advisory, administrative committee was adopted, consisting of the Lady Cecilia Roberts, England; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, United States; Mrs. John McLeod, of Australia; Mrs. Gordon Wright, Canada; Miss Fanny von Hertzen, Finland; Fräulein Gustel von Blucher, Germany; Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, Japan. The World's organization also maintains five organizers: one in Brazil, one in India, one in New Zealand, one in South America, and one in Iceland.

The convention adopted the following memorial to the Women of Every Land:

"Recognizing that the world is but a larger home and that women in a large sense are conservators of home and family, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with affiliated societies in fifty-one nations, hereby memorializes the women of every land:

"1. To study the effects of alcohol, which science finds to be a racial poison.

"2. To unite with us in voluntary abstinence from all alcoholic beverages and in all well-considered efforts to limit and prohibit their manufacture and sale.

"3. To unite our efforts for the protection of the home, the promotion of purity and the end of all war.

"We confidently believe that united womanhood can win a world campaign for peace, purity and prohibition."

JULIA FREEMAN DEANE.

A Summer Thought on Animals

By Eleanor Booth Simmons

A LITTLE girl came into the clinic room of the Ellin Prince Speyer Hospital for Animals, in New York, carrying a forlorn, hurt puppy tenderly wrapped in a doll's cape. While one of the doctors examined the patient the secretary asked the child her name.

"It is Mary Devanzo, and," she said proudly, "I am from the school that supports this hospital."

Though a trifle mixed in her young mind as to the scope of the Junior Branch that the New York Women's League for Animals, which maintains the hospital, had organized in her school, Mary is the sort of colleague it—and similar agencies—desire.

In every large city agencies are working to gather up and care for homeless animals, and to foster humane education. At the core of the education furthered by the New York League, as no doubt at the core of all such training, is the conviction that all the living things which are at man's mercy will never get their rights till the growing generation is taught to understand and respect them. But there is also the fact that boys and girls will have their pets, and a healthy, happy animal is a more wholesome companion for a child than is an ailing, neglected one. Then there is the fact that animals are the natural avenue through which to waken a child's sympathies. "Human troubles are mostly beyond their comprehension," said the mother of one Junior Branch member, "but they don't have to be very old to feel sorry for a homeless dog or starving cat, or a baby bird that has fallen from its nest."

Two schools in New York are particularly active in humane work. In P. S. 95, Miss Margaret J. Bonnell, a teacher, set it going two years ago. P. S. 95 is in a rough district, where the stray dogs and cats that abound were formerly sadly familiar with sticks and stones and tin cans in the hands of boys of this very school. But since the Junior Branch was formed these lads have rescued one hundred and fifty-four dumb waifs and have carried them to the Speyer Hospital, where homes are found for the sound ones, and the others are put mercifully to sleep.

Just what this has done for the boys may be judged by a recent act of theirs.

The Women's League for Animals thought they deserved a treat, and announced that on a certain day there would be a puppet show in the school auditorium, with ice cream and cake, and all the boys invited. Immediately Cosmo Provenzano and Paul Teitelbaum, president and secretary of the humane society, called a meeting and proposed that each boy should pay a dime on going in, and that the proceeds should be devoted to humane work. There was a storm of "ayes"; the auditorium was filled for two performances; and sixteen hundred dimes were turned over to Miss Bonnell with the request that she give them to the League to be used in the maintenance of its watering stations for work-horses.

At a busy station near this school the League has erected a sign, in big black letters: SUPPORTED BY THE PUPILS OF P. S. 95. The pride with which the boys gaze upon that sign and on the thirsty horses drinking from the shining tin pails is a sight to see.

This is an all-boys' school. P. S. 38, which is equally ardent in humane activities, is for girls and boys. For a long time it has had a Civic League, and Miss Margaret Aitken, the principal, a true animal-lover, suggested the humane society as a branch of this. Several times the little school magazine has appeared as a "humane number," including photographs of "Jack, Our School Dog," a splendid big bulldog who was found wandering homeless on the street, and being taken to P. S. 38 he so captured the affections of the children that

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A Group of Boys From P. S. 95 and Their Rescued Waifs

they begged to keep him there. It being against the rules for an animal to remain in the building at night, the Speyer Hospital was petitioned to provide sleeping accommodations for Jack, and to entertain him over week-ends. Every day when school closed a delegation of boys and girls escorted him to the hospital, and every school-day morning they called for him. Jack is in the country now, but the children still talk of him.

A half-hour of humane instruction each week is required in New York public schools, in accordance with a law secured years ago by Mrs. James Speyer and other humanitarians. Mrs. Henry C. Preston, of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gives many class-room talks, assisted by Miss N. C. Williams, an able volunteer. And the New York Women's League for Animals stands ready to help principals and teachers to organize humane societies.

Despite the efforts to gather up homeless animals, four-footed waifs continue to haunt city streets, a misery to themselves and a menace to human health. Animal lovers begin to see that the only way to cope with this problem is to teach the children the wickedness of turning unwanted animals out on the street. To teach them that it is better to drown kittens and puppies at birth —only leaving one to nurse the mother —better and kinder than to let them live till they are underfoot and then turn them out. This is the first leaf in the primer of humane education, which is just beginning to be taught.

Vacation Time—Rejuvenation Time

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

IN taking stock of what we expect from summer we come upon some very interesting facts. The great difference between summer and winter in a northern climate is that in winter people live in houses with doors and windows closed and in summer, though they still live in houses part of the time, both doors and windows are open. Also, in summer the clothing of the body is loose and scant so that the air circulates freely about the skin. If a vacation in the mountains or at the seashore is taken in the summer temperature still more of the skin is exposed to the sun and air. And if, best of all, the individual sleeps out all night, the indoors atmosphere is avoided altogether.

So summer means a return to open-air living. This return to living in the open, fresh air has a pronounced effect upon the entire make-up of the body. Skin infections, as acne and pimples, disappear over night. Rickets, that disease of malnutrition in children and babies, often ceases as if by magic. The resistance to respiratory infections increases so that colds are far less frequent. If direct sun baths are taken, local conditions, for instance, rheumatic joints, as well as general health, are improved. Light, fresh air, sunlight are all powerful creators of human health. It is from lack of these same healing elements, light, fresh air and sunlight, that a great mass of housed, city, winter disease flourishes. The greatest value of the summer is out-of-door living.

This makes possible, too, the next great change in the American mode of life with the coming of summer—the change from sedentary occupations to active ones.

Most Americans, as soon as given the chance by a removal from city and office, begin to play vigorously at some sport—tennis, golf, swimming, canoeing, hiking, etc. No one ever pictures Americans nowadays as sitting still. The era of great hotels filled with porch rockers, all rocking in time to the latest gossip, is past. Old and young get out and play something. This insatiable instinct for play substitutes in the summer vacation a muscular life for the mental life of the winter. All the functions of the body, whose welfare depends upon muscular activity, are rejuvenated. Indigestion vanishes. A New England breakfast of hot doughnuts and blueberry pie is taken without a quiver. The shortwindedness of the winter gives place to a strong, steady, buoyant circulation and the quondam patient chats her way up the hill.

These bodily changes are not due to the heated temperature of the summer but to the fact that it is in summertime that Americans take their vacations. If as a nation we took our vacations in the winter and spent the winter sleeping out and in strenuous winter sport, the same rejuvenation of the body would then take place in the winter. The out-of-door living does the trick.

For fat people, summer is the ideal time for reducing. The body needs less heat-producing food. Appetite turns naturally to salads and iced drinks, instead of beefsteak and onions. Five or ten pounds is a legitimate loss for a fat person to plan for in the summer. If the slimmer caloric diet is accompanied by more exercise, reduction is still easier. Summer vegetables and fruits, especially berries, have an abundant vitamine supply. Their liberal use will help to raise the resistance of the system, as well as aid in reduction.

But summer has its health drawbacks. It is hot. We get dizzy and faint and headachy. Except in cases of disease these symptoms are usually due to lack

of sufficient moisture in the body to supply at one and the same time two or three quarts of perspiration, to keep up the volume of the blood, and to purify the entire system through the action of the kidneys. The kidney secretion removes bodily wastes from the body, whose accumulation will poison the system. These wastes are more readily dissolved and excreted in a fairly large amount of water. If with the sudden onset of a heat wave, one does not drink enough water, the secretion of the kidneys is at once diminished and the natural result is that the patient feels dizzy and faint. *Two glasses of water every two hours is the minimum of water needed by a sedentary adult through a city heat wave.* Usually the natural instincts of the body demand sufficient water, especially if muscular exercise is taken, but in some sedentary people thirst in sufficient amount is lacking. Then the conscious mind must attend to a careful and scheduled drinking of sufficient water.

In spite of the heat then, whose unpleasant effects can be avoided by drinking sufficient water, summertime offers the American woman her best chance in the year for bodily rejuvenation.

A Working Princess

(*Continued from page* 9)

spoke—he discovered her plight—and got her out to Minsk on a certificate of illness.

From there the escape was not so difficult. She got out and over to England somehow, where she had a little money left—about three hundred pounds. "As one can not live on the income from three hundred pounds, I decided to invest it in training," she explained. So the Princess Radziwill took a business course—stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping. She intended to enter a bank, but before matters had progressed that far some one suggested that she apply at the Secretariat of the League of Nations. That was in the days when it wasn't so hard to get in, she explained modestly. They needed linguists, and the Princess speaks four languages. She did apply, and she was promptly accepted. So all of her lore in language and all of her new skill in business detail were transferred to Geneva.

In that comparative happiness the story ends, but not the account of the work she is doing in the hope of helping to make a better world than the one which so abruptly became chaos about her. She believes in the League with all her heart, and every year she thinks its work is getting easier and easier. Every year, she says, the nations are coming a little closer to the knowledge of each other, which in the long run spells peace. "In the long run"—that she was prepared for the slowness of healing processes the hour's talk showed several times. Above everything else her faith is pledged to the long, sure remedy of education. "The League of Nations," she says, "is the one organization which can operate to educate the nations to look at things from the world point of view." The inevitability of that world point of view, the blind futility of clinging to isolation, she sees clearly. But she is quite willing to admit that the process of reaching it, and of supplanting hate, suspicion, distrust, so long in forming, so violent in expression, must be a slow process.

Besides representing the League at the International Council meeting, the Princess Radziwill came here to carry on a special phase of her League work—to keep in touch with women's organizations. These and the League of Nations Unions are her particular concern, and she is responsible for establishing contacts and for seeing to it that they are supplied with information. Just on League of Nations matters, I assumed. But I was wrong. This Information Section of the Secretariat supplies information on any political or economic subject on which an organization seeks it. As a matter of fact, the breadth of the word "information" brings the section some very amusing requests. Just for instance, they have been asked to furnish the names of the best dentists in Geneva, or the best way to reach Italy and Switzerland—and sometimes if they are able to answer such questions they have done it, too.

I ventured at last to ask the Princess her thoughts and hopes for Russia. She took pains to make me know that she could not offer an authoritative diagnosis, as she has not been there since her escape, though she hears constantly, and that she could give only a personal opinion. But she is not of those who believe any essential change has occurred in the policies of the Soviet Government—in methods a little, but in the real objectives, not at all. Nor does she believe that the situation there is to be solved soon—she thinks it may take many years. She stressed one highly interesting connection between Russia and the work of the League—the minorities problem.

The Soviet régime, she believes, is busily engaged in encouraging the dissatisfaction felt among the minorities of the Baltic and Balkan States, as well as in Poland and Czechoslovakia, in order to create unrest, possibly revolution, which it stands ready to support with armed forces. It has given on its own territory absolute freedom of tongue, education and press to the smallest communities *as long as all this is used for Bolshevist propaganda purposes,* and points through its agents to this freedom, comparing it with the lesser freedom enjoyed by the minorities in the bordering countries. That the freedom of tongue may on the one hand have to be restricted in order to obtain uniformity of education in school and administration, and that on the other hand the Soviet freedom is only given when used for Bolshevik purposes, is of course not mentioned. "It is therefore urgent," says the Princess, "that all states should give autonomy to their minorities as far as compatible with the safety of the state, and the work of the League of Nations, under whose protection the minorities have been placed by the Covenant, in this respect is of the utmost importance to all the states in which this problem is acute if peace is to be safeguarded on their territory."

"Our Margaret Mary"

(*Continued from page* 12)

water, sanitary surroundings and camp shelter were at hand from the utilization and improvement of the quarters which had been established for the temporary needs of the workmen on the great engineering project; and it only remained for the "City Mother" to visualize the happy holidays of thousands and make them possible at nominal rates.

Miss Morgan's colleagues are unanimous about the eighteenth member—her good comradeship, her good humor, her good sense. Meanwhile, she has been hard at work building up her own business, her printing office, employing seventeen men and three women and turning out the "prettiest printing on the Pacific," as one feminist friend puts it. She is president of the San Francisco Business and Professional Women's Club.

California women have sometimes been criticized for not making more of their thirteen years of the vote in the practical results of holding political office, but they themselves are firm in their conviction that it is better to "point with pride" to one right woman in the right place than to have to apologize for many good women in the wrong place. They are fully justified in being proud of Margaret Mary Morgan as the best woman in the right place.

Court and Course

(*Continued from page* 13)

Glenna Collett, Edith Cummings, Alexa Sterling or Marion Hollins herself can aspire to play a man's course in men's par figures. Cecil Leitch, the English champion, with a reputation for the length of her shots, is said to have remarked upon the tremendous distance of the holes in this country.

Just about a year after my first visit to the Women's National I made my second journey out to Glen Head on the occasion of the annual tennis tournament. The road over which we had jolted the previous spring in a Ford station wagon was smooth and industriously kept. The stern outlines of the white shingled house were softened with vines

and shrubbery. All about lay the well-groomed greenness and fertility of the golf course. The clay courts were alive with activity.

Through the broad expanse of the weatherbeaten, oaken door one caught a glimpse of bright red hall carpets and mahogany stair rail. Within, the house was all and more than it had promised to be. The card room with its panelled walls and low ceiling and the wide boards in the floor, and the large living room, dignified and quietly comfortable with its deep lounges and huge fireplace —the gifts of both these rooms were made by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Second, and Mrs. Monroe Douglas Robinson—were perfect. One tore one's eyes from old prints of what looked like George Washington, with Ben Franklin playing caddy, to go upstairs. Here was more beauty. Gay bedrooms done in bright cretonnes of lavenders and pinks and greens, and painted furniture to delight the soul. This place was like no country club ever seen before. It was more a lovely and livable home.

There are at present no more than four hundred members in the Women's National. Among the list one finds such names as those of Edith Cummings, another former national champion; Mrs. Quentin Feitner, Mrs. Howard Whitney, Mrs. Maurice Heckscher, Mrs. Watson Webb, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Norman K. Toerge, Mrs. Joseph Davis, and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, the present president. With members in California, Chicago and Richmond, Virginia, the organization justifies its national title.

After one year of existence, the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club is launching out into the fields of sport where it is sure sooner or later to hold a great influence. There is a masculine golf professional, Ernest Jones, formerly of the Chislehurst Club, England, a well-known pro on the other side and said to have been the instructor of Joyce Wethered, the English star, who only recently defeated Glenna Collett in a history-making match, at Troon. But the tennis is in the hands of a woman professional and an American, Miss Florence Sutton, of California, sister of May Sutton Bundy. All that is left to be desired now to make the organization flawless is the completion of six turf tennis courts, even now being nursed tenderly into shape.

Thus the dream of Marion Hollins has become a reality. Here is the meeting place of today's tennis champions and golf champions and sportswomen of every sort, the fostering place of the champions of years to come. A shining brass plate on the oaken front door bears tribute to the woman who made this possible with its inscription, "The Women's National Golf and Tennis Club. Founded by Marion Hollins."

The Bookshelf

A TIMELY book is *"The Case Against Evolution,"* by George Barry O'Toole, Ph.D., Professor of Theology and Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, St. Vincent Archabbey; Professor Animal Biology, Seton Hill College, coming from the press just in time for the Scopes trial. Probably no better statement could be made, yet the reader will close the cover with the conviction that it will be much enjoyed by all anti-evolutionists and leave all evolutionists quite unperturbed. "A sad incredulity that the other side should be so obtuse" marks, says one correspondent, the feeling of all concerned at Dayton. Professor O'Toole's book will not disturb that *status quo*.

The author ridicules the evidence of evolution, and after having torn it to a proper state of tatters in each chapter draws the conclusion that if evolution can not be proved then the story of Genesis must be the true one. He is rather too cynical to be classed with scientific minds and reveals in his After-words that he has had no other aim than to save Genesis at any cost. To his conception the moral nature of man depends upon a world of retribution to come and religion, Christianity, the world-wide structure of his church, all morals, decency and refinement depend upon faith in that retribution. Apparently, if the story of Genesis falls, belief in that retribution and all dependent on it falls with it. Shortly after the establishment of evolution vs. Genesis in the minds of the masses, all human society will give way to a dismal orgy of sensual, selfish self-indulgence.

"If he (man) is unaccountable to any higher authority, Divine or human, then morality ceases to have a meaning, right and wrong lose their significance, virtue and vice are all the same. . . .

"If there is no heaven for man beyond the grave, then it behooves everyone to get all the enjoyment he can out of the present life. It is high time, therefore, that this earthly heaven of mankind should not be monopolized by a few coupon-holding capitalists and become instead the property of the expropriated proletariat. Anarchy and Socialism are the consequences of this teaching. The starving swine must hurl their bloated brethren from the trough that the latter have heretofore reserved for themselves. The sequel can be none other than the complete disintegration of civilization and its ultimate disappearance in a hideous vortex of carnage, rapine and barbarity. . . .

"Socialistic doctrines are based exclusively upon our assumed kinship with the brutes.

"Wherever Liberalism controls the tongues of educators, the human soul becomes a myth, religion a superstition and immorality an anodyne for mental weaklings."

The author notes, with apparent regret, that it is true that "frequently evolutionists put Christians to shame by their irreproachably upright and moral lives." "But they do so," he hastens to explain, "because they borrow their moral standards from Christianity and do not follow the logical consequences of their own principles."

Professor O'Toole, a Catholic, and Mr. Bryan, a Presbyterian, think much alike. Both deny that any evolutionist can be a Christian, although there are plenty of clergy who proclaim themselves evolutionists. Both have failed to glimpse, much less to grasp, the fundamental faith of the evolutionist—that men are climbing higher every generation, that morals, character, aims, noble conceptions of life and duty at their best represent a continually increasing number of human beings; that people are moral because they have been evolved to a state of morality which to them is a normal existence undisturbed by a single immoral temptation. One believes in a God that makes people moral by threatening them with punishment if they are not; the other believes in a God that evolves morality for morality's sake. After all, it is the same God.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

THE life of Dr. Mary Mills Patrick is so inextricably bound up with the founding and development of the Constantinople Woman's College that the story of one could not be told without the other, nor could either be understood without a knowledge of the character and history of the Near Eastern peoples.

Dr. Hester Donaldson Jenkins has written a fascinating volume about Dr. Patrick called *"An Educational Ambassador to the Near East."* Dr. Jenkins's preparation for writing it is unusual. For nine years a professor in the college, she came into intimate contact with the young womanhood of the Near East. This acquaintanceship was supplemented by extensive travel during vacations when she had the entrée to social life not ordinarily open to foreigners. Her thorough knowledge of the history of the Near East enables her to present the adequate historical background of the story. In it one sees Dr. Patrick's rare qualities of bravery, patience, good judgment, and tact shine out in her dealings with administrative officers and politicians, with faculty and students in the East, and with her supporters and financial backers at home. No greater tribute was ever paid a woman than that

recounted of her journey from the United States through war-torn Europe across enemy countries to prevent the collapse of her life work.

One must read the book to realize the extent of her contribution to the development of the womanhood of the Near East, her interpretation to each other of the women of the East and West, and hence, indirectly, her influence in the cause of world peace.

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS.

Small Town Tenements

(*Continued from page* 11)

Such an improvised flat seldom has any sanitary conveniences of its own. Water is drawn above the hall sink; slops are emptied in the hall toilet—if not from some convenient back window. Garbage is customarily dropped down an outside chute to some container which overflows into the alley below; the whole contrivance a vile, nauseating fly's paradise. If there is an indoor toilet it is found at the rear end of the hall. It drains into an ordinary cesspool, if the town lacks sewers. This toilet commonly serves all the families on one floor. It is as like as not out of order. It is almost always filthy. The walls are scrawled with mental filth. Perhaps the door can not be locked to ensure even privacy in this obscence cubicle which would not be tolerated for a moment in any self-respecting city. If there be, rarely, a bathtub, it is indeed a courageous—or, rather, a rash—person who would court cleanliness at that shrine.

Often there is neither water nor any toilet convenience whatever in the building. The outdoor sort must do. This item must be left to the reader's imagination. The well is somewhere alongside, with underground communications to be inferred in the absence of proof to the contrary. Typhoid arising here doesn't confine itself to the inhabitants of that block, or street or yard. It may even find its way into the big city which carefully guards its own citizens against their tendencies to commit sanitary sins of this character.

Tenants know it is useless to ask for improvements or repairs. The "block" has ceased to be a paying proposition. Usually, no janitor service is provided. Witness the grimy, littered stairways to be seen from the street. Halls and toilets are totally neglected except for the chance care of tenants themselves. Cockroaches and water bugs scurry around the hall sink and are presently at home in the tenants' bread boxes. The children, having no scrap of yard to play in, romp and quarrel up and down the dim and dirty halls and make excursions to the street and alley below. Pale and unkempt, they have the unmistakable marks of slum children—"in a town of less than ten thousand."

"Rooms for transients" is the last indignity to the respectable poor families housed in the block. With no resident overseer, it is not difficult to understand the general downward tendency of all things in a block like that. In a city, a transient rooming house would be under special regulation and supervision as such.

Fire is an ever-present danger, especially if the "block" is as much as a three-story affair in a town without a modern fire department. I do not remember ever to have found such a block provided with suitable and adequate fire-escapes. But when you call such a place a "tenement," the committee is shocked—which is the proper reaction for getting something done about it. "Yes," I insist, "it *is* a tenement, except that it lacks all the saving features of tenements which are built and operated under a housing law. This wouldn't be tolerated in a big city, you see!"

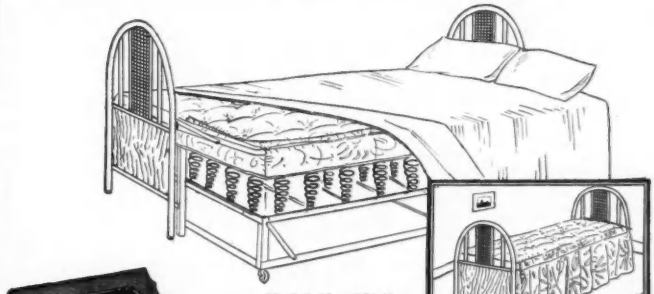
And one must never omit a visit to the other sort of flats—the flats along the river—if there is any low land of that sort bordering or bisecting the small town. Semi-transient squatters in their sordid cabins and camps, with no more ideas or opportunities for sanitation than have the coolies born on their houseboats on the Yangtze-kiang. They are usually regarded by the small town as no concern of theirs. Aside from the fact that people shouldn't live like this, and we shouldn't let them—this evil has no consequence to the community which tolerates it—or, perhaps to the community next below on the river. It is a matter for state, or interstate, regulation—if the small town has no feeling or conscience about it.

And then the things your "neighbors" can do to you in the unregulated small town! With no specified front building-line, and no expressed prejudices concerning the location of filling stations and "funeral homes," and the like. But this is another story, which belongs less to housing than to the newer municipal science with the undescriptive title.

I have only touched the fringe of evil, potential or actual, in the little town without a housing law. The greatest calamity falls in a flash when the little town experiences a sudden boom. Here is a community of, say, three or five or ten thousand people. Some cit-

The Case Against Evolution, Macmillan, 1925. $3.50.

An Educational Ambassador to the Near East. Fleming H. Revell, New York. 1925. $2.50.



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izen who runs a modest machine-shop invents a good new style of bumper for automobiles. Or, some big manufacturer of automobiles or other modern necessities, thinking to avoid the labor troubles of a big city, decides to locate in this little place. The news gets abroad. The boom is on. Real estate soars, speculators begin to build for the prospective operators and their families —and they can legally build anything they choose for a future population which isn't already there!

I recall with special vividness one little town of seven thousand—a dot on a wide and fertile prairie. The people were naturally thrilled by the news of an auto truck factory. I found on the very edge of town, with literally nothing between it and the open country, a brand new three-story tenement "row" of thirty-six flats. Each four-room flat, except those at the two ends of the row, contained *two dark rooms!* I should not have said I *found* this monstrosity erected close to the site of the new industry. It was the owner of the "row," beaming with pride, who took me to see this evidence of his fore-looking enterprise! But the scores of incredibly flimsy one and two family houses being rushed up on thirty-foot lots were scarcely more comforting, when one thought of mechanics being inveigled into the purchase of such poor excuses for homes.

The remedy of existing housing evils, whether in city or village, is always halting, partial and attended by much difficulty. But prevention is so easy! The "how" is clearly told in a sentence or two by Mr. Lawrence Veiller, our chief authority on housing, who advises public-spirited citizens to see to securing a model housing law early, before opposition has developed. Nobody objects to passing a law against something he doesn't want to do anyway, is Mr. Veiller's wise observation.

Every little town talks hopefully of the day when it will be a big town. *Your* town may be the next one to realize its dream. Don't let it turn out a nightmare. Pass your good law now, against what "nobody wants to do"—as yet!

Winning the Vote

(*Continued from page* 8)

a national platform. Lucy Stone passed away the following year, leaving her husband, Henry B. Blackwell, and her daughter, to carry on her work. Mrs. Stanton lived nine years longer to use her inspiring pen in this beloved cause.

This united association during the thirty-five years of its existence has had only four presidents, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Miss Anthony, who had in reality been the active head of the movement from the beginning of its organized work in the early fifties, held the presidency until her eightieth birthday, February 15, 1900, when she was still in full mental and physical vigor. But two women had been considered as her successor, Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt, and Miss Anthony was willing to resign the leadership to either. Dr. Shaw for personal reasons could not give up her work on the lecture platform and was continued as vice-president at large. At the national convention in February, 1900, Mrs. Catt was almost unanimously elected and as Miss Anthony led her to the front of the platform she said: "Here you have my ideal leader." After four years of strenuous and unceasing labor, marked by great progress, Mrs. Catt's precarious health made it necessary for Dr. Shaw to relieve her of the presidency, which she held for eleven years.

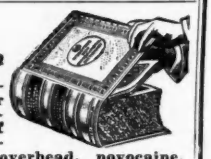
By 1915 woman suffrage had become one of the vital political issues of the day and the only question was how soon the final action would be taken by Congress. Dr. Shaw had literally not had a day's respite during the long and exacting years. Mrs. Catt had recovered her health, had organized and was president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and deep in the campaign for an amendment in New York State. Nevertheless it was to her alone that Dr. Shaw was willing to turn for relief from the burden and it was she only whom the association would accept. There are persons today who remember that struggle of the convention to compel Mrs. Catt to take again the presidency. The office was literally forced upon her and she was never thereafter permitted to give it up.

In the six volumes of the "History of Woman Suffrage" will be found portions of the matchless appeals for a Federal Amendment which would bring a speedy end to the contest. They were presented by the ablest women this nation had produced. Many of the older advocates passed away but new ones took their places. It was the unvarying testimony of Senate and House Committees that no body of men ever appeared before them whose dignity, logic and acumen exceeded if indeed they equaled those of the members of this association; but through two generations they fell upon deaf ears, hardened hearts and calloused consciences.

Through this half-century of continuous effort there was no cessation of the work with the legislatures of the various states to have them give the voters a chance to pass upon a woman suffrage amendment of their own constitutions, but here they met the combined opposition of the corporations, the liquor interests and the party machines with their ways that were dark and their tricks that were usually successful. Between forty and fifty such amendments were defeated after heart-breaking labor and sacrifice on the part of the women, and were successful only in Wyoming, 1890; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1895; and Idaho, 1896.

At last the tide turned. The insurgent movement in the Republican Party in 1910, which delivered the voters from the power of the vast interests that held them in its grip, found an early expression in the State of Washington, where they gave the ballot to women by a vote of nearly three to one. In 1911 came the great triumph in California; in 1912 in Kansas, Oregon and Arizona; in 1914 in Nevada and Montana. In 1915 Woodrow Wilson announced his conversion to woman suffrage, the first President of the United States to give his allegiance, and he was soon followed by all the members of his Cabinet except Secretary Lansing.

Such was the situation when Mrs. Catt again took the leadership, women fully enfranchised in eleven states. She nailed the old Federal Amendment to the mast-head and under her unsurpass-



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ed management the march to victory began. Illinois had tested the legality of a legislature's giving to women a vote for Presidential electors and in 1917 Mrs. Catt inaugurated the immense "drive" which resulted in its being granted in fifteen states, with its powerful influence on Congress. In 1917 the voters of New York State fully enfranchised women, the largest victory ever gained, followed in 1918 by those of Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma, making fifteen altogether. A nation-wide demonstration for the Federal Amendment then began.

The work for woman suffrage, like that for all reforms, was for many years much impeded for lack of funds. In 1906, raised largely through the efforts of Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, and Miss Mary E. Garrett, of Baltimore, a fund of $60,000, payable through five years, proved of great assistance. In 1909 the generosity of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont enabled the National American Association to remove and house its headquarters suitably in New York, Miss Anthony's strong desire for many years. In the winter of 1917 the magnificent legacy of Mrs. Frank Leslie to Mrs. Catt became available, which, after all claims had been paid, totaled over a million dollars, left without any restrictions. The Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission was incorporated, with Mrs. Catt chairman, and a floor was occupied at Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street, New York City, above the headquarters of the National Association. Handsome headquarters had been opened in Washington in 1916.

There was now a fund far more than sufficient for the necessary work to put the Federal Amendment through Congress and obtain its ratification by the required three-fourths of the state legislatures. It was in the hands of a general farsighted, resourceful, diplomatic, invincible, supported by a board of trained, efficient, devoted officers. From that time until the end the enemies saw the handwriting on the wall. The splendid service of the Association to the Government during the World War created a wide public sentiment in favor of giving the vote to women.

The full story of the quest for the Federal Amendment will be found in a chapter of forty pages in the Fifth Volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage" and it is told in detail through many chapters in all of the volumes. Every state has also its chapter. Women of the present time remember well the closing scenes, the pilgrimages to the Capitol to argue the case before committees of Congress, the patient lobbying with members, the mass meetings throughout the country, the outdoor speaking, the beautiful street parades. Then came the two victories in the House of Representatives followed by the heartbreaking defeats in the Senate for the lack of two votes. Lodge, Wadsworth and Borah were the leaders but every Senator who voted in opposition was responsible. And then at last, with a new Administration, on June 4, 1919, with two more than a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate, the Federal Amendment was sent to the state legislatures for their approval.

But, alas, 1920 was an "off" year when very few of them met, as those who were determined that women should not take part in the Presidential election very well knew when they held off the amendment. To obtain special sessions to ratify it was declared an impossibility, but veteran suffragists did not know this word. There is no more thrilling experience in American politics than the crusade of Mrs. Catt and her army to secure special sessions and ratifications, each state with its individual story, culminating in the tragic one of Tennessee, which gave the thirty-sixth and deciding sanction.

On August 26, 1920, the Secretary of State proclaimed that the Nineteenth Amendment was now a part of the Federal Constitution and the women citizens of the United States were fully enfranchised!

The fifty-one years' continuous work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was finished. Its last convention was held in Chicago in February, 1920, on the centenary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony. It has a record without a blot; no scandal ever touched the lives of its leaders; its financial integrity was never questioned; it was always non-partisan; there were no secret deals or intrigues; its victories were won by legal and constitutional methods, without violence or breaking of the laws. This contest lasted over seventy years from its beginning; three generations of women took part in it and every woman of the past rejoiced and every woman of the present is happy that this was her glorious privilege. The pride of the descendants of this American Revolution will increase with all the passing years.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial

The Susan B. Anthony Foundation, located at Washington, D. C., has for the fifteen years of its existence celebrated the birthday of Miss Anthony. Now it is contemplating a memorial clubhouse as a permanent tribute to this early suffrage worker. The house is to serve as headquarters for convention purposes of women's clubs. A unique feature is a bureau for women who come to Washington to secure information from the Federal Government. There is to be an auditorium, seating two thousand, and two smaller halls, a swimming pool, bowling alley, library, reading and writing rooms, cafeteria and hotel accommodations.

Grouches and Gardens

(*Continued from page* 14)

out her. Whatever one may think about the account of creation in the Book of Genesis as a statement of historical fact, there is one significant sentence in it whose poetic truth is infinite. "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had made."

To this day, any garden can bring a hint of primal loveliness and peace to the soul that seeks them there. The world will be right when we all work in our own gardens, and then walk there in the cool of the day.

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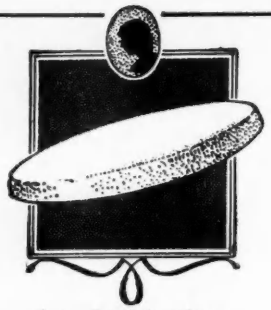

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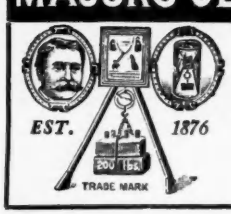

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With Our Readers

MAY I have the pleasure of adding another name in the galaxy of great women—that of the Rev. Lillian Herrick Chapman, who recently was ordained and now is one of the pastors in Park Church, Elmira, N. Y.

During the World War Mrs. Chapman was called by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church to serve during the absence of their pastor. She kept the pews filled. On the return of their minister she filled on call various pulpits in the city, later on taking up the pastorate of a suburban church nearby.

The Presbyterian Church could not or would not ordain her, and the Congregational Church, taking advantage of the situation, gladly received her wonderful talents, and I can say without hesitation that she stands clearly defined among the great women of our day.

DR. JESSIE LOUISE HERRICK.

Denton, Texas.

I HAVE just been reading your editorial "A Campaign for Clean News Stands" and I just wonder if the reticence of those of us who are really interested is not akin to my own. I believe that I will tell you a story.

A certain publisher of a little local paper conceived the idea of a magazine to be spicy, as he called it. It was spicy all right and he soon blossomed out in a new car and kindred accessories showing that it also paid dividends. One day one of my children was laughing over a rather suggestive picture and its accompanying joke. I took one look and tossed it into the fireplace and the flames consumed it. Another copy dropped into the house and the children were laughing over its jokes—they were funny but a great many were offensive. This time I found something else for the children to do and laid the magazine aside for further consideration.

Copies kept dropping in somehow, without either myself or the man of the house bringing them, so I bundled up several copies, wrote a short note to the Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department at Washington, asking him if in his opinion these magazines were fit to travel through the mails. I paid letter postage on the whole package.

Evidently he viewed their contents somewhat as I did, for it was only a short time until we learned that the magazine had been denied the use of the mails. That not only meant that the magazines themselves could not travel through the mails, but that copies sent to news stands by express could not remit for these copies by mail.

Then a Federal suit was filed and the whole matter was ended. True, the publisher was finally bankrupted, but I could hardly view his prosperity gained at the expense of the morals of the youth of the country with a clear conscience. Naturally, I do not feel like publishing the fact that I was responsible for this business failure.

I do not know whether it is necessary for the Inspection Department to receive a complaint against an offending publication before action can be taken, or whether the personnel is so busy with its regular business that it has not the time to read everything that goes through the mails.

Having had the experience with the publication mentioned before, we have explained to our children that such things do exist in the world but that with so much literature and so many beautiful pictures and so many really interesting books and magazines that are good, it is not worth while to soil their minds with that which is second class. Note that we did not say anything to create a special interest in the salacious matter under discussion—simply called their attention to the fact that dirty stuff put into their minds would have the same effect as dirt on their clothes and their bodies, and I hear that they have offended several schoolmates by criticizing papers published on the cheap paper without even looking to see what was printed on the pages.

I am delighted to find that a regular campaign is under way to suppress this stuff and I assure you that I will continue to turn in anything that comes my way which should not go into clean homes to soil the minds of clean children.

The letter that follows was written to Mary O. Cowper, by one of the three "young laborers" whose experience with long hours in North Carolina factories were told in the issue of May 16. Then, as now, the girl's name is withheld. The letter was written in answer to a request for information about conditions in the girl's life, and is published without editing.

Dear Mrs. Cowper:

I think that maybe I could add a few things that were actual facts in the first period of my working life and one of them is that I have known and have seen children slapped and actually knocked down by their knitters or by any of the older ones that didn't like what the children were doing. I was slapped by a knitter once myself, I was promptly taken away from him and put to work for another knitter, if the knitter was reprimanded I never heard anything about it, one just expected these things in those days, also I have known children from eight to ten years curse, smoke and chew tobacco continually.

These are some of the things that we had to contend with when we ought to have been in school and out of doors playing like other children, it didn't cause me to have very pleasant outlook on life, many many times I have sit at my work and cried when I would see other children going to school.

I shall never forget the night that my old classmates graduated from High School I went because I couldn't stay at home, I cried during the entire program, I felt a little bitter, I couldn't exactly understand why they were more fortunate than I was. We are very human we women in Industry, we want an education, we want our chance in life just the same as other people, but we understand that the work we do has to be done and somebody has to do it, so we are willing to forge ahead and do our best providing that something be done for women workers that will make our task easier, give us understanding men and women to govern our state laws. Times are better, yes, but who has made it so people who have our interest at heart of course, we don't have so much cursing, slapping children and that sort of thing any more but there are conditions that could be bettered and we are depending on those people who are interested and have our welfare at heart to help us to help ourselves. Mrs. Cowper if there is anything else I can do let me know.

A clear exposition of the World Court can be found in the pamphlet so entitled, published by the New York League of Women Voters. Ten cents sent to the League, at 1625 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City, will bring you a copy, or $9.00 will purchase a hundred.

Heart to Heart

The Monthly Wins

The ayes have it.

A month ago we asked for your vote on the proposition of changing the WOMAN CITIZEN from an every-other-week magazine to a monthly. We told you our reasons frankly—business reasons concerned with advertising and the high cost of printing. Of the answers that have come in, the overwhelming majority has favored the change. Of those who voted "yes" about 10 per cent did so with some expressions of regret similar to the following:

"Dear Editors:

"The 'Heart-to-Heart' page in the issue of July 11th is a revelation. I am glad you gave it to us. I knew you were not growing rich, but did not realize just how much of a 'gift' you were making to us readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN. I cannot get along without the CITIZEN. After reading the daily newspapers, both Republican and Democratic, I am in a confused muddle about what has really happened until I get the CITIZEN and read the facts put in such a clear, concise way. It will handicap me to be in a muddle two weeks longer, but I'll make the best of it and trust this new plan will work out well."

Here is the other point of view in which the majority of CITIZEN readers seem to concur:

"Dear Folks:

"I have been for years a very busy housewife, with a desire to know more of the goings on of my country and to be able to rely upon the information received, so you can see how the WOMAN CITIZEN has met very satisfactorily this need for me. I have been so grateful for it and have devoured eagerly its contents ever since it has been coming. The reason I am in favor of a monthly magazine is that I can more thoroughly digest the contents and not feel that, in order not to get behind, I must hurry. There is really so much a busy housewife can learn from its pages."

The warm expressions of affection and appreciation of the WOMAN CITIZEN contained in all of the letters, both from those who voted for and from those who voted against the change, will gladden the hearts of the editors for many months to come.

A Thrifty Magazine

ONE reader asked if the WOMAN CITIZEN might not be published at less cost by using cheaper paper and plain black and white covers. As there may be other readers who think the same, may we answer here that we use the glossy paper on which the CITIZEN is printed because it is better for cuts, but that the paper costs no more than much cheaper looking paper used in unillustrated magazines.

The lovely pictures which for several years have made the WOMAN CITIZEN covers so attractive have been given free by the women artists who have done them, and the reproductions cost very little more than does a black and white page in print.

By nature women are thriftier than most men and we venture to say that the WOMAN CITIZEN is about the thriftiest magazine published today.

A Better Magazine

IN making the WOMAN CITIZEN a monthly, our chief interest, aside from the financial one, is that a slightly larger magazine can be made to show a greater variety of women's interests. It will be a realization of a pet dream if we can give you a magazine that is a mirror of the many activities of modern, intelligent women—not only political and civic, but in business, in the fine arts, in the professions, in industry and on the farm, and to present those home interests which reflect women's new standing in the world. Certainly a finer home should be the result of putting woman, the home-maker, in a finer, freer relation to the world. We want to set the ideal of a higher efficiency in the home—meaning not recipes or home dressmaking or merely the employment of time-saving devices to free women, but better standards, a finer organization, a finer spirit of cooperation.

Result of Poll of Subscribers

In favor of the change.....95.7 per cent
Opposed to the monthly..... 4.3 per cent

So—we're going to do it. Your next number is September 5, on the regular 24 times-a-year schedule under which we have been omitting one number each in July and August. Beginning with October, the size will be increased, the scope enlarged, and the magazine will be published on the first Saturday of each month.

Look for it, talk about it, write us your criticisms. Don't forget that this is the first time in the world that women have cooperated in the field of publishing a magazine, national even international in scope, with no strings, organization or otherwise, tied to it, to further the interests of humanity.

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The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal
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SEPTEMBER, 1925

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By

ALICE AMES WINTER

Formerly President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

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Managing Director, MRS. RAYMOND BROWN; *Editor*, VIRGINIA RODERICK; *Contributing Editors*, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL; *Associate Editor*, WINIFRED L. RICH; *Advertising Manager*, MRS. ADELAIDE STEWART; *Chicago Representative*, F. W. HENKEL, 38 *South Dearborn Street.*

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Vol. LIV Old Style. Vol. X New Style. No. 6

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The Woman Citizen

Volume X SEPTEMBER, 1925 Number 6

Current Events

Progress Toward Security

THERE seems to be a fair chance that the autumn of 1925 will mark a real progress toward the solution of Europe's problems. Though the situation might still be upset by any one of several moves, the exchanges between Germany and the Allied powers have moved steadily though slowly toward accomplishment since Germany, several months ago, made the original proposal for mutual guarantees. The latest French note urged a prompt beginning of direct negotiations in place of note writing, and right now an international group of legal experts have started to prepare the way for the foreign ministers to confer on a Rhineland treaty.

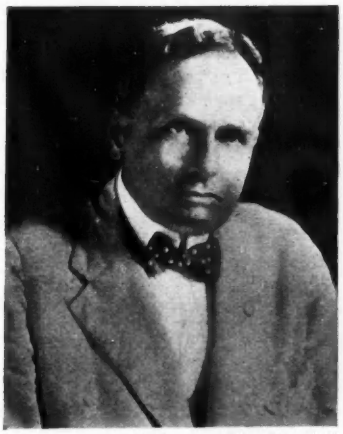
This momentous conference is likely to be held in October, though possibly before that the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, will go to Lausanne to meet M. Briand of France and Mr. Chamberlain of England while they are attending the Assembly of the League of Nations. Germany's entrance into the League is, by general agreement, an essential to European security, whether it be considered from the French or the German side.

Williamstown

THE Williamstown Institute of Politics is to be endowed, if the plans of Harry A. Garfield, its Chairman, who is president of Williams College, are carried out. He seeks one or two million to put the Institute on a permanent basis, when the yearly grants from Bernard M. Baruch, the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation have ceased.

The purpose of the Institute is to "enlighten" through the exchange of views among eminent specialists from various countries at round tables and conferences. This year's institute was considered unusually successful. In addition to political questions, it dug into the economic problems which underlie political differences—population, food supply, the distribution of raw materials. Professor Edward M. East, of Harvard, made the startling prediction that within fifty years the pressure of overpopulation will be felt throughout the world.

Dr. William E. Rappard, Vice-Rector of the University of Geneva and Swiss member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, pled for American entry into the League, answering one of the familiar complaints against the League—French dominance in the administration of the Sarre—by pointing out that the United States could have made it an impartial international commission. Sir Robert Borden, former



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Dr. Harry A. Garfield

Prime Minister of Canada, was a leading figure in the discussion of world peace. There was the usual clash of opinion between rear admirals and other representatives. Rear Admiral Huse protested against criticism of our army and navy, and argued against American participation in the League; Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps and others defended our foreign policy.

General Sir Frederick Maurice, formerly of the British General Staff, admitting the increase of armament in Europe, attributed it not to the spirit of militarism but to "funk." Poland's Foreign Minister, Count Alexander Skrzynski, urged Poland's admission to the proposed security pact.

China's troubles of course came in for a full measure of discussion, by such Chinese as Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, and others recently in China. Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the Pan American Union, asked for a better understanding of South American problems.

The Coal Strike

ONCE more a coal strike in the anthracite fields, which means northeastern Pennsylvania. Beginning September 1, the strike makes 148,000 miners idle, and closes down 828 mines, the larger number operated by about a dozen big companies that are connected with railroads. As 95 per cent of the miners are union men, the walk-out is a hundred per cent complete.

The chief issue is wages. The present wage contract expired August 31, the miners sought an agreement on a higher wage, the operators agreement on a lower. The operators, it is said, were ready to arbitrate, the United Mine Workers refused. Ellis Searles, the editor of the *Mine Workers' Journal,* says:

> **"The United Mine Workers' organization has long since discovered the futility of basic arbitration. It is an economic impossibility. It would be just as equitable to arbitrate the price of shoes as it would be to arbitrate the price of what a miner or a shoemaker should sell his labor for. The operators' talk of the 'fairness' they display in offering to arbitrate the hard coal wage contract is the sheerest nonsense. They do not believe it themselves."**

President Lewis, of the Miners Union, says a demand for arbitration of wages would come with better grace if accompanied by an offer to submit *profits* also to arbitration.

The operators take the position that an increase in wages would mean an increased cost to the consumer and that such an increase would drive the consumer to substitutes and ruin the industry. The Union retorts that the premise that higher prices would be necessary is unsound—that at several points financial slack might be taken up, for example, in

the excessive profits of operators. It claims that, as most of the companies are owned by the railroads, the profits in coal go both to the companies and to the roads.

Those profits, according to the Coal Commission, which made so full an investigation two years ago, varied greatly. Sixty-nine companies had a return of 10 to 25 per cent, while some companies ran over a hundred and even two hundred per cent. Wages, according to the same source, range from $1,870 for the skilled workers down to less than $1,500 a year for three-quarters of the laborers. "Their families," reported the Commission, "are frequently in economic distress," though it admitted the difficulty of estimating adequacy of wages. It is estimated that the miners will lose about a million dollars a day in pay and the operators about $100,000 per day profit.

During the period of vain negotiations, both sides drove hard at the production of coal—the operators to have the largest possible supply ahead, the miners to have the largest possible provision against the rainy day. Though the operators are not eager to make public how much coal is on hand, it is known that there is enough so that a *short* strike will hardly be serious.

Guesses at the strategy of both operators and workers are numerous and varied. Some see a conspiracy to boost the price to the public—not a new idea in strikes. Another opinion is that the United Mine Workers are eager to force Federal intervention in the hard coal strike, in the hope of using it to save the wage agreement in the soft coal fields. Unlike the anthracite fields, where the union is powerful and the industry well organized, the bituminous fields have extensive non-union areas and the industry is chaotic.

The question of what the public will eventually do to protect itself against the recurrence of such strikes rises again. The recommendations made by the Coal Commission two years ago (see page 20) were not acted upon by Congress, and remain for the public to consider now.

China

THE conviction spreads that the situation in China must be met—and soon. There is little improvement to record; instances of banditry and kidnaping continue, and there is constant revelation in news despatches from the Orient of the growth of the new nationalism in China.

Early in August a constructive though belated step was taken in the ratification of the two Nine-Power treaties concerning China which resulted from the Washington Conference and were signed in February, 1922. France, last to ratify, approved only last month, and the final step was an exchange of ratifications at Washington, with the Chinese minister saying, "This is an adaptation of the Monroe Doctrine for the Orient."

Invitations have been sent by the Peking Government to the foreign offices of the Powers asking representatives to a customs conference in Peking on October 26, in accordance with the Nine-Power treaties just ratified. China will seek at that conference to regain control of her own customs. Since 1900 and the Boxer Rebellion, Chinese tariffs have been collected under the supervision of foreign powers, and China has had nothing to say about what she herself should charge. The maximum has been 5 per cent, while when Chinese silk enters the United States, for instance, it pays from 35 to 60 per cent. China now proposes an increase of 2½ per cent, with the restoration of control.

The other pressing question is "extraterritoriality," under which foreigners in the very heart of the port cities are subject only to their own courts. Briefly, the Chinese wish is very simple—Chinese control in China. Yet that implies a unity which doesn't exist. A very weak government, conflicting factions of war lords, great illiteracy; on the other hand, a swiftly growing nationalist movement, especially among the students, and a growing belief in force—these are factors entering into the problem. As for the Powers, the United States seems fairly inclined to concessions, the British far less so. There is a vicious circle in the demand of the Powers for a stable government as preliminary to concessions, and the inability of China to achieve a stable government without first having something to offer her people.

. . .

From September 17 to 20 a significant "Conference on American Relations with China" will be held at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. It is entirely unofficial, and is not summoned to endorse any predetermined program but to discuss. The membership of the conference, fixed at 275, is by invitation only, extended to people who are able to contribute to the discussion and have responsibility in organizations whose actions affect America's relations with China. In the long list of sponsors appear such names as: Charles A. Beard, Mary Dingman, Professor H. P. Fairchild, Raymond B. Fosdick, Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Catt, Walter Lippmann, Bishop McConnell, etc.—drawn from many fields of interest.

Crime Fighters

A NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION has been formed as the result of a meeting in the offices of Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation. The organizing group included a number of well-known public men, who selected a committee to wage war on crime, by means not yet fully developed. F. Trubee Davison, twenty-nine-year-old son of the late Henry P. Davison, former Morgan partner and Red Cross Chairman, was chosen to head the committee. Mr. Davison is a member of the New York Assembly. The committee started out by seeking an expert crime statistician who should begin the study of crimes of violence: their numbers, and the number of escapes from justice.

MacMillan Turns South

IT is not a good year for airplane trips to the Arctic. Amundsen's gallant but unsuccessful attempt ended, as every one recalls, in disaster. About the time he was found Donald B. MacMillan, sponsored by the National Geographic Society, also set out, by ship, in search of "Crocker Land"—the rumored continent of the polar regions, and other unexplored Arctic regions. The Navy Department detailed navy planes to operate with him, and flights were made from Etah, Greenland. But there had been an unusually late spring, which meant ice where the explorers expected water, and now that winter ice-floes are already forming, the expedition has had to abandon the effort to carry on further airplane polar exploration. The expedition started down the coast, bent on other explorations, including a visit to ancient Norse ruins in the interior of Greenland. But even in conducting his return trip from the North, Mr. Mac-

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Pictures have just come through of the Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar Expedition. This one shows the N-4 caught in the ice packs. It was eventually abandoned

Millan has had to struggle with bad weather.

During the course of the expedition, various hitherto unexplored areas have been mapped and photographed, and interesting flora and fauna have been collected. Radio was used successfully. But the expedition has demonstrated again the present ineffectiveness of the heavier-than-air machine in the polar regions. The dirigible does better.

U. & U.

The Ever Present Debt Problem

Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer

IN the agreement for the terms of payment of Belgium's war debt to the United States, the assurances of special consideration given to Belgium by President Wilson at Versailles were honored. Though his acceptance of German reparations in payment of Belgium's debt long ago became unacceptable here, the "weighty moral obligation" imposed by it was recognized by the American debt commissioners. Interest on the pre-Armistice debts is waived, and the amount, $171,780,000, is to be paid in sixty-two years, beginning with a million in 1926 and rising thereafter. The post-Armistice debts, $246,000,000, are to be paid in sixty-two years, scaled up after ten years, at low interest—3 to 3½ per cent, in line with the terms granted the British. This is in harmony with the Administration principle that all debts are to be paid, but on terms adapted to the situation of the debtors.

Immediately after the settlement was reached the question arose, would the French settlement be on the Belgian model or the British? Both France and Italy claim they are less able to pay than Belgium, and need special leniency; but the Administration has indicated that the adjustment will show no preference for these countries over Great Britain. According to an official of the National Chamber of Commerce, who has been consulted, the French government, which taxes lightly, is poorer than the British, but the British people, very heavily taxed, are poorer than the French.

The French Finance Minister, Caillaux, is to come here late in October to arrange terms with us.

Meantime, he has been in England to negotiate with Finance Minister Churchill for payment of the French debt to England, and the result was an arrangement that brought both Finance Ministers heavy criticism. The arrangement, not altogether clear and consistent, is that Great Britain will accept a two per cent rate from France, provided the United States doesn't ask more from France, and much newspaper comment considers this a far too artful move on Caillaux's part, designed to force from us a lower rate of interest for France. On the face of it, the move is too obvious to be worthy of either M. Caillaux's or Mr. Churchill's skill. For this government has made it very clear that each case will be handled independently and it is not likely to be influenced by the British-French tentative agreement.

Five Minutes Late

IF you should read the story elsewhere than in the news despatches, you would take it for a bit of Jules Verne fiction. It is the story of the flight made by Captain Arrachart, French ace, with M. Carol, aeronautical engineer, as guest. They had breakfast in Paris on Monday, lunched at Belgrade, and kept a dinner engagement that night in Constantinople, staying over night. Tuesday they made a dinner engagement in Moscow, stopping at Bucharest for lunch. Wednesday evening they were back in Paris for a late dinner, and just five minutes late on their schedule. The two had flown 4,750 miles in 39 hours 15 minutes flying time.

Syria and The Riff

IN addition to the war with the Riffs under Abd-el-Krim in Africa, the French have a new rebellion on their hands. There has been an outbreak of the race called the Druses, in Syria. This is in the territory which was given to France after the war, when Palestine and Mesopotamia went to the British to administer, Syria to France, and is the sixth rebellion since France took control.

These Druses are a fierce and warlike Arabic-speaking people, with a bad record for sudden massacres. The history of the uprising, as seen through censored despatches, seems to be that some weeks ago, two factions agreed to stop quarreling, and made a joint attack on a French post, taking advantage, no doubt, of the demand for French troops in Africa. A French regiment was sent, attacked, repulsed with heavy loss. Apparently the revolt is now under control, however.

Heavy reinforcements have been sent into Africa, and the fighting is fierce. Feelers toward peace revealed that Abd-el-Krim would demand nothing less than the Riff's independence, with its Governor nominally subject to the Sultan of Morocco, and the French are not ready to yield. While this territory is important to them for many reasons, yet, on the other hand, the demands in money and French man power are staggering. The situation affords a study in the problems of empire.

At the moment the Riffians have been driven back on two fronts and the French have recovered much of the territory captured by Abd-el-Krim. There are signs, too, that the Riff chief is now using his last reserves.

Prizes

SOME notion of the progress that cultivated Negroes are making may be gathered from the recent award of the Amy Spingarn prizes for Art and Literature. Seven hundred Negro writers and artists competed—a number that contains the names of novelists, dramatists, short-story writers, poets and painters of much originality and power. The award for the best play, "The Broken Banjo," went to Willis Richardson, of Washington, D. C.; for the best short story—"High Yaller"—to Dr. Rudolph Fisher, also of Washington; for the best essay to Marieta O. Bonner, of Massachusetts—"On Being Young—a Woman—and Colored," and E. A. Harleston of South Carolina won the prize for the best illustration.

Omitting Ellis Island

THE new American way with immigration is to land the immigrants on a pier in Manhattan and let them plunge right into their new country. This is under the arrangement made by Secretary of Labor Davis with Great Britain, whereby the applicant for entry is examined at a British port by United States officials. He is then examined again on shipboard, but the test abroad is the main thing.

Henry H. Curran, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, does not approve of the new method. His objections are: that this country would not be properly protected against disease, because some time might elapse between the immigrant's examination and his arrival in the country, and that the arriving immigrant, if not protected by his passage through Ellis Island, is at the mercy of swindlers. Dr. Spencer L. Daws, president of the Interstate Conference on Immigration, is in sympathy with Mr. Curran. He has gone to England to study the methods of medical inspection under the new plan.

P. R. Sticks

PROPORTIONAL representation was under fire in Cleveland at a special election held August 11. A proposal to amend the city's new proportional representation-city manager charter by abandoning P. R. was submitted to the voters—and defeated. The *Plain Dealer*, which supported P. R., commented that its leading foes were largely organization party men, and drew the conclusion that they wanted a larger measure of control in the council than their popular strength warrants.

September 1, 1925.

Harnessing the Colorado

By Catherine I. Hackett

This is the story of seven states, a river and a long argument—a subject about which center much controversy and much emotion. Miss Hackett has followed its course carefully and has simplified its many complexities for Citizen readers.

THE Colorado River project: dynamite and gunpowder in the seven Western states forming the Colorado River basin, material for endless hours of haranguing in Congressional committee rooms in Washington, a legacy handed down from session to session of Congress since 1922 with a "see-what-*you*-can-do-with-it" air.

Since 1887, when the Geological Survey began its first surveys on the Colorado, the Federal Government has been wrestling with that perplexing and powerful river. In its basin lie some of the most fertile lands in the United States. Settlers in ever-increasing numbers have settled along its banks, dug ditches to let the life-giving water over the dusty reaches of the desert, and reaped a rich harvest in fruits and vegetables for Eastern markets. The Federal Reclamation Service, which since its creation in 1902 had been surveying the river, instituted an irrigation system for two great areas—Yuma project in Arizona and Imperial Valley in southern California. The beginning of a great agricultural empire has grown up, and there are now 2,010,000 acres under cultivation from the waters of the Colorado, divided among the seven states through which it flows — California, Nevada, and Arizona, comprising the so-called Lower Basin, and Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, comprising the Upper Basin group. The ultimate goal is 6,350,000 acres under cultivation. To the problem of achieving this goal, of making an economic asset out of the vast areas of arid land which now lie parched under a desert sun but which might become the richest farming land in the country, both the seven states involved and the Federal Government have set their hand. The process has proved difficult, hazardous and vexatious in the extreme.

Head of Boulder Canyon, looking down stream—the site of the proposed Government dam

The heart of the problem is the need for allocation of water rights. In Western lands, where water diverted from rivers for agricultural development is life and livelihood, the doctrine has always prevailed that he who is first in *use* of the water is first in *right*. This theory of "prior appropriation" simply means that the person who has diverted a certain amount of water to his lands through irrigation ditches shall not have this supply diminished by subsequent diversions made by users farther up the stream. As more and more agricultural lands have been opened up along the Colorado, with more and more irrigation works to let its water over these lands, the surplus has dwindled until a few years ago it developed that the normal low water flow of the river had been completely appropriated. Conflicts between users in the same state had been settled by the application of the "prior appropriation" theory, but disputes between interstate users brought to the courts the question of whether this theory applied between states. The Supreme Court, in the Colorado-Wyoming case, decided that it did. This meant that development in the lower basin, proceeding at a much more rapid rate than in the upper-stream states, created water rights which could not be infringed upon by future developments in the upper states, much to their alarm.

The Colorado is a mighty and a capricious river. For nine months in the year there is water enough and to spare to fill countless irrigation ditches. But during the spring months, it becomes a raging torrent and threatens with destruction the farming lands along its lower reaches. The farmers live in constant dread that it will burst bounds as it did in 1906, with tremendous loss of property and even life. Then, in the hot season, is the opposite dread—that the river will dwindle to a mere thread, irrigation ditches will go dry, and crops will shrivel. It is over this low water supply which is so precious that the states stood ready to fly at each other's throats. Three years ago, thousands of lawsuits were pending, further development was at a standstill, and the river, free and uncontrolled, took its own sweet way to the sea. No control dams, which would store up the flood waters to be let out as needed in the dry season, could be built until the pending cases involving conflicting state claims were settled.

Out of this situation was born the Colorado River compact: the first instance of an attempt by a considerable number of states to settle fundamental interstate rights by treaty. Realizing that apportionment of water rights by general agreement was the only alternative to long-drawn out litigation to break the blockade on development, the seven states appointed one representative each who, with a representative of the Federal Government, was to form the Colorado River Commission. This action was concurred in by Congress, and in 1921 the Commission was completed by President Harding's appointment of Secretary Hoover, mining engineer, efficiency expert, economist and one of the original "boosters" for development of the Colorado, as Federal representative.

From January to November, 1922, the Commission held twenty-seven meetings in Washington and Western states, and finally drew up a compact which was to become operative when ratified by the legislatures of the seven states and by Congress. The compact, based upon careful calculations of present and future needs of the upper and lower basin groups, apportioned a total annual flow of 7,500,000 acre feet to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, and 8,500,000 acre feet to California, Arizona and Nevada. The commission left 4,000,000 acre feet unapportioned for future development, and provided for a new agreement at the end of forty years. The Commission said in effect:

"Go ahead now with your development; enlarge the irrigated areas, build reservoirs to store the flood waters. There's enough water and to spare for every possible use which can be made of it, if the flow is controlled by dams. Now that you know how much water you are guaranteed, there is a sound basis for construction of these irrigation projects."

This compact, Secretary Hoover jubilated, "would make for growing spuds and not for glowing speech." Arthur P. Davis, then Director of the Reclamation Service, who had been coddling the river along since his early days with the Geological Survey and who believes it to be one of America's greatest economic assets if all bars are removed to development of its potential irrigation and hydroelectric power projects, hailed the pact as "a signal victory for those qualities and impulses which distinguish the civilized man from the savage." All good citizens, he predicted, would "rejoice in the substitution of reason and progress for conflict and stagnation."

Not all of them did rejoice, however. The legislatures of six states promptly ratified the compact, but Arizona refused. She has resisted all efforts to bring her into line. Her claim is that the pact is an infringement of her own water rights in the Colorado, within whose basin lie ninety per cent of her lands, a menace to her development by the fact that it makes water appropriation for power always subservient to that for agricultural development, while the backbone of Arizona's economic life is the mining industry, and a blow at her sovereignty.

Arizona sent a delegation of nine men, headed by Governor W. P. G. Hunt, to Washington to tell the Federal Power Commission how they felt about it. They said they wanted to control the river in Arizona through a state commission, nor did they want to be hampered by the demands of the upstream states. The delegation also let it be known that, although they desired eventual state development and control, they would like the Power Commission to grant the long-pending application of James B. Girand, who is said to represent the powerful Calumet and Arizona mining company, for a power site at Diamond Creek, about one hundred miles above the proposed Boulder Canyon site. It was the thought of the Federal Power Commission that no permits for private development should be granted until the Colorado River company was approved and a firm foundation laid for apportionment of such water rights as would be created by the Girand project. In 1924 a suit was filed by the Department of Justice restraining Mr. Girand from proceeding with construction of his project until licensed by the commission.

The Girand project is a thorn in the flesh of the "Government development" devotees, who claim that it will be a hindrance in the plan for orderly development of the river under a unified scheme, worked out by Government engineers in the Reclamation Service report on development of the Imperial Valley. This plan calls for smaller dams to supplement that at Boulder Canyon, and it is urged that turning over these sites to private interest precludes any unified plan. There are also the possibilities that the reservoir at the Girand site would create a prior appropriation right against the Boulder Dam reservoir, and that the power developed there would take away part of the market which is counted upon to repay cost of construction for Boulder Canyon Dam.

Last March the Arizona legislature passed a measure conditioning its approval of the compact on the drawing up of a separate treaty between Arizona and California, allocating contested water rights. California retorted by drawing up an entirely different proposition. Meanwhile the states of the upper basin were considering the possibility of a six-state compact, leaving Arizona entirely outside in her irreconcilability.

And there, much the worse for wear, rests the Colorado River compact for the present.

The power of that compact for good or ill on the future of the Colorado River is alarming. The fact that it has been blocked has temporarily halted one of the most ambitious schemes ever brought to the attention of Congress—the project for construction of the greatest dam in the world at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado, at a cost of $70,000,000 to the Government, to serve the three purposes of flood control, irrigation and power development. The project is embodied in the Swing-Johnson bill, introduced in Congress in April, 1922. This bill follows out the recommendation of the Reclamation Service for a series of control dams on the Colorado River, of which the great structure at Boulder Canyon would be the key unit.

The second feature of the bill is the

(*Continued on page* 35)

As land looks in the desert. This is an arid stretch in the Southwest.

After irrigation such land changes its aspect. A barley crop grown upon the ex-desert.

THINGS THEATRICAL

If Not An Actress What Then?

By Kate Oglebay

THERE seems to be no keeping them out of any field. Until the seventeenth century women were not even allowed to act, and the female parts were taken by boys. Now women are forcing their ways into all sides of the theatre, and within the last few years have even penetrated into the holy of holies of professional producers, executive directors and scenic designers on Broadway. Besides these—leaving out actresses altogether—they have become playwrights, pageant directors, workshop directors, play agents—a dozen specialized positions unknown to women a generation ago.

The routes by which they arrived are as various as the women themselves, and there is not space to trace all the steps. But it is fair to say that the development of a great theatrical field outside of the commercial theater has given women their great chance. In this field is the enormous increase in the presentation of intelligent plays by amateur groups; of pageantry; the remarkably interesting growth of the Little Theatre.

The more advanced of these Little Theatres require the services of a professional director. California is the home of some of the best organized and equipped Little Theatres and two of them have been directed by women. Neely Dixon did some remarkable work at Berkeley, and Nina Moise is now director of the Community Arts Players at Santa Barbara.

A field for women of hardy physical make-up is that of pageant director. The efficient pageant director is rare and commands an excellent salary. Many directors write the pageant as well as direct it. A good pageant director must have great organizing and executive ability, a sense of dramatic movement, form and color, and be able to handle groups of people effectively. Among the leading women in the pageant field are Hazel Mackaye, who has directed several famous suffrage pageants and the beautiful Fiftieth Anniversary pageant at Vassar; and Constance d'Arcy Mackay (now wife of Roland Holt, the publisher), who put on the Shakespeare Tercentenary in Baltimore in 1916, and the Victory Pageant in New York in 1918. Mrs. Elizabeth Hanley has done notable work in directing pageants all over the country for Community Service; and Ada Crogman, their colored worker, has done very interesting work among her people, putting on pageants of Negro progress with casts of five hundred colored people.

A new development is the creation of the position of workshop director, in charge of the making of costumes, scenery and properties; and women trained in the details of production are very competent in this field. A workshop craftsman, proficient in knowledge of fabrics and colors, is becoming a necessity for every large pageant, in Little Theatres and in dramatic schools where production is taught.

A field in which many women earn an income (a fairly high one or a spasmodic one, according to their ability and prestige) is that of amateur dramatic director. In many private schools the educational dramatic work and the plays have become of such importance that a dramatic director is engaged by the year. In other schools the teacher of English can often command a larger salary if she can handle the productions.

So extensive is all this development that drama institutes are now held throughout the country. They are really short courses in the production of amateur plays and pageants. The director has necessarily to be a trained worker, and a good one is often engaged by the year to go from one city to another to conduct these institutes.

A distinct field, and one requiring remarkable gifts, is that of the teacher of acting. Women's capacity for detail, patience and natural gift for developing the young person make them the most capable instructors. A gifted teacher of acting takes the raw material and not only inspires in the young player the right emotion of a situation, but also develops the correct outward expression. There are four remarkably gifted teachers of acting in America—Emma Sheridan Fry, Madame Ouspenska, Helen Ford and Madame Alberti. Their methods are strangely similar, which only goes to prove that each in her own way has found what is the true way. Madame Ouspenska came to New York with the Moscow Art Theatre, and is now with Boleslawsky at the Laboratory Theatre in New York. Mrs. Fry is not connected with any organization at present, but it was she who directed the remarkable performances of the Children's Theatre when they were given at the Educational Alliance. Helen Ford is one of her pupils and has had a long stage experience with such exacting men as Richard Mansfield and Henry Miller. She is now with the Inter-Theatre Arts School of Acting and Production in New York, as is also Madame Alberti, who has to her credit more of the outstanding younger actors than any teacher or director. After they have had not only one part but many, they go back to study with her and work them out. One very well-known Broadway actor tells how he took a part to her and read it with his interpretation. She just looked at him and smiled sadly and said, "No, boy, you're all wrong." And then they started to work, and he soon knew that he had been wrong. Madame Alberti is also the head of her own school and one of the faculty at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Not many people realize that of the plays and musical comedies on Broadway last season, twenty were by women playwrights. The more notable of these from a literary point of view were Edna Ferber's "Minick," Lulu Vollmer's "Dunce Boy," and "Close Harmony," by Dorothy Parker in collaboration with Elmer Rice. The book of the brilliant satirical revue, "The Grand Street Follies," now becoming an annual gala event to sophisticated New York audiences, has for the past two years been written largely by Agnes Morgan. The biggest achievements financially of the past season in plays written by women have been Anne Nichols's notorious and seemingly immortal "Abie's Irish Rose," Rachel Crothers's "Expressing Willie," and Edith Ellis's "White Collars."

As play brokers and theatrical agents, women have been markedly successful. Three of the best known play-brokers are Elizabeth Marbury, Alice Kauser and Mary Kirkpatrick. Jennie Jacobs has her own agency for placing actors in jobs, and Ada Humbert is the head of the Packard Agency.

There are few women producers. A producer must have a highly developed gambler's instinct, and most women are too prudent to risk the big losses in this business. The producer is the person

who owns the play; in the old days in the theatre he was generally the director as well, but now in most cases the producer engages a director. A few women have produced in New York: one of them, Anne Nichols, backed her three-million-dollar triumph, "Abie's Irish Rose"; and Mary Kirkpatrick last year produced that very interesting Negro play, "Roseanne," also written by a woman, Nan Bagby Stevens. Jessie Bonstelle owns one of the most successful stock companies in the country, which plays in Detroit, and she also sometimes directs plays for William A. Brady in New York.

All of these women producers mentioned above started in the theatre as actresses before going into the producing end.

Elizabeth Grimball is the founder of an experimental theatre, the Inter-

© *Rabinovitch*
Clare Eames
Actress and Director

Theatre Arts, Inc. She is particularly interested in giving the young actor, scenic designer or playwright a chance to show his work to the Broadway managers and critics, and so win his place in the professional world. A notable case of this was the production of Harry Wagstaff Gribble's comedy "Shoot," in which Miss Grimball cast her pupil, Helen Gahagan, in the lead in a cast of well-known professionals. Miss Gahagan's work was thus brought to the attention of the managers, she was engaged by Brady a few days after the play opened, and is now one of the foremost young actresses of America. Although the Inter-Theatre Arts started purely as an experimental theatre, an interesting feature of it is that a well-developed School of Acting and Production has grown out of it.

Another field into which women had not entered up to the last few years is that of directing. One of the best-known women directors now is Rachel Crothers, who directs all her own plays. Clare Eames was assistant director to Dudley Digges in the two very fine Ibsen productions of the Actors' Theatre, "Hedda Gabler" and "The Wild Duck." The latter has been called by many critics the most beautifully balanced production of the last season.

© *Ira L. Hills Studio, N. Y.*
Helen Ford
A Teacher of Acting

Those who have worked under Miss Eames say that she is a most sympathetic and inspiring director, especially fine at giving the actor the fundamental idea of the character he is playing. Actress and director, she is related to the theatre in a third capacity as well, for she is the

© *Nicholas Murray, N. Y.*
Carolyn Hancock
Technical Director

wife of the gifted young playwright, Sidney Howard.

Doris Keane's recent vehicle, "Starlight" (said to be founded on the life of Sarah Bernhardt), was directed by Edith Ellis, author of "White Collars." That remarkable organization, the Neighborhood Playhouse, founded and built by women, Alice and Irene Lewisohn, is one theatre where women have free scope. Here the two who do most of the directing are Irene Lewisohn and Agnes Morgan. Another well-known person at the Neighborhood is Helen Arthur, Executive Director, whose wholesome personality is responsible for the atmosphere of hospitality there. A noteworthy feature of Miss Arthur's career is that she reversed the usual process of progressing from an art theatre to Broadway by progressing from the Shubert offices to the Neighborhood.

There is one woman whose office is the Mecca of all aspiring young actors and actresses of the intelligentsia, and that is Theresa Helburn. For she is casting director of the Theatre Guild, as well as their executive director, and a very real power there. Her theatrical

© *Mary Herring*
Aline Bernstein
Designer of Costumes

career was begun as a playwright. Her association with the Theatre Guild began as a playreader, suddenly called on to straighten out an administrative tangle. Helen Westley, the actress, was one of the founders of the Washington Square Players, the group from which the Theatre Guild sprang, and has been on the Guild's board of managers since the beginning.

Excellent practical training for a person who wishes to produce is stage managing, a job which is traditionally masculine. There were two women stage managers on Broadway last season —Margot André for "The Way of the World" and Eva Kay Flint for "My Son." Two winters ago Miss André started with the Cherry Lane Players as property woman and graduated the next season to stage manager, going to Broadway with their production of "The Way of the World" when it moved uptown. (This is an interesting succession for ambitious young women to remember;

(*Continued on page* 28)

Suburbs Beyond the Law

By Caroline Bartlett Crane

NOT long ago I was invited to a small city which, almost too late, had begun to take thought for its life, liberty and future happiness. From being a quiet little village within thirty miles of a great manufacturing center, it had suddenly jumped into the "city" class by reason of the numbers of factory hands who had come out there with their families to live. By a process similar to that described in my last article, many poor and flimsy houses had been hurried up to sell to these prospective newcomers. But, after these families had arrived to swell the population to ten thousand, the town came automatically under the Michigan housing law, generally considered the best state housing law of any in the Union. Any future building in that town would have to be carried on under state regulation and municipal inspection.

Slums-to-be

But—this little city was being ringed in and smothered by bad housing in the encompassing townships. Upon erstwhile peaceful farm lands cheap apartment houses were being rushed up without regard for family health, convenience or privacy—buildings foreordained to rapid degeneration into slums. There were whole streets of houses on low, flat land, the cellars already holding water; nor could I imagine how a sewer system might be devised for drainage, unless water could be coaxed to run up hill. Drinking water had to be carried in some cases for as much as three blocks, and came from wells subject to contamination from outhouses and from the undrained surface of the land. In still unfinished houses, one could see that there was no paper sheathing under the clapboards. Metal flashings about chimneys were skimped and poorly laid. There were no fire-stops at floor levels, nor any proper insulation over furnace or hot-air flues. Windows rattled around in their casings. The finish lumber was lying in the house to absorb moisture from the still "green" plaster. The paint was not qualified to "save the surface" for long. Houses were placed with no attempt to make the most of small, inadequate lots.

It was, all in all, as poor a building project as I ever imagined. Yet the little houses were superficially attractive—built to sell. Not a park or a playspace provided anywhere for this welter of hard-working men and their families that rush from the big city in the delusion of cheaper and better living "out in God's country"!

A Bad Bargain

Here is another case. A young married woman of my acquaintance brought me a letter informing her that she was a winner in a real-estate lottery held with the assistance of one of the local moving-picture theatres. She had signed her name to a card, and now a building lot would be hers on beautiful Surridge Heights, for only thirty-nine dollars!

Had she seen the lot? I asked. No, the man who came to collect a dollar down, was going to take her to see it the next day. "Don't promise a thing, but come and tell me what you find out," I suggested. For I had happened to learn something about this scheme. A day or two later, she returned.

This is the second article in a series of three about some neglected housing evils. If you missed the first one, please turn back to the August CITIZEN *and read about "Small Town Tenements." The third article (October) will be about "Slums of the Countryside." Mrs. Crane, author of "Everyman's House," is an expert in sanitary surveys and knows what any community should do to be healthy and happy.*

"Why, the lots are beautiful. Only, they are awfully narrow—only twenty-five feet. But," she added, "the real-estate man said he would sell us the lot next to it for $400. That wouldn't be bad: A fifty-foot lot for $439.00. We've about made up our minds to take it, unless we trade in our lot toward a house already built out there. There are so many cunning little houses—with sun parlors and window boxes, and pretty lattice work for climbing roses, too."

"Did you look over any of these cute little houses?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes, several. They are very modern—and quite cheap, my husband says, as houses go nowadays."

"Don't have anything to do with this scheme," I urged. "My housekeeper has received a duplicate of your letter. Everybody did who signed a card. The idea is, to sell two very small lots of farm land for a big price, by making you think you are a favored one. Those houses are being rushed up regardless of municipal regulations and without inspection. The houses have kitchen and bathroom plumbing, but there is no water or sewer service, and no near expectation of being taken in and provided for by the city. Your children will have to attend the little rural school, or else pay tuition in the city. You would be 'way beyond reach of the city fire department, with no water mains; and, anyway, they couldn't get any pressure on that hill. And if you could know just how these cute little houses are thrown together, you wouldn't want one."

I told her of a friend who bought a commercially built but charming-looking little house in the suburbs, to find that the lovely fireplace, which had swayed their decision toward purchase, actually had no flue at all!

"But why in the world does a city let its people be so taken in?" she demanded. "The city has nothing to do with it," I explained. "It is in the township, and the township is under county government—and—perhaps you know what county government is!"

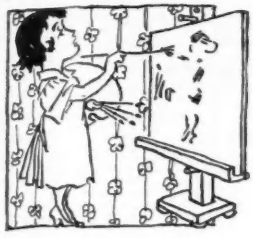
The "Jungle of American Politics"

Now here is surely a most lamentable hiatus. County organization is generally denounced as the "jungle of American politics," an anachronism which threatens to become our great national pest, as cities everywhere spill over into the surrounding rural territory.

And as we drive along the great concrete highways we see how rapidly this process is going on. Cities and villages are but greater and lesser nodes on the strings of population which parallel the highways that spread a network over the land. It is the city people who seek, in the suburbs, relief from crowding, high rents, excessive building costs and other evils inherent in massed population. Often they find their last condition worse than their first.

Perhaps, till now, they have thought "a man's home is his castle." One should be allowed to do as he pleases on his own little plot of ground. But when a next-door "neighbor" in the suburbs builds a little grocery up to the street line; or a filling station or a "funeral home" or a tannery blithely springs up next door, with no one to say them nay, he begins to have respect for municipal zoning. One of our acquaintances built a beautiful colonial

(*Continued on page* 30)



WITH BRUSH AND CHISEL

When Art Weds Politics

By Winifred Lancashire Rich

WHAT do you think of when you hear the words, "art museum?" Do you think of a quiet building through which people wander in soft-footed silence to gaze upon rows and rows and room after room of paintings, and then go their different ways? Or do you think of a place alive with activities—print-making presses working, old-fashioned looms again in motion, children discussing the merits of their own exhibits? Be careful, for your answer may betray your age.

Within recent years the museum has developed into an educational center in the broadest sense. School children have learned to use it and love it. Manufacturers have discovered that it has much to tell them of textiles, of printing, f color. All over the country the art museum has extended its activities.

An instance—one among many possible illustrations—is the Baltimore Museum of Art, which has behind it a story of struggle and of success, and which has special claims on our interest, besides, because it has a woman director and because last fall it brought art into politics in a novel way.

For many years Baltimore had an "art gallery"—Walters Gallery, which was a very imposing building filled with beautiful things. But it was private, an admittance fee was charged, and only the specialized art lover enjoyed it. It was a museum of the quiet rooms and tiptoeing admirers. But Baltimore is a city filled with people who know and love art, and some of their art consciences began to stir with a civic pride. The result was the formation of a committee of citizens who took first steps toward the development of a museum, were interrupted by the war, and began again three years ago to survey the prospects.

On Mount Vernon Place they found a lovely old mansion originally owned by Mary Garrett, the suffragist, and bequeathed to M. Carey Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr. It had lain idle for ten years, but it had great possibilities. Miss Thomas was glad to lend it for a limited period of years. The committee—twenty-five persons then—took it over, cleaned it, refurbished it, found for it an able director—Florence N. Levy—and opened its doors to the public on Washington's Birthday, 1923. The house has five galleries and a marvelous staircase. The old reception room is done in East Indian carved teakwood, which was allowed to stay. One stroke of luck was the purchase of a collection of Lockwood de Forest's East Indian coppers and brasses, which were placed on the market just then, and the room containing them remains a permanent exhibit. One other permanent exhibit is in the museum—the Colonial Kitchen, which is the property of Mrs. Miles White, Jr., of Baltimore. All the other galleries are constantly changing.

Of course, the number of persons interested grew. Within a year the band of twenty-five had increased to five hundred, each contributing what they could. The city officials had been asked for an appropriation of $15,000, and had objected. A compromise was reached and, on January 1, 1924, $12,500 of the city's money went into the museum—the first step toward making it a civic enterprise.

The museum in the left background and an exhibit of sculpture right out in the square

Hughes Co., Photo

Florence N. Levy, who keeps the museum's wheels oiled

© *Bachrach*

The school children have their own exhibits

It has become a people's museum. Those who have objects of art lend them, be it a painting, furniture, sculpture or pottery. Special exhibitions are arranged for those who have nothing to lend. As an example, a press was installed and the method of making etchings, mezzotints and other prints was demonstrated before your eyes; the American Institute of Graphic Arts lent its exhibit of Fifty Books of the Year, and representatives from the local printing concerns were called in to see and study. A textile exhibit was held, and the interior decorators, upholsterers, de-

partment store heads flocked to the museum. Even a refrigerating concern consulted the museum on copy for advertising.

The school children have their study hours in the museum and space for their own exhibits. The women's clubs periodically send a committee to study art in the museum, and carry back to their fellow members what they have seen and learned. On impulse one day the committee raised enough money to purchase a picture which now travels from club member to club member, the museum being kept informed of its whereabouts by an ingenious post-card system.

Once when the museum was planning an exhibition of sculpture, it was decided that the four walls of a building did not properly display some of the larger pieces, so the square in front was commandeered and the sculpture was displayed there.

In the first year the museum proved its value and its members felt justified in approaching the state legislature last fall for a million dollar appropriation to carry on. It was the Board of Trustees, and especially the president, Blanchard Randall, who directed the campaign for the appropriation—first to get the legislature to pass the enabling act and then to persuade the City Council to put the appropriation amendment on the 1924 ballot; but it was the museum director, Florence N. Levy, who got the people of Baltimore to go and vote for it!

All the public-spirited agencies of Baltimore joined in the campaign—the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis, although it was largely the women who organized the city for the vote. All the machinery of organization and campaign that women have learned to use in the past few years was set in motion, team captains, committees, literature, speeches, poll-watching—and all, this time, not in the interests of candidates but of art. It was a new alliance, and a new use for the hard-won ballot.

Of course the amendment passed—with a majority in every ward of the city—and Baltimore is to have a more beautiful museum with more plentiful funds to carry art to its people.

As for Florence N. Levy, the dynamic figure behind all this development, directing a political campaign is just one expression of her energy in relation to the Baltimore Museum. She has used her ingenuity in making old shelves serve the purpose of cabinets for pottery display; in turning rooms and halls of an old house into art galleries. She has acted as a connecting link between well-known authorities and the new Baltimore Museum so that exhibits might be accurate. She has interested the people of Baltimore in the project, persuading them to lend their art objects, educating them to the educational value of an art museum. During the campaign for the state appropriation, she made twenty-three speeches in five weeks. Trace the activities of the museum and you trace the activities of its Director.

Her history before the Baltimore Museum? First she harbored the dream of being a painter, but not many canvases had been completed before she knew that would never be. So she looked around to find a niche for herself in the art world. Investigation proved that there was no such thing as an art "Who's Who"—there was an opportunity! She compiled and published the first American Art Annual, and carried it on until the American Federation of Arts was able to take it over. She also published the first New York art weekly. She was a member of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and director of the Art Alliance of America during the war period when this country was obliged to develop its own designers. She was recommended by the Metropolitan Museum as an organizer to start the Baltimore Museum of Art, and has been with it ever since.

Hard work, ingenuity, personality make her successful. Three days she spends in Baltimore. The rest of the week she is in New York, running the School Art League of New York, of which she has been volunteer secretary since its foundation.

© *Moffet*

Dorothy Vedder

Our Cover Artist

DOROTHY VEDDER, whose etching appears on our cover, was reared in an art atmosphere. Her mother is an artist, and Elihu Vedder, the well-known painter and modeler, her cousin. Quite naturally, Dorothy Vedder began the study of art at home under the careful tutelage of her mother. This early training was followed by study at the Art Institute in Chicago and later influences were Beniamino Bufano, sculptor, Ray Boynton, pastellist; William Watts, watercolorist, and Ralph Pearson, etcher.

This diversified training perhaps helps to account for the versatility of Miss Vedder's work, which is marked by a variety of mood and interest expressed as best pleases her through pencil, brush or needle. Although she is very fond of landscape painting, her forte is portraiture. She is now engaged on a portrait of David Belasco and will shortly begin work on one of William Beebe.

Miss Vedder has exhibited in San Francisco, Havana, Cuba, Philadelphia and New York. The one-man exhibit which she held at the Ainslie Galleries in New York last fall was extremely successful. For instance, Paul Reinhardt, the well-known art dealer and connoisseur, bought one of her pastels.

Besides being a successful artist, Miss Vedder is an accomplished pianist, composing music as well as playing.

P. & A. Photos

Odette Pauvert

A "First" in Painting

A REAL "first" is Mlle. Odette Pauvert. At barely twenty-one she has the distinction of being the first woman to win the Prix de Rome art scholarship. In the fields of sculpture and of music women have secured the Prix de Rome, but never before in painting.

It was the Académie des Beaux Arts that awarded the coveted art honor, for the young artist's religious picture, "The Legend of Saint Roman." Mlle. Pauvert is the daughter of a well-known French painter, and her father, mother and sister, as well as herself, have all exhibited at the Salon. She illustrates the advantages of an artistic heredity and environment.

The scholarship entitles her to study and work for four years in the famous Villa Medici in Rome, seat of the French Academy of Art.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

How Weak Is the Weaker Sex?

NOTHING in the world more strikingly marks the great gap between the girl of today and her grandmother than that girl's place in the world of sport. Neither her vote, nor her skimpy dress, nor her plainness of speech, is more expressive. And so far, the signs seem to indicate that her free entrance into the sport world is to her great physical advantage —though the point is not utterly beyond controversy.

Meantime, here is a world in which the question of equality has no acuteness. Women are as free as men to set their endurance and skill against the might of the ocean; as free as men to become proficient in tennis, golf, hockey. But they remain largely women competing with women in their own associations, while in football, baseball, severe rowing tests, women have offered little competition even with men's records. Physical differences set by Nature women accept, so long as they exist. But the world of sport will eventually prove whether or not the weakness of the weaker sex may not have been a trifle exaggerated.

Just now tennis, golf and swimming are the seasonable sports. In recent weeks general interest has been centered on the girls who were pitting themselves against the English Channel, and on that lovely annual spectacle at Forest Hills, New York—the annual tennis competition. For the third time the young Californian, Helen Wills, won the national tennis championship—while still under twenty, carrying off the permanent trophy. She has played since 1914, and created a considerable sensation when at seventeen she came riding out of the West and won her first title. A strong, well-built girl she is, very pretty, rather sphinx-like in her silences, who writes poetry and draws, and her ultimate goal is art. Meantime she plays tennis five days a week at Berkeley with the best men players, and so keeps in constant practice.

© Underwood & Underwood
Helen Wills

Helen Wills did not win easily this summer. There was Kathleen McKane, of London, the young English girl, who was employed in a London restaurant when she began to learn tennis, and she learned it to the extent of giving Helen Wills a stiff fight.

An interesting thing about the games this year was the appearance of women who were champions years ago—and still playing very good tennis too. There was, for one, the Englishwoman, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who won at Wimbledon first in 1903 and who has the unique record of having gone undefeated in tournament play in 1906, 1910 and 1914. And there was May Sutton Bundy, our national champion in 1904, who alternately defeated, and was defeated by, Mrs. Chambers for several years.

Mary K. Browne

© Underwood & Underwood
Kathleen McKane

© Wide World Photos
Lillian Harrison

Next comes golf, and the woman who ranks No. 2 in our tennis lists is following its lure. Mary K. Browne, perhaps the best all-round woman athlete we have, and a former national tennis champion, is going to Ottawa for the Canadian national women's golf tournament in September, and then on to St.

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The Pacific and Peace

By Edith Walker Maddux

The CITIZEN *is very fortunate in having a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations as its reporter of that significant conference—the first of its kind. Mrs. Maddux, formerly president of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League of Women Voters, and now as a member of San Francisco's City Planning Commission, was not only one of the twenty-eight delegates from this country, but also one of the two women members on the Committee on Permanent Organization. The other American women delegates were Miss Mary Dingman, industrial work secretary of the Y. W. C. A. world committee, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. Delegates came from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Hawaii.*

An informal international group in front of Castle Hall, at Punahou, the college where the Institute of Pacific Relations was held

WHEN one of the foremost journalists of the country says with fervor that his fortnight at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu (June 30-July 15) was a deeper human experience than he enjoyed at either the Versailles Peace Conference or the Washington Disarmament Conference, something significant has certainly happened on this island in the sea.

Here were gathered from nine countries, 111 voting and speaking members, eighteen of whom were women, with a silent attendance of forty or more associates, for the avowed purpose of talking out the most vexing questions of the world today with the fourfold aim of *facts, frankness, freedom of speech* and *friendliness.*

At the end of the heated sessions came unanimous agreement, first, that these aims had been attained in the fullest measure, and second, that there should be a permanent organization. Moreover, all the delegates parted as friends, with honest respect, though probably still with differing opinions, and above all several ideal paths were at least charted toward an ultimate international friendship all around the Pacific Basin.

It was obvious after the opening speeches of Mr. Frank Atherton, Chairman of the Hawaiian group, Dr. Arthur Dean, President of the University of Hawaii, and Governor Farrington of the Territory, that the highest standards of "tolerance and Christian courtesy" had been set by the magnificent host-committee of the Islands. It was also obvious some twelve hours later after the spokesmen of the nine delegations had delivered their carefully prepared key-addresses and explained the problems of each racial group, that there were many points of difference quite sharp enough to cause wounds; indeed that there were existing wounds. And the members, with courage and sincerity, decided to consider the sore spots first.

Immigration laws of all the countries were studied in detail and the Japanese delegates told the Americans exactly how they felt about the United States law of 1924. "We can not get over the unexpected and terrible blow when we were bleeding and torn," said one of their statesmen; and they charged the United States Congress and Senate with the grossest discourtesy even though they fully acknowledged the legal right to pass the bill. Such Pacific Coast authorities as Chester Rowell, publicist, and Paul Scharrenburg, labor leader, explained that the 1924 bill was not aimed at the Japanese people but at mass immigration of cheaper and less assimilable labor, and they quoted the facts of the many existing racial groups already settled in the United States—groups in variety beyond the imagination of, for example, the delegates from Australia, which is 98 per cent homogeneous, or from New Zealand, which considers itself about 100 per cent homogeneous.

By the wish of the Australians themselves, the term "White Australia" had been eliminated, but their methods of restriction were openly acknowledged, and the American group was as openly amazed at the Australian plan whereby immigration authorities may exclude any applicant failing to pass a dictation test "in any European language." Inevitably laughter followed at the incident of an unwelcome German who almost passed the test of a passage from the classical Greek of Thucydides, and American amazement was renewed when the Japanese spokesman, on being questioned, confessed that his people did not object to such a restriction basis because it was not "racially discriminating."

Whether or not any wounds were healed is still a question, but undoubtedly the vexed matter of racial discrimination in the United States was pinned where it belongs; that is, on the naturalization laws, and not on the immigration law; and in the naturalization laws it has always existed without any open complaint from Japanese friends. It is moreover significant to note that the suggestion was offered that discrimination in favor of any nation, as in the "Gentlemen's Agreement," is just as much race discrimination as discrimination against any nation. This point the Chinese could especially appreciate; and it was of course to be expected that the Canadians, whose land invites immigration even as the United States of America has done, could equally appreciate America's position in the minutest detail, and they said that they were hoping to profit by some of our difficulties and to be forewarned in the handling of theirs.

If the discussions did not change people's opinions, they at least changed their attitudes; tension relaxed noticeably as frankness increased. And perfect frankness was possible because the members of the Institute were not delegates in any official sense, representing no organizations, no sects, no governments, but speaking as individuals, mouthpieces only of masses of public opinion or economic thought, with no lurking shadows of constituents, or resolutions, or orders, or programs to obscure honest expression. Moreover, by vote of the members, they were to pass no resolutions.

Did the discussion stop with facts and let the future ride? Far from it. Such distant hopes were expressed as that "every human being should have an inalienable right to migrate"; that "areas and resources unused by one people should not be selfishly prohibited from the use of another group who needed

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BUSINESS and PROFESSIONS

Miss Hauser went to Florida last winter, and this is one of the things that happened to her. She met a woman who fired her imagination—a business woman with a town on her mind. And here she is.

Miss Babb

By Elizabeth J. Hauser

IF the CITIZEN'S roster of women in public office has not included a bridge commissioner, the honor of presenting "the first woman bridge commissioner" has been reserved for me. But she is more than that—she is a woman who helped bring up a town.

It was in the early days of May, 1925, when the United States of America was evacuating Florida that I found her—in Vero, that state. She was sitting at her typewriter in a real-estate office in the new Pocahontas Block, the little metal sign on her desk identifying her as N. M. Babb, Public Stenographer. This is as good a place as any to record that she does *not* deal in real estate. I am not sure that in her I may not have discovered the only adult citizen in Florida of whom this can truthfully be said.

My errand in Vero had to do with a land holding. I went to the Pocahontas building because I had been told that there I would find the successors to the company from which the land had been purchased some years ago. I made my initial inquiry of Miss Babb. She answered with the promptness of an efficient information bureau official in a big city railway station and (truth compels it) with just about as much cordiality. "Mr. B——, the only person who knows anything about that property, has gone north."

I had not traveled two thousand miles more or less to go away empty-handed nor had I "house to house canvassed" for woman suffrage without having learned that any woman can be made to talk if the interlocutor is persistent enough. Just the look of this young woman convinced me that she probably knew all that Mr. B—— did and more. I was right.

Before I was through with my business I was more interested in Miss Babb than I was in the business. By the time I ventured upon personal questions I had decided that her curtness was due half to quick thinking and business habits, half to personal shyness. The questions which related her to Vero she answered with joy. Vero is her obsession.

The Indian River Farms Company, an absentee corporation with a vision of a glorious future for the Florida east coast and an office in a western state, employed Miss Babb as stenographer. In 1918 the company moved its office to Vero and Miss Babb came also.

"You know how it is," said she, "the stenographer's like the family cat. When you move you don't want to take it but you can't very well leave it, and so I came along. I've never been sorry. I was tired moving around anyway. Spent my first fourteen years in the mountains of Cripple Creek, and have lived on the plains in southern Colorado. But Vero Beach is the only place I want to live in, the only place I get homesick for when I'm away."

If she looks like this it must be Miss Babb. At least so the artist interprets the author's description.

When Miss Babb came to Vero the population was five hundred. The Indian River Farms Company built roads and commenced one of the best drainage systems ever built by private capital in the state. In 1919 the legislature authorized the creation of the Indian River Farms Drainage District, which bonded and finished the system. Drainage has made Vero.

The early settlers had to contend with high water, drowned chickens and washed-out crops. Miss Babb was of those who, being made of pioneer stuff, stuck it out in spite of everything.

The most discouraging days were right after the war. Everybody wanted to sell—everybody except Miss Babb. She had no thought of parting with her two modest little lots and going back north. Nobody wanted to buy. "It was a good thing for our people, too," she elaborated, "because property that was going begging then has jumped 300 per cent in the past year."

When the drainage district was being organized Miss Babb helped to search the records for the names of property owners and the correct description of land holdings. She says it makes her dizzy even now to think of those descriptions, some of which "had about eight sides and sixteen corners."

Miss Babb copied the city charter when Vero was incorporated in 1919. It is officially credited now with fifteen hundred permanent residents. In 1920 she got her commission as a notary public and many important documents concerned with the expansion of Vero she has attested since.

Every bond issue for any public improvement has had her active support, though she is not a stump speaker. Her campaigning is by personal interviews. Her daily life has been part of the life of a steadily growing community. She has been interested in every business project, has helped to boost every civic enterprise. She hardly thinks apart from this town.

Miss Babb is a member of the woman's club which built itself a house and then established a public library in that house. The library has five thousand volumes all properly catalogued. Four years ago Miss Babb gave many a Sunday afternoon to cataloguing those books. She says she has graduated from that task now and that her present connection with the library is merely that of a patron who gets books from it and contributes her favorite detective stories after she has read them. Many a homesick settler in the early days was helped by the library and other social enterprises of the woman's club.

Miss Babb has a little house on the

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FINER HOME-MAKING

Why?

By Ida M. Tarbell

WHAT is wrong with the American home? On every hand we hear that *something* is wrong, as evidenced by this, that and the other social ill—increase in divorce, the alleged license of the younger generation, the increase in crime, indifference to religion, etc. The home, we are told, is failing to maintain fine ideals, both personal and social. On the material side we hear alternately that the management of a modern home has become so easy that a woman who does nothing else is idle and at a loose end, and that other homes are so unscientific in organization that women still sadly need the emancipation of modern conveniences. The housework problem remains unsolved: whether with the passing of the old-time immigrant help, a new professional service is to be developed, whether women must, more and more, do their own work, is still to be settled. With all that is uncertain, a few new factors are clear—the boundless potentialities for simplifying housework that lie in the coming of electrical power; the enormous increase in the cost of living, which postpones marriage and makes the economic independence of women practically inevitable; the development, through colleges and courses in home-making and Government activities, of a new conception of home-making and motherhood as a profession to be put on a high plane and requiring careful scientific training.

In introducing a subject of so many phases and such complexity, the CITIZEN'S hope is to present news, and aspects of discussion, that will stimulate its readers to dig into the subject for themselves and really to tackle it. The problem of the home and the problem of world peace together challenge the women who have been freed to other interests by the winning of the vote. A little later we shall ask our readers to compete in answering the question which opens this announcement.

Knowing that Miss Tarbell, in her writing and speeches, has always stressed the fact that the home is basic to all other social activities, we asked her to introduce the subject with a statement of her views. Famous as the author of the history of Standard Oil, and of the Life of Abraham Lincoln—indeed, as our greatest biographer, Miss Tarbell needs no explaining to the CITIZEN'S readers. On either her editorial or our announcement we shall welcome letters of comment and discussion—but make them short.—EDITORS.

THE root of the woman citizen's problem is the home. When she makes finer homes she makes finer citizens. The average of social and political life of a country can be no better than its average home life; it is the root from which they grow, a truism as old as the attempt to analyze the social organization of human beings! Yet how we seek to evade it, to find a substitute, to persuade ourselves that we can get the better citizen by some synthetic process—usually no more convincing than Mr. Ford's synthetic cow

Ida M. Tarbell

or the laboratory process for continuing the race which Lord Haldane makes so entertaining—and undesirable!

It is interesting to follow the thinking of the people who have gone deepest into the revolt the war brought on us all, and who have tried most seriously and patiently to find the chief points of weakness and to suggest ways of strengthening them. It has always come down to the human starting point—the child—his training and his environment. Get him at the start, teach him the worth of the experience of those who have gone before him—let him burn his finger to prove that fire burns if you must—build up goodwill, arouse him to the mystery and possibilities of his mind and spirit—do that for the child in increasing numbers, and you have the foundation of your better world, and the only one that is impregnable. That has been the conclusion of the wisest.

And this is not a quantitative process. It is altogether qualitative. Moreover, the highest order of qualities are necessary for it—affection, patience, sympathy, understanding—things not taught in the books or achieved by organization, and they require a special application for every child since each is a special thing, and the delicate and difficult problem is to direct and help him to the knowledge, joy, courage, discipline that are necessary to enable him to be himself—a self-directing human creature, getting out of himself more and more of what is in him, not running loosely and purposelessly now here now there, smashing everything in his way, and never able to reach any goal, like a car without brake or controls.

It is only in the small group that you can really approach such a problem with hope of success. The home is the unit where the best work of the kind has been done—always will be done—and though many homes are dismal failures, yet as an institution it is by far the most successful thing mankind has done.

The problem is Finer Homes.

I rather think that before we do much toward getting them, there must be a general admission by women citizens that there is where lies their *best* chance of bringing about better political and social life. Just now we seem to feel as citizens that we can get them through laws and government, but the intelligent and reflective political-minded woman can not but recognize after a bit of experience that most of the work she feels called upon to do is the direct result of inefficient homes. The causes of them are multiple. Low wages, irregular employment, high rents, unsanitary conditions, sickness without insurance, give the poor small chance, but on the whole they succeed with all their handicaps about as well as the prosperous, for in this class low intellectual and moral ambitions, extravagance, vanity, selfishness and greed too often counteract the ad-

vantages which money might provide.

The woman citizen sees herself with the double task of attacking causes and finding temporary remedies. She must work for school lunches because the child has been improperly fed at home. She must secure police matrons and women policemen and judges because the home has not been able to establish in the girl those tastes and those controls which prevent her running wildly into mischief and crime. She must see that reformatories are multiplied and improved that boys may have a chance to develop qualities and ambitions which the home failed to awaken, and she finds she has a heart-breaking task attacking causes and securing these obviously necessary remedies because the average citizen himself started out so poorly equipped with that basic discipline and goodwill which the home should give.

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What the American Woman Thinks

Roadside Housekeeping

By Ruth Sawyer

Author of "Doctor Danny" and "Gladiola Murphy"

NOT long ago we watched some sort of air maneuvering at an aviation field. The way the planes slipped from earth and made their flight seemed most casual and everydayish, for all the world as if the air must soon be a native excursion place for humans.

"Watch out," said the scientist with us, "another ten years and we'll be having plane picnics, as numerous and comfortable as motor picnics."

"God forbid!" It was our professor of Nature study who groaned this. "Think of the clutter. The woods and roadsides are being defiled badly enough as it is; think of the time when tin cans and orange peels and biscuit boxes rain from above! The sea will swallow it; but the earth will become a vast, East Side dump-heap if we don't begin to educate now for roadside housekeeping."

The professor's outlook was undoubtedly exaggerated; but he was right about the immediate need of education. The matter of out-door cleanliness and the responsibility of every individual to maintain it is something that calls for acute treatment.

We motored to Maine and back last summer. Stretches of the state road from Boston to Bangor were not only scattered with refuse but in places massed with it. I call to mind one of the most lovely spots on the New England coast. I rode over it as a child in a mail stage-coach, taking all day to go those twenty miles; and after thirty years the memory of its loveliness still holds green. One side of the road was lined with beech, birch and evergreened woods, laid thick underfoot with a dozen varieties of moss, wintergreen and partridge berries and those flashing red clumps of dwarf cornel. There were brakes and rock and royal fern and the exquisite spicy twin-flower. It was a very fairy place, to be reveled in by the mere passer-by. Ocean, with rocks or sand and tangles of morning glories and vetch pea, bounded the other side of the road.

Last summer the place was barely recognizable. It was carpeted with refuse. We drove nearly those twenty miles to find a single clean spot on which to have our noonday meal; finally driving off the state road a mile or two to find it. But all along those miles of exceptional beauty was filth. I am not exaggerating. It offended eye and nostril and all sense of decency. It was the most incriminating evidence against those hundreds of untidy, unthinking, uncaring, beauty-blind men and women who have made of it an eye-sore. Their name is legion in this country of ours and we might as well acknowledge it and set about to do something.

The foreign-born are more than likely

Ruth Sawyer

to follow the example of the American-born. It is the first scattering of rubbish that is so insidious; another group of picnickers come and find it and do likewise. But if American families are raised to respect and take care of all public playgrounds, to have a sense of pride in a clean, well-kept roadside and show an honest, free-spoken contempt for the offender, I know the foreign family will pattern after it.

Let the schools teach a spirit of responsibility toward what is a wonderfully beautiful country; a pride in belonging to it; let them teach ways of caring for rubbish and a respect for sanitation. Let them train an eye for beauty; and I believe the defiling of parks and roadsides will become a rare fact.

A Japanese student at our university said once: "I have been studying your public schools. They teach much good science and give out a great deal of valuable information; but I can not see that the children are being educated for good citizenship. Now our Japanese children are taught that they belong to Japan; whatever she has of beauty and resources they must help perpetuate. Instead of stoning a bird on a tree or stealing a flower from a public park they learn to paint them."

Our Girl and Boy Scouts are doing a great deal toward setting examples for woodcraft and outdoors tidiness; in many instances a troop will clean up after untidy motorists. Public-spirited individuals do the same; our professor of Nature study and his wife are indefatigable cleaners-up. But that will get us nowhere. It is not remedies but education we need; and we are desperately delinquent in getting it started.

There is a force we can definitely count on as well as education and that is public opinion—the more education the stronger the opinion. Mass public opinion back of citizen training and we will have it in every school. Have fifteen minutes at assembly periods twice a week given over to talks on park and playground care, community ethics, conserving not only wild flowers but Nature's own habits of neatness. Offer prizes for the best essays on the care and development of our outdoor resources; plan another one of those everlasting reform weeks; have a Clean Picnic Week. A few years of this sort of thing and public opinion will wax so strong against the littering, irresponsible motor party that the community in which it lives will take it in hand. I should like to see the time when the motorist who leaves his rubbish behind him will lose his license.

And why can not the teachers of Nature study make it a point in their work to develop a love and appreciation of Nature that may work out in practical results? No child who has had his eye and heart trained to see and rejoice in the loveliness of moss and fern and partridge vine could possibly let himself or his family defile it with banana skins and watermelon rind. And remember the children of today are the drivers and picnic leaders of tomorrow.

Editorially Speaking

Write to Your Senators!

CITIZENS of a Republic like ours ought to feel confidence that when a political party has made a definite pledge upon which it has been elected to office, it will be carried out without nudging from us. Alas, that is a degree of morality which we have not entirely achieved. Although the Republican platform unequivocally endorsed membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice, there has been widespread anxiety lest a small group of antagonistic senators might successfully maneuver the measure into adverse action. That is, they might add reservations to which Democratic senators would not agree, or conditions which would be very difficult for the forty-eight nations now in the Court to accept.

The daily news from Swampscott has lifted the confidence and expectation of Court sympathizers to a state of great satisfaction. It has been made clear that the President, as chief of his party, believes a promise made is a promise to be fulfilled, and that he intends to be a steadfast, insistent leader of the Court campaign when Congress opens.

There remains but one thing to do, and it is this: In every state the two senators, whatever their views, should hear from organizations and individual friends of the Court. If your senators are already favorable, urge early action, while assuring them that you appreciate the stand they have taken. If they are doubtful or opposed and are Republicans, you who are also Republicans should remind them of the party pledge and say in your way that political honesty demands early action, since considerably more than a year has passed since the promise was made.

If they are doubtful or opposed and are Democrats, you who are also Democrats should remind them that the Democratic platform includes membership in the Court and that even a minority party is expected to show by the vote of those in legislative assembly that the platform is a sacred party promise.

"A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" will certainly achieve this first step toward permanent peace.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

The Public's Rights in Coal

AGAIN the public is the victim of a war between coal miners and coal owners. Again both sides are acting as if the matter of coal were a private concern in which no one but themselves were concerned. According to the papers, the miners have gone off on fishing expeditions and the operators are sitting back waiting to see their large stocks of coal already mined increase in price because of the strike. When it comes to the time of filling its coal bins for the winter, the public will find the price of coal mounting.

Two years ago a thorough investigation of the entire business was made by the United States Coal Commission. They recommended that the mining of coal be considered a public utility, the same as gas and electricity; that there should be a permanent Fact-finding Commission created and that reports and accounts should be made public. Congress has never acted on this report, and after a truce the strike of two years ago is now being repeated, the miners refusing arbitration of wages and the operators of profits. So the war is on, with the public the principal victim, as always.

There never was a clearer case of the predominant interests of the public and its right to demand the permanent regulation of the industry. Arbitration of disputes is the principle on which the security and peace of civilization rests. A party to a private dispute is not allowed to use force to settle the matter for himself, but must apply to the court, which acts as an arbitration tribunal between the contestants. For a man or a body of men to refuse to arbitrate, brings a suspicion of the justice of their claim. The more powerful the group and the more they feel the justice of their claim, the more they can afford to present their case to an impartial arbiter. As the public, whose comfort and safety are involved, we can demand arbitration from both sides, and of our Congress when it meets we should require that the report of the Coal Commission be acted on.

A Fresh Start in Law Enforcement

A NEW official attack on the problem of law enforcement should mean a new chance to back it with public sentiment. Beginning September 1, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews, with twenty-four district enforcement officers at his back, starts on a new clean-up. He "thinks it can be done"—rather reassuringly quiet in his confidence. In making an announcement of personnel he said, after outlining the attack on the bootleg industry, "One by one intelligent citizens will realize the danger to government and society which they are creating by enriching the bootleg class and feeding fat a business which exists only through corrupting the very agents of government and business whose honesty is essential to the stability of society."

It might well be the hope of women who care about law enforcement to help these intelligent citizens to that realization. To consider traffic with bootleggers as funny, or matter for tolerant smiles, is distinctly *not* to help "intelligent citizens" get the point. If prohibition really can't be enforced, we'd better know. But we shall not know it until public opinion has had time for such "realizations" to sink in.

Meantime, there is heartenment in an occasional encounter with an adult Kansan who says, incidental to something else, "Of course I practically knew nothing about saloons and liquor." Not that Kansas can be regarded as wholly typical; not that Kansas is wholly dry; but it goes to show that enforcement *can* at least in certain conditions be carried to the point where the next generation isn't really acquainted with the liquor problem.

Our Splendid Heritage

HURRAH for the United States! We don't mean its ideas now, nor its institutions, nor its history, nor (very much) its population. We mean its physical self—its huge size; its rich variety of beautiful scenes; the panorama of towering mountains to travel through by day-long stretches; the great expanses of sagebrush interspersed with farms, persistently holding their own; rich rolling fields of corn and grain—a marvel of color and productiveness; then the thickening succession of cozy towns and industrial cities. And then, having seen just one crosswise strip, one has the realization of the remaining *un*seen beauty, variety and richness.

All that is just the gorgeous surface, of course, vivid to one who has crossed the continent for the first time, unmarred in that swift transit with all the problems that might poke through. And the impression it leaves is of *"Noblesse oblige,"* translating *Noblesse* into colossal natural resources, great spaces, boundless opportunity. We are inescapably a land with a future, and with corresponding obligations. We can not make a fine civilization out of rich land and lovely scenery. Everything depends on the inhabitants. But one thing is sure—to match this country there should be a splendid social and spiritual development.

Women's Inferiority Complex

"WELL, of course we know that women haven't got the creative instinct"—it was a very intelligent woman who was speaking. "How do you know?" was the reply. "Give women an open field with men for five hundred years and then there will be some fair basis of comparison."

There has been such a tremendous change in the past few years in the position of woman and so many fields are now open to her that it is difficult for us to realize how short a time it is since nearly every avenue of activity outside the purely domestic, was closed to her. It is only a few years since a woman who wanted to write felt she had to assume a man's name, for speaking in public women were stoned, women physicians are still living who had the finger of scorn pointed at them because they dared to study medicine, the normal woman was supposed to be a weak and timid creature who had to be taken care of all her life.

The difference between that world for women and the present day seems a difference of centuries instead of less than seventy-five years, yet the old inferiority complex still remains, if only subconsciously, and occasionally it crops out and gives us a jolt. We know it costs far more for women to achieve success today than for men—there are physical disabilities, and there are all the ties of family which women carry to a far greater degree than men do; but until women have had a free field in every line, until they are encouraged to achieve as men are, and until their rewards for success are as great as for men we won't know which disabilities are inherent in sex and which ones are artificial. Those that are artificial we want to do away with as soon as possible.

The remedy lies, to a large degree, in the hands of women themselves. If every mother would instill in her child the same respect for women as for men the superiority and inferiority complexes would die out in a generation, and men and women would discover the happiness and strength which result from a partnership of the two sexes built on equality and mutual respect.

A Good French Example

THE award of the Grand Prix de Rome, the most coveted award in art in France, to a woman (see page 14), brings into unhappy contrast the backwardness of the United States. The American Academy in Rome is open only to men. Already three other women have won the prizes of the French Academy—two in music and one in sculpture, but in the American Academy men only are accepted as fellows in the School of Fine Arts, and the three fellowships in musical composition which were established in 1921, giving three years of residence and study in Rome and one in Paris, are open only to men. Are we not right in saying that no one can know whether or not women have creative ability until the best opportunities for study and inspiration are open to them equally with men?

No Increase for the Army

ONCE more the army is on the verge of dissolution. That is, if the President insists on reducing the expenditures of the army to a pre-war basis, as the economy budget provides. The alarmists, it is suspected, are the General Staff, operating through propaganda articles about the unsafe reduction of the army that must follow lowered appropriations. And what *are* these stingy appropriations for military defense? Just about $300,000,000, equaling the $120,000,000 expended for the army before the world war. President Coolidge is credited with the idea that it would be a serious reflection on the General Staff itself if it could not provide the United States with the proper defense at an annual cost of $300,000,000.

No one can seriously suppose that the President is reckless about the national defense—or about any figures whatsoever, for that matter. Two things he plainly wants—economy in the administration of the government and reduction of armaments. An international conference on further disarmament is a cherished plan for 1926.

Three hundred millions for military defense can be nothing short of an appalling thought to those who long not only for peace but for money to further education, the welfare of children or other causes. They must be grateful that at least it is not an advance, and that the President is not likely to budge, however the propaganda may rage.

In Praise of Vacations

HOW much the increasing vacation habit means to the health and happiness of people it would be difficult to estimate. The two weeks' vacation with pay is now an established institution in most offices and mercantile establishments in our large cities. A growing number of big businesses close the entire day Saturday during July and August. All our national holidays see a great outpouring of people from the cities into the country. The eight-hour day and daylight saving are contributing their share in giving millions of workers time to play out of doors during daylight hours. Country sports, swimming and bathing, motor cars, have been brought within the reach of many workers, and these new lovers of outdoors are demanding play space, access to the seashore and lakes, sufficient highways, and public parks. Most of us can remember the man who used to brag that he had not taken a vacation in forty years. If he exists today, he is ashamed to admit it, and his wife, too, knows that she needs an occasional relief and change from her regular habit of life. Everyone needs a change of environment at least once a year. Hours spent out of doors in the sunshine are worth any number of doctors' prescriptions. It is a movement full of promise for future generations.

Holidays and the shortened workday are producing a healthier race and one of higher capacity both for production and for enjoyment.

Primaries!

DON'T forget Primary Day—if yours comes in September. Remember it is far more important than election day—far more a people's day. It is easy to realize this when, as in New York this year, there are several candidates for a principal office. After the primaries, your choice is limited. Before, it can be anything you—you and the rest of a live group—want.

Don't forget Primary Day.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE B. WILLIAMS *for*
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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The World Court

SOME of you may have been interested as I was in the editorial which won the Pulitzer Prize as the best editorial of 1924. It appeared in a Charleston, South Carolina, daily. While its main theme was the lack of leadership which it claimed was the misfortune of Southern democracy as a whole it gave a general reason for a special situation, namely, that post-war psychology demanded a leadership of extremists, that if extreme radical measures did not furnish prompt relief for the ills of the body politic measures of reactionary conservatism were immediately demanded by the same voters who had upheld the radical program.

The editor concluded that the only political course which nobody supported was a reasonable progress based upon fact and experience and designed to test the wisdom of the measures selected and their ability to relieve or mitigate particular evils.

The League of Women Voters has studied and has worked for one international measure for two years and a half, the entry of the United States into the World Court according to the Harding-Hughes reservations. It is a measure absolutely typical of the kind of political progress and experiment described in the victorious editorial as uncongenial to the public mind.

In answer to the general question, "Shall the United States take a responsible part in constructive work for world peace and world order?" it replies, "Yes," but proposes a very limited and definite experiment on behalf of these objectives. What is the response of public opinion? The extreme right said the proposal involved us in dangerous responsibilities to Europe and was wearing a sheet and pillow case of legal properties which thinly disguised the League of Nations itself.

The extreme left said that to accept a peace plan which did not condemn war and a Court restricted so as to deal with but a fraction of the causes of war, and to give decisions only binding on nations by voluntary agreement, was not a peace plan at all.

A third group, the League of Nations group, was impatient of the Court plan while still advocating it because in its opinion it is only a little better than nothing.

Honest minds must admit that there is an element of truth in all of these contentions. Joining the World Court does involve the abandonment of complete national isolation. The Court is very limited in its powers to bring peace and the reservations are very explicit about not involving us with the League of Nations while officially admitting that the League exists.

But acceptance of the responsibility for equal justice between nations, great and small, and officially endorsing a well organized machine (the Court) to make this theory effective in fact are two parts of the same whole.

Is this the day of small things? Has the world ever before organized effectively behind such ideals? I think not. The League of Women Voters is not only willing but determined to discount the objections and face difficulties to assure the entrance of the United States into the World Court before 1925 is over.—R. M.

The League in the Cities

No. 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE policy of the Allegheny County League of Women Voters is to organize, as far as possible, every city, borough and township within its borders. This is no small order for Allegheny County covers seven hundred and twenty-five square miles. It is built on hundreds of hills and it includes the city of Pittsburgh, three third-class cities, McKeesport, Duquesne, and Clairton, sixty-eight boroughs, and fifty-four townships.

The work which is being done in the cities of Pittsburgh and McKeesport will be told in this story, yet it is a temptation to stray away from the subject into the outlying communities where we are doing many pieces of valuable rural work. The membership of our county is approximately forty-five hundred. About half of it is in Pittsburgh, the other half scattered through the county until there is hardly one municipality to be found which does not have a nucleus for a League.

Pittsburgh has twenty-eight wards and our aim is to have a local League in each ward. At the present time fifteen of the twenty-eight are in the organized column. They are self-governing; they hold meetings regularly; they conduct programs of political and civic education; they hold candidates' meetings prior to elections and each is bearing or making an effort to bear its share of the county League's budget, which is twenty thousand dollars a year. Of the thirteen unorganized wards, three are largely covered by the business section of the city, two more hold large industrial plants with a residential population almost entirely of foreign-born persons and in the other eight wards we have numerous members but can not yet place them among our active locals.

Each ward has a member serving on the County Government Committee and the City Government Committee, which are standing committees of the county League. These women follow the work in these two branches of government. They attend meetings of the Board of County Commissioners and City Council. They watch the construction of bridges (of which we have many in our county), roads, public buildings, and parks. Traffic problems, the subject of the placement of our County Jail, a school for Delinquent Girls and many other important things of the community are discussed within the committee and reported back to the local League, thereby forming public opinion and spreading information in a remarkable, successful manner.

Tours to city and county institutions also add zest to the program of the League. During the past few months we

have inspected our City Filtration Plant. We have been to the courts—moral, juvenile, and criminal. We have visited our County Home and the Industrial Training School for Boys at Thornhill. We have had a star gazing expedition at our City Observatory and we have even investigated the morgue. From each of these excursions we have brought away an understanding of the cost of the upkeep of the institution to our local governments and where the responsibility of administration and supervision rests. Returning to the Ward League, I should like to dwell upon the study of programs of several. The Fourteenth Ward League is our largest. Here there is a membership of eight hundred. The program arranged for 1925-1926, beginning on September 14 and concluding on May 10, features a series of monthly lectures on political current events. Subjects to be considered include bond issues, jail placement, zoning, budgets, health and sanitation, and taxation. Candidates for city and county offices and the state legislature will be guests at two meetings.

In each ward the chairman tries to fortify her work by securing a leader for every precinct. The precinct leader is a "League booster" in her neighborhood. She is as invaluable as a publicity agent, she stimulates membership and helps to get out the vote. In some energetic precincts the members hold meetings which most often take the form of round-table discussions.

The other City League in Allegheny County is that of McKeesport. Here we have a membership of about three hundred. We have a city chairman and a chairman for each ward, but common meetings are held; the city not being large enough to make the wards conscious of their individuality. McKeesport holds monthly meetings and last year began an annual Civic Institute when six meetings were held.

MRS. R. TEMPLETON SMITH, *Chairman.*

Helen H. Gardener (1853-1925)

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HELEN H. GARDENER was born in Virginia, in 1853, the daughter of the Reverend Alfred Griffith Chenoweth and Katherine Peel. She died in Washington in July. At the burial services Mrs. Gardener's life and work were eulogized by her friends and associates, Honorable Frank Morrison, former president of the United States Civil Service Commission; Honorable William C. Deming, president of the Commission; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park. Mrs. Park said, in part:

"It is not quite eight years since I first had the inestimable privilege of knowing Helen H. Gardener. She was then sixty-four years old. She had lived a full and varied personal life, with the joy of family ties, the responsibilities of a household, the pleasures of many friends, of wide reading and of prolonged travel. For most women this personal life would have made up a well-rounded career, but for her it had been only a background for the success which she achieved in three different professions, as an educator, a writer, and a lecturer. Before she was twenty she had been placed at the head of a normal school and though her period of formal teaching was cut short by her early first marriage her desire and ability to teach were manifest in much of her writing and in all her lectures.

"We who knew her only in the later years often failed to realize her important contribution to American letters. One of her essays, *Sex in Brain,* inspired by her lifelong eagerness to secure justice for women, was translated into many languages and started scientific research, establishing the fact that there is no difference in the brain structure of men and of women. Several of her early and popular novels were dramatized expositions of the need of a single standard of sex morals, again a manifestation of her longing for justice for women. Her story, *The Unofficial Patriot,* which was drawn from the experiences of her father and which has been said by eminent historians to give the most striking portrayal in literature of Abraham Lincoln, was dramatized by James A. Herne and under the name of *Griffith Davenport, Circuit Rider,* is listed by the English critic, William Archer, as one of the foremost American plays.

"After such achievement it would have seemed that at sixty-four there remained only what are called 'the declining years' of inactivity and the slow failure of the vital forces, but for her there was still to come her invaluable service in the final legislative stages of the long struggle for woman suffrage; and after the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment she was destined, as the first woman appointed to the United States Civil Service Commission, to make a distinguished record in a wholly new direction as a public official in one of the highest positions under the Federal government. Others will tell you how at sixty-eight she mastered the highly involved technique of that new profession; how she won the esteem and affection of the other members of the Commission and of the large staff which the Commission directs; how she maintained the respect of the United States Senate, by which her appointment had been unanimously confirmed, and of the members of the House of Representatives; how she inspired and kept the confidence of President Wilson, by whom she was appointed, and President Harding and President Coolidge, under whom she continued to serve. Others will tell you, too, how she strove to secure fair opportunity for women in government employ and how she set a standard of devotion and unswerving integrity in public office. It was a tremendous achievement and it marks a great milestone in the path of the progress of women.

"My own closest work with her came during the three years that led up to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment. Only a few of us will ever know in detail how much the women of the United States owe her for what she did at that time. Throughout her life justice for women had been the cause for which she cared most. She had furthered that cause in many ways, but her incomparable service, a service which no one else could possibly have rendered, came in the months when the efforts of the suffragists were centered upon the Congress of the United States. Then her knowledge of men in public life, her familiarity with official custom and legislative procedure combined with her rare gifts of person and mind and character made her the most potent factor in securing the passage of the Amendment by the Congress. In the Congressional Committee of the suffrage association we called her the 'diplomatic corps' because her extraordinary tact made numberless powerful friends for the cause and her manifest sincerity held their support to the end. Her last speech was in May at a reunion of suffrage workers when her subject was 'Our Honored Dead.' Seeing her then so young and exquisite in appearance, so eloquent and apparently so vigorous, we did not dream that she herself was soon to take her high place among the brave souls to whom the women of this country owe their enfranchisement.

"It is not easy to analyze the sources of her greatness. Perhaps one of them was balance of characteristics that are, as a rule, opposed. She was essentially feminine and enjoyed to the full the pleasures of social intercourse and all the dainty accessories of living that belong with a personality as exquisite as hers. She was an admirable housekeeper, a devoted wife, a loyal kinswoman, a hospitable and affectionate friend. But underneath her charming and delicate surface lay a mind like finely tempered steel, a judicial, impersonal mind, untrammeled by conventional bounds, farsighted, courageous. And deeper still there lay noble purposes and unflinching obedience to their demands. Her extraordinary tact was based upon profound understanding of the foibles and weaknesses of human nature and of the mixture of motives that guide a large part of human conduct. Yet with all that knowledge she was never bitter or pessimistic. She believed in men and women and in a world of slow but definite progress.

"For her Time seemed to stand aside and even Death was merciful in taking her as she wished to go before disease had

marred either body or spirit. To us who knew and loved her the loss is overwhelming. For the country that she served with devotion a record of splendid achievement remains to guide those who come after her. She was a true and lovely woman with rare ability and profound strength of character. To her belong the words of the old legend: 'Whosoever accepteth atonement their souls into the light she sendeth back and from them are wrought the heroes and leaders of mankind.'"

On the day of Commissioner Gardener's burial, the offices of the United States Civil Service Commission and the offices of the National League of Women Voters were closed.

A. W.

Typical Programs for Citizenship Schools

A RECENT publication of the National League which is already attracting considerable attention is *"Four Typical Programs for Citizenship Schools,"* suggested for 1925-1926. The pamphlet is an attractive four-page folder containing two suggested programs for one-day citizenship schools and one each for a two-day school and a three-day school. Although the final product is the combined work of many individuals—department and standing committee chairmen, etc., it constitutes one of the first pieces of work of the new adviser on citizenship schools, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, under whose supervision and guidance the material was prepared. One of the one-day programs emphasizes party organization; the remaining programs are based on those topics in the League programs which have been especially recommended by the Board for consideration on the programs of citizenship schools during the year.

An added feature which it is hoped will prove to be of real value, is a set of eight loose sheets which contain *"Expanded Topics for Use With the Typical Programs for Citizenship Schools."* The sheets outline suggested methods of presenting the topics in the typical programs and contain brief lists of the best references for each topic. For most of the topics there are in addition thought-provoking questions for discussion. The topics recommended by the Board and included in the programs are: The Presidential Primary, The Direct Primary, Registration Laws, Proposed New Methods of Amending the Constitution of the United States, the World Court, the Child Labor Amendment, State Standards for Child Protection, State Provision for Public Education, the Principles of Federal Aid, State Standards for Protection of Women in Industry and the Removal of Legal Discriminations Against Women, emphasizing Jury Service for Women and Equal Enforcement of Laws against men and women offenders. The typical programs and expanded topics are especially well adapted to the needs of college and local Leagues.

Our New Director

MRS. ERNEST J. MOTT, of San Francisco, whose name is inseparably associated with any mention of the California League of Women Voters, has been named to succeed Mrs. W. A. Shockley, of Reno, as director of the Seventh Region of the National League. The appointment of Mrs. Mott follows Mrs. Shockley's retirement from the work of two successful years.

Mrs. Mott, who has been a member of the League since its organization in California, served as state finance chairman in 1923-1924. She was one of the women instrumental in establishing the League in the Far West, and her years of service in the San Francisco Civic Center of the California League will make her a valuable addition to the National Board.

She is a native Californian, a graduate of the University of California, and was a member of the College Equal Suffrage League in that state during the campaign of 1911. She is a past-president of the San Francisco Bay Branch of the American Association of University Women, her two years' presidency of that organization marking the high water level for membership.

She is at present a member of the Board of Education of San Francisco, a position to which she was first appointed by the Mayor and later elected for a seven-year term by the voters. During the war she was a member of the California State Council of Defense and of the State Food Commission.

California's Political Institute

THE 1925 institute of government and politics conducted by the California League, in June, was even more brilliant in point of program than that of 1924. Each speaker made a real contribution in thought. Perhaps the total impression of what was said, if one may speak of a total in relation to entirely independent speeches, was that our political and governmental conditions are badly in need of change, but at the same time, the feeling of each speaker seemed to be that bad as things may be at the moment, there is a real effort on the part of thoughtful people toward improvement. The work of the League of Women Voters stands out as vitally necessary in the helping toward this improvement.

The opening speaker of the Institute was Chester Rowell, known not only as a leader in thought in California, but as a brilliant writer on political subjects. His topic was "The Efficiency of our Legislative Systems, State and National." He called special attention to the weakness of the American Cabinet System, in its lack of being made answerable to the people. Professor Robert Treat Crane, of the University of Michigan, spoke on "How to Make a Single Vote Count," treating especially proportional representation, and Professor Arnold Bennett Hall, of the University of Wisconsin, gave a witty talk on Party Organization.

Professor Thomas Dawes Eliot, of Northwestern University, chose as his subject "Some Psychological Factors in Politics," dwelling particularly on the "crowd-mindedness" of the present day. The Institute had a brilliant closing day devoted to international relations. Professor Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, made most vivid the history of the long boundary dispute between Chile and Peru, and the part of the United States in its last stages of settlement. The last speaker was Professor Charles Kingsley Webster, of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, at the University of Wales.

Not the least important feature of the California Institute was the discussion from the floor. For an hour after each talk, questions and debate followed, and two afternoons were entirely devoted to round-table discussions.

M. D.

Correction

Through error a short but vital sentence was omitted from the article "A Great American Invention" in the last issue. The WOMAN VOTER makes apology to "M. M. W." and asks its readers to correct their copies of the August number so that the last paragraph in this article concludes:

> "After all, the fact of supreme importance which should never be forgotten in any discussion of fundamental political importance in this country is that accurately speaking neither state government nor national government is sovereign. *The people are sovereign.* It is for them to bestow their authority. They may bestow it upon state government, they may bestow it upon national government, they may withhold it, or they may withdraw it. Sovereignty is theirs."

The World Court

Under the Same Banner

The League's Stand

THE Executive Committee of the National League asks all of its members to fix their attention on one date—December 17—when the Senate of the United States will bring up for action the resolution designed to make the United States a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The League of Women Voters for over two years has educated itself not only to the importance of this step to the peace of the world, but also to the difficulties to be removed at home before the treaty is signed. It supports the measure as proposed by Presidents Harding and Coolidge and by Secretary Hughes and does not favor amendments which are likely to kill the proposal or delay its passage indefinitely.

The question has been asked—will the League of Women Voters accept in place of the resolution and reservations offered by Mr. Harding, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Coolidge, such proposals as have been made by Senator Pepper and Senator Borah? Is it willing to support the organizing of a new Court around the old Hague tribunal? Does it insist that no advisory opinions shall be asked of the Court for fear of causing it to be politically dominated? To all those questions the answer is "No."

Having examined the proposal for so long a time, the answers to the two main questions "Does entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice commit the United States to entry into the League of Nations?" and "Is the Court an instrument for peace?" are found to be "No" and "Yes" respectively. The League of Women Voters is not prepared at this eleventh hour to accept reservations which will defeat the entry of the United States into the Court and will be impatient with lukewarm leadership and long-drawn-out and pointless debate on the part of Senators who wish to be counted as friends of the proposal.

MASSACHUSETTS: "Between now and December 17, there should be no evidence of lessening of interest or energy for the World Court," Miss Ruth Morgan, head of the National League's Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, told members of the Massachusetts League at a luncheon, which staged the beginning of the Massachusetts appeal for the World Court. Plans are being made to send out a caravan to distribute information about the Court.

MICHIGAN: Michigan women voters are agreed that there is nothing like a one-day school on the World Court, if you want to be conversant with the many-sided features of the proposal. Two hundred women gathered at the home of Mrs. Frederick P. Anderson for a conference arranged by the Wayne County League. Several speakers presented the various phases of the subject.

MINNESOTA: Creating added sentiment for the World Court has been a serious job to the Minnesota League ever since the Richmond convention. June was devoted to securing special World Court chairmen in all local Leagues, July and August to spectacular exhibits at county fairs, and September and October are the months set aside for public meetings and an exhibit at the mammoth State Fair. Mrs. Richard T. Hargreaves, chairman of international co-operation for the State League, has made a real contribution in the form of three brief articles on the World Court, which will be the basis of informal study groups and discussions.

MONTANA: Everyone in Montana, and even hundreds outside the state limits, are familiar with Mrs. E. K. Bowman's persistent and valuable work for the World Court. In addition to her work as chairman of international co-operation to prevent war, Mrs. Bowman has written a peace primer, requests for which have been received from all parts of this country and even England. The Helena League is placing 250 copies of the primer in the high schools of the state.

NEW YORK: Posters for display at county fairs, in libraries, and other public places, and a pamphlet and map giving facts about the World Court were issued recently by the New York State League for use in its World Court drive. The material was first distributed at county fairs last month.

When Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt spoke on August 26 from station WEAF in New York City—the fifth anniversary of woman suffrage, designated by the National League for a chain of World Court appeals the country over—Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, New York's chairman of international co-operation, arranged radio teas to hear Mrs. Catt talk on "Our Next Step."

NORTH DAKOTA: Although few and scattered in numbers, the North Dakota League does things, when it commits itself to a project. Members have been holding porch parties to study the World Court, and through special chairmen in the local Leagues it has been possible to stir up great interest, especially among the women.

KENTUCKY: Study groups on the World Court are being arranged by Mrs. Ida W. Harrison, for Kentucky League members. Special programs are to be used for the course.

The Segregated District

By Valeria H. Parker

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.*]*

The abolition of prostitution and discrimination against women sex offenders can be brought about only when women work together for this purpose, using every educational and political means. To bring accurate facts to WOMAN CITIZEN *readers and to invite their active interest we are presenting the following article by Dr. Valeria H. Parker, a member of our International Council; Director, Department of Protective Measures, American Social Hygiene Association and this Association's representative at the League of Nations meeting on Traffic in Women and Protection of Children.*—MINA VAN WINKLE.

THERE are still those who plead for the installation of a system of "well run" and "medically inspected" houses to cater to what they believe to be natural demands. These advocates are ignorant of the facts which have led to the closing of the districts. They are scientific facts whose soundness is easily tested and should be well known to every policewoman since she has ample opportunity to utilize these facts in securing public support for improved conditions in the community.

The principal arguments used by those who advocate segregation follow, together with statements of the main facts in answer:

1. *"Segregation protects boys and young men by removing temptation from the streets and residence districts."* The vice district presents an ever-ready temptation to the boy in search of adventure. Street solicitation by prostitutes is more prevalent wherever a vice district exists.

2. *"Regulation decreases prostitution."* Prostitution is increased because of the increased demand which governs a constantly increasing supply through the vice district.

3. *"Segregation safeguards against perversions by affording natural sex outlets."* Perversions are stimulated and increased by the prostitutes in the vice district who resort to unnatural practices in order to stimulate jaded appetities and to increase their own popularity.

4. *"Segregation decreases the spread of venereal disease by providing opportunity for medical inspection."* Medical inspection can not be sufficiently thorough to provide laboratory findings at frequent intervals for large numbers of women. Even though it were possible to guarantee freedom from disease, the patient may within a short time after examination receive into her body from a customer germs which will carry disease to other customers, even though she herself may not give clinical signs of disease until a later period. The large majority of prostitutes are disease carriers, many of them carrying germs of gonorrhea and syphilis simultaneously. Medical inspection gives a sense of security not justified by fact and tempts men who would otherwise fear to visit houses of prostitution to indulge in the adventure, believing health to be protected.

5. *"Segregation decreases crime by enabling police supervision of a recognized center in which those pursued by the law may be found."* Segregation increases crime by permitting a center in which the idle, vicious and diseased may congregate, contaminate others and breed new lawbreakers. It also corrupts the police and city officials.

6. *"Segregation prevents the scattering of prostitutes through the residence districts."* Those prostitutes found in the district do not represent the entire number of prostitutes. Those segregated are usually the lowest type mentally and morally. More clever prostitutes were found outside the district in large numbers, in most cities in which segregation and registration existed. The scattered prostitutes can be dealt with by injunction and abatement and tenement-house laws whenever their neighbors so desire. They find more difficulty in advertising themselves and therefore reach a much smaller volume of customers.

7. *"Segregation protects innocent women and girls from attack and disease."* Attacks upon women and children are more prevalent where vicious instincts are aroused and imperative appetites trained in the vice district. Disease is more plentifully spread through the vice district to innocent wives and children. The man trained to self-control and continence is not to be feared as is the habitual customer of the segregated district.

8. *"Segregation attracts large numbers of visitors to a city, thereby increasing the business prosperity."* Money formerly spent in debauchery in a segregated district finds its way into legitimate channels in those cities in which the laws against vice are enforced instead of into the pockets of prostitutes and procurers.

9. *"Segregation decreases graft on the part of police and city officials."* Segregation increases graft by illegal toleration of commercialized crime, tempting officials and police to collect illegal revenue. It permits the exploitation of women by keepers of brothels.

10. *"Segregation separates prostitutes and their customers from contact with children and young people."* It provides a vicious center for the demoralization of children and young people some of whom live in the district, pass through the streets or play in the neighborhood. Children are sometimes found acting as go-betweens, fully aware of the nature of the business conducted. The segregated district offers a ready opportunity for the early sex experience of the young boy meeting his first adolescent urge.

11. *"Segregation provides a center in which strong natural instincts may be satisfied. It meets a demand which always has existed and always will exist."* The organized physicians of the United States through the American Medical Association in 1917 declared continence for men to be compatible with health. The United States Departments of Army and Navy during the World War refused to sanction prostitution and declared the result of continence to be an increase in the vigor of the fighting men and the only sure safeguard against infection by venereal disease. The successful training of fundamental instincts is an encouraging possibility in human progress.

12. *"Segregation provides a satisfactory sex outlet for unmarried men until such time as they may be able to marry."* Prostitution degrades the love instinct and by its impersonality and promiscuity fosters appetites, tastes and habits which frequently destroy the possibility of deep personal affection and fidelity in marriage. Diseases are frequently contracted in the vice district which are carried into the home and render healthful family life impossible.

There is no way in which vice may be made safe. The protection of individual integrity, the growth of stable home life, the development of healthful parenthood necessary to national progress, all point toward the necessity for abolishing protected centers in which the bodies and souls of women are destroyed and the love instincts of men debauched and violated by degrading substitutes.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Notes on Suffrage

August 26th was the fifth anniversary of the winning of woman suffrage, and in many parts of the country it was celebrated by Leagues of Women Voters with a drive for the World Court—the first step in organized women's peace program. In New York, the celebration focused on Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, at a luncheon planned by Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the National League of Women Voters Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War. More than a hundred women, including both state and national leaders, gathered to honor the two guests, to jubilate, reminisce a little, and to look forward to the next steps in their progress. Removal of the remaining discriminations against women, support of the great causes for which women have stood against heavy opposition, work on the pressing problem of the home, above all work for world peace were stressed by these women who, far from resting on their laurels, are all hard at it for one or all of these objectives.

In announcing this luncheon in the last number, by an unfortunate slip we referred to Everett Colby, rather than Bainbridge Colby, as secretary of state when suffrage was won. Two readers have written in to make the correction. We are glad they are so watchful.

. . .

Woman suffrage has again been lost in Belgium by seven votes. It was hoped that the Socialist deputies would stand by their written promise made in 1921 favoring suffrage, but they claimed a change in cabinet had released them and they joined the Liberals in opposing the bill.

. . .

The question of woman suffrage in Argentina is advocated in a bill recently presented by Leopold Bard, Radical Deputy—so says the *International Woman Suffrage Alliance News Service*. The bill proposes suffrage for native or naturalized Argentine women over twenty-two.

. . .

Chicago lately has been interested in the question of women jurors. According to a ruling by Philip L. Sullivan, judge of the Circuit Court, women may serve on juries in Cook County. It appears that Mrs. Hannah F. Fyle brought suit against the jury commissioners because her name had been stricken from the jury list on the grounds of sex. The case went to the Supreme Court, the court ruled that the state constitution does not prohibit women from serving as jurors; that as the statute provides that jurors may be selected from all electors, the enfranchisement of women automatically qualifies them as jurors.

Barriers Down

Here is an item which again confirms woman's entrance into man's domain. Miss Dorothy Lee, of Illinois —who is only twenty—has been engaged to teach fencing to the 71st Regiment of the New York National Guard.

. . .

"Special arrangements" have always been the fate of women attending the Royal College of Surgeons in Great Britain. That is, always up to the first of last month. Now they may enter as Fellows and members on the same terms and conditions as men; they may also have seats in the council and vote for the election of members of that body. This is the last stronghold in the medical profession in England to be won.

. . .

Miss Munira Sabet, an Egyptian writer on social subjects, has received permission from the Egyptian government to publish a daily newspaper in Cairo. Miss Sabet is the first Egyptian woman to undertake a daily journal.

. . .

Ireland has taken the lead in the British Isles by electing its first woman member of the Dublin Stock Exchange—Miss Oonah Mary Keogh. According to the *International Woman Suffrage News* there were also women surgeons and barristers in Ireland before England threw such professions open to women. New York, Amsterdam and Berlin have women members on their Exchanges.

Honors Bestowed

Helping her husband drag a young boy, foot by foot, back up the six hundred feet down which he had plunged in the Canadian Rockies, won the highly prized bronze cross for Mrs. Don Munday. Mrs. Munday lives on top of Grouse Mountain, overlooking Vancouver, and is the first Canadian Girl Guide to win the much coveted medal.

. . .

Great Britain has appointed the Duchess of Atholl, Parliamentary Secretary for Education, as Substitute Delegate at the coming Assembly of the League of Nations.

In Industry

Three million, seven hundred and fifty thousand women gainfully employed in 1890 and eight million, two hundred and fifty thousand in 1920. These are the figures the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor found by a recent survey. The figures also show that the majority of women work more than a forty-eight-hour week. Another fact emphasized was that nine out of every hundred working women are married—a problem to which the Bureau is directing particular attention. (See the next CITIZEN for an editorial by Mary Anderson, Chief of the Bureau.)

Records Made

Forty-seven years of faithful service in the Post Office Department at Washington have just been ended by the retirement of Miss Mary H. Livingston. Miss Livingston has seen thirteen presidents hold office and served under twenty-two postmaster generals. She holds the unique position of having given the longest continuous service in the Washington office, and, it is believed, in the Postal Department.

Danger

The women members of the Reichstag, regardless of party affiliations, have signed a protest against a proposed law for reducing the government personnel by first dismissing all married women in the civil service. The protest asserts that such a law repeals the rights vouchsafed to women under the constitution, disregards the economic difficulties of marriage under present conditions and subjects married women civil servants to special legislation.

A Question

Just what effect the divorce of Latife Hanoum and Mustapha Kemal Pasha, president of the Turkish Republic, will have upon the woman movement in Turkey remains to be seen. Certainly the standard for the Turkish woman changed with the marriage in 1923. Latife Hanoum was progressive; educated in the West, she refused to veil her face and mingled with her country-

men of both sexes. This Kemal Pasha seemed to approve, even to encourage, and the feminists of Turkey rejoiced. Under his administration freedom never before dreamed of was granted women —sports were opened to them, dancing schools began to appear and harems to disappear. And now will the country revert, or will the feminists be able to carry on, minus the example set by the president and his wife? Time will have to answer.

A Modern "Helpmeet"

A wife is certainly a "helpmeet" when she can in emergency take over her husband's business and run it. An interesting instance, according to the papers, is Mrs. Edward Hillman, whose husband ran a big department store in Chicago. A serious illness forced Mr. Hillman into temporary retirement, and Mrs. Hillman is now directing the business, which has a turnover of several millions of dollars a year.

A Club of Service

THE signing of the Armistice left, in San Francisco, a group of some seven thousand women with energies suddenly channelless. They had worked in war as the National League for Woman's Service—why not in peace?

Some of them felt the call, joined forces, and took space at 333 Kearney Street, where all women might come, at a nominal cost, to serve one another, the city, and the state. This was four years ago. But the League outgrew those quarters. As founders of the women's City Club of San Francisco, it is now building a splendid new clubhouse to be erected on Post Street between Powell and Mason, where it hopes to be housed by next Christmas. Mr. Willis Polk designed this building, and to meet the cost of land, building and equipment, one million dollars were raised. This was done by forming a holding company which issued six per cent debenture bonds to the amount of $250,000, $200,000 of which were immediately put on sale. A first mortgage of $600,000 was taken on the land and building, and a second of $200,000. The holding company has entered into an agreement with the Women's City Club of the National League for Woman's Service whereby it will transfer to the club the title to this property when all indebtedness of every kind has been completely discharged.

The seven-story building will have a swimming pool, auditorium, lounge, library, card rooms, rest rooms, beauty parlors, cafeteria, dining room and one hundred bedrooms. There will be a vocational bureau, a bureau of general information and facilities for special classes, lectures and entertainments. The clubhouse will be large enough to accommodate a membership of six thousand, to which number the club is limited. The present League Shop will be carried on. This shop operates as a members' exchange as well as a medium for the sale of gifts at reasonable prices.

Four memorials are to be incorporated in the new building: the fireplaces in the lounge, the fountain in the roof garden, the front door of teakwood and a corridor window.

Reciprocal relations have been made with the City Clubs of Boston, New York, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, St. Louis, St. Paul, Detroit,

The new home of the Women's City Club of San Francisco

Philadelphia and the American Women's Clubs of Paris and London.

Mrs. S. G. Chapman is president; Mrs. Marcus S. Koshland, first vice-president; Dr. Adelaide Brown and Mrs. Cleaveland Forbes, second and third vice-presidents respectively; Miss Edith Slack, corresponding secretary, and Miss Jean Doub, treasurer.

If Not An Actress

(*Continued from page* 10)

as it is not difficult for a clever girl to secure the position of property mistress with one of the art theatres.)

Some of the duties or privileges of the stage manager are to see that all scenes are set, and shifted between acts as rapidly as possible, that all properties are in place at the time needed, that the lights work properly, and that the actors, as well as any live stock which may be in the production, are down on the stage in time for their cues. It is his duty to furnish, create or otherwise devise all off-stage noises with a range that extends from gentle rain-drops on a roof to the advance of an attacking army. Within his repertoire must be the clangor of traffic, mooing of cows and moaning of surf. The stage crew and electrician are all directly under his supervision, and he is entirely responsible for the functioning of the physical side of the production.

In the field of costume design, women seem so far to have made the greatest success in designing gay and amusing costumes. No woman has yet designed a notable "Hamlet" or a "Miracle" for Broadway. Mrs. John W. Alexander was the pioneer in the field, when she designed costumes for Maude Adams. The fact that Mrs. Alexander was the wife of the portrait painter perhaps paved the way for her entering this career. "Peter Pan" was the first production on which she worked, and she not only designed but cut and sewed that immortal Peter Pan costume worn by Miss Adams. Alice O'Neill is a tiny, auburn-haired person who is one of the most successful costume designers for musical comedy, and looks no older than the Ziegfeld coryphees who wear her lovely creations. She has now gone to Hollywood to design for the movies, and in the language of the trade is "sitting pretty." Aline Bernstein, a very gifted artist, did the lovely costumes and settings for the Neighborhood's Hindu drama, "The Little Clay Cart," and also for the Theatre Guild's big production of "Caesar and Cleopatra." Millia Davenport and Kirah Markham have both done amusing costumes for the Provincetown Players.

Scenic design is a still more unusual field for women than costume design. A woman has not yet had the opportunity of designing for Broadway any outstanding period play which would give her great imaginative scope. Enormous physical labor and long hours are involved in supervising the carrying out of a production, and many women, otherwise fitted for the work, have not the physical strength to see the job through. Interior decorators, whose reputations were previously established in that profession, have been called in to set scenes of society life and have done charming and appropriate sets, with sympathetic feeling for the meaning of the play. One of the women who has been successful at this is Clara Fargo Thomas, artist, decorator and society woman. There are three other women who designed settings for Broadway last winter—Ruth Brenner, who collaborated on the designs for "Starlight," which showed some imaginative quality; Gretel Urban, who did some very stereotyped musical comedy settings for the Ziegfeld production "Louie the XIV"; and Carolyn Hancock, who holds one of the most unusual positions in the theatre for a woman, that of technical director of the Theatre Guild.

She arrived at this by the rather surprising route of a year's interior decorating in Philadelphia, dancing in the chorus of two musical comedies for another season, and adjourning from the chorus to research work and mechanical

drawing for the Theatre Guild, which was then producing the monumental Shaw cycle, "Back to Methuselah." The Guild was so impressed with her work that they asked her to remain with them as technical director, which position she has filled for the past three seasons. This means that she sees that the artist's designs are practical for the theatre in which the play is to be given, keeps the peace between the designer and the carpenters and electricians, and supervises the execution of scenery and costumes. It is a job requiring the clearest and most exact mind, great capacity for detail, and ability for handling people. And in addition to the duties just mentioned, she has this year designed two of the Guild plays, "They Knew What They Wanted," with its setting of a California wine-grower's cottage, and Milne's "Ariadne" with its English living-room, expressing to a remarkable degree the personality of its owner.

And so we see that an interesting part of the forward movement of women is their breaking into all fields of the theatre, and securing for themselves important positions behind doors which until very recently have been firmly locked to them. It is well for women who are interested in the theatre as a means of livelihood to bethink themselves of all its different fields, before they concentrate on one. It is typical of our new forward-looking generation, that in some cases even when a young actress has made a brilliant success she thinks of the day when she will not be young and lovely and parts may not be so easy to find. As one beautiful young star said the other day: "Twenty-five years from now, I'm not going to have people say: 'Well, what has become of old ———? What is she doing now?' They'll know what I'm doing—I'll be directing my own theatre."

The Bookshelf

By M. A. and C. C. C.

THERE was a time when biographies were dry and dusty volumes, pompous with laudatory adjectives, and so dull that one wondered how the biographed ever lived through his life, or his biographer through his task. But within the last few years there has been a complete change in method and purpose, and biographies have suddenly become as varied and interesting as the people they concern. No two books illustrate this shift better than the *"Life and Letters of Mary Putnam Jacobi"* and *"The Pilgrimage of Henry James."*

Mary Putnam Jacobi, who lived from 1842 to 1906, was one of the pioneer women scientists and physicians, a writer, a citizen in the finest sense of the word, an ardent suffragist, and the possessor of a vivid and interesting personality. She was the daughter of the famous publisher, George Palmer Putnam, and she had a full measure of the family heritage of courage and ability. The oldest of a large family, and a girl into the bargain, the custom of the age automatically assigned her to the position of "mother's helper," but not even her affection and obedience could keep her there. With the reluctant consent of her parents she determined to become a doctor, and absorbed all the medical training open to women in this country at that time. She was too energetic and intelligent to be satisfied with that, and in 1866 she set out for Paris, the center of the finest scientific training obtainable. No woman had ever been admitted to the famous École de Médecine, but Mary Putnam's persistence and ability won her, first, admittance, and then after hard and brilliant work, the coveted diploma. Her student days covered the period of the Franco-Prussian war, and her letters give vivid descriptions of the conditions and the state of mind of Paris during the siege. On her return to America she worked unceasingly for better medical education for women, for suffrage, and for various other public causes, in addition to carrying on her own professional labors. Her biography, written by Ruth Putnam, shows the affection of her family in every line, without either undue praise or sentimentalism. Her letters, vigorous and vivid, illumine both her personality and the events through which she moved.

If Mary Putnam Jacobi's biography is the record of an adventure in pioneering, *"The Pilgrimage of Henry James"* is the record of a flight from pioneers. For Henry James strove all his life to break away from crude America, to sink himself into Thackeray's England, and to substitute the richness of its storied background for his own stark, traditionless past. That, at least, is the way Van Wyck Brooks sees him, and Mr. Brooks has a convincing way about him. His book is an interpretative biography of the forces which moved Henry James. Of course the very nature of his material lays him open to the attacks of people who prefer their own interpretations. Mr. Brooks has no hint of blind worship of the "master," and many of his admirers prefer that to understanding. But he makes the much-praised and little-read author a very real person, moved by unattainable longings, at once great and pathetic. And if the biography has fascination for one who knows only "Daisy Miller," it must be a mine of delight, and controversy, for people who really know their Henry James. It has certain mannerisms of style that are annoying, a breathlessness, a piling up of words, but the book's content carries it beyond minor defects.

South Africa seems to be the fashionable home of literary discoveries. *"The Little Karoo"* is a book of short stories by one Pauline Smith, whose admirer Arnold Bennett proclaims himself in a wide-eyed introduction. The stories are utterly simple tales of simple

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To Anne Parrish came a little while ago a thrill almost as special and rare as a blue moon. She was on board ship, making the Mediterranean cruise, and right in the middle of a deck sports tournament. A wireless interrupted. It said her novel, "The Perennial Bachelor," had won the second $2,000 prize offered in the Harper Prize Novel Competition. She didn't play well after that. "I felt," she said, "as if fireworks were going on inside of me."

The idea for Miss Parrish's story, to be reviewed later, came from a chance remark of her mother's about a man who had danced with both mother and daughter as débutantes, and was still going to all the young parties. A "perennial bachelor," the mother called him, and for the next four years Anne Parrish worked on a novel on that theme. Four years, she says, before she began to write.

Miss Parrish, born in Colorado Springs, spent her girlhood in Delaware. She is Mrs. Charles A. Corliss, of New York and Englewood, New Jersey.

Boer and black folk in a primitive country. They have a quality of bare reality that is Russian in its intensity. Their interest from a prophetical point of view, as forerunners of future work, is undeniable. Judged by themselves, only one story, "The Pain," has sufficient high quality to justify Mr. Bennett's breathlessness.

The only thing which *"The Little Karoo"* has in common with *"The Mulberry Bush"* is that they are both books of short stories written by women. Where the one is stark and simple, the other is delicate and subtle. Where one thumps down words like rocks, the other tosses them into the air like thistledown. Sylvia Lund wrote *"The Mulberry Bush,"* and one seems to see her pass through its pages, slim and well-bred, in that sophisticated version of flowered muslin, painted chiffon.—M. A.

ON August 26 the world at large was reminded by numerous commemorative festivals that the women of the entire United States had been voters just five years. It was to be expected that the press and sundry unrepentant antis should demand in tones sometimes surly, "Come now, you women, what have you done with your vote? Crime and disorder are abroad. Why have you not brought them to terms?" Just in time to catch such questions, two books appeared—*"Lysistrata, or Woman's Future,"* by Anthony M. Ludovici, and *"Hypatia, or Women and Knowledge,"* by the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell. They belong in a series of which nineteen are out and more coming. They have all been written by brilliant authors, mainly British, and apparently under a uniform instruction to startle and shock the public by as daring speculations concerning the future as their imaginations could construct. Were curious predictions less fantastic, they might have created a greater stir in the treadmill of life, yet they are revelatory of actual states of mind even if exaggerated.

Ludovici, it seems, was a vindictive anti-suffragist, and clearly represents a view of the extremist right of that side of the question. Mrs. Russell is a radical who represents the extremist left of the feminist side. While both present absurdities, there is something of truth at the bottom of both fantasies.

Ludovici sees a dilemma with its proverbial two horns: women will either rule all creation and put men in a position of tutelage—a result practically achieved, he says—or men must regenerate themselves, assert their masculine prerogatives and put women back where they belong—that is, in subjection to men. Maternity, through which the world moves on, is already a decadent function. That women suffer pain at childbirth is their own fault, and that mothers so rarely nurse their babies is due to vanity. Women overwork, overeat and stimulate their jaded nerves by excitement, until, if they are willing at all to become mothers, the product is scarcely worth the trouble. Hence, the race is decaying. Once men imagined that they had been doing skilled and manly work. The ease with which they were replaced (5,000,000 men in Great Britain) by inexperienced girls and women proved they were wrong. Directly there will be nothing manly left for men to do except military service. Already motherhood has been achieved by artificial fertilization, and he foresees that men will become mere biological factors with no rights or joys of parenthood. Women then, each with her own economic independence, unmated, but mothers when they wish, will control all things, and the poor men will decline to the status of the male bee. Yet Mr. Ludovici believes there is a germ of hope in the decadent race and that men may yet "come back."

"The regeneration of man will immediately transform woman and her position, because, while her contempt for the male will vanish, she will recover both physically and spiritually that lost joy of *looking up* to her mate. Through the mastery he will introduce, her present very justifiable anxiety about the world will tend to disappear, and the serenity of a dependent existence will be restored to her."

Mrs. Russell makes a spirited and cynical defense on quite normal lines until she comes to the question of sex. As Mr. Ludovici treats the entire question from the viewpoint of reproduction, which never leaves his mind for a moment, sex composes most of the controversy. She condemns the false modesty that has prevented the frank discussion of all the questions involved and the conspiracy of silence that has denied proper education to youth concerning their own bodies and their functions. She espouses free love and birth control, which at least is not going so far as her opponent, who predicts baby incubators with enough of the babies put to eternal sleep to reduce the excess of females to equality with males in the British kingdom. She would "people the world with gods who know no more the hates and littleness of men."

To return to the present day from Mr. Ludovici's peregrinations into the impossible and Mrs. Russell's perfumery-coated immorality, there is far less in the present situation to worry over than either of them has imagined. The "sex war" both of them describe and believe in, will neither end in the elimination of men nor in the abolition of marriages as they now exist. What will come is an equality of rights, a democracy of opportunity and friendly comradeship, with monogamy the rule, not because it is "puritanical tyranny," but because loyalty and self-control represent higher qualities of mind and the race is climbing up, not down. In the fringes there will be men jealous of women as is Mr. Ludovici and women who refuse to be bound by the restraints of decency. They always have been there.

Those are wise who do not mistake the exception for the rule. Two brilliant, absurd books!

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Life and Letters of Mary Putnam Jacobi, Putnam, 1925. $3.50.
The Pilgrimage of Henry James, Dutton, 1925. $2.50.
The Little Karoo, Doran, 1925. $2.00.
The Mulberry Bush, Minton Balch, 1925. $2.50.
Lysistrata, E. P. Dutton, 1925. $1.00.
Hypatia, E. P. Dutton, 1925. $1.00.

Suburbs

(*Continued from page* 12)

mansion not outside, but just inside, of the city limits. The family went to the seaside for the summer, and returned to find a dog hospital in rough barracks cheek by jowl—and howl—next door to their home. Our friend called up the police. "Nothing doing! It's outside our bailiwick," he was informed. "You're in the city. The dog hospital's in the country. Yes, we're sorry; but"—

Now, what can be done to stem these abominable evils which strike us literally "where we live"?

In the little city first cited, I talked, one evening during my stay, to the Chamber of Commerce and their invited guests. I felt like a physician called in to treat a cancer in the metastatic stage. There really wasn't much to be done at that late day—except to snatch for breathing spots, some of the ground that hadn't yet been built on. Of course they must strive to induce county and township authorities to join the city in stopping the evil where it is—though in this case I was able to elicit the reluctant admission that city real-estate men had conceived and carried out the scheme, purchasing the land from its rural owners for that purpose!

Of course village or township trustees can pass a mandatory building ordinance and provide the necessary inspection. However, the incentive is usually lacking, since it is people from the city who buy these poorly constructed homes.

Some real relief is promised by initiative of the better element in the real estate and building industries themselves. It is proposed to provide "pedigrees" for houses—similar to the abstract which one receives in purchasing land. Every item of materials and construction, of plumbing, wiring, plaster, paint, and so forth, would be plainly stated under oath—so that legal recourse can be had against the man who uses deception in dealing with a purchaser.

The "fuel cost value," that is to say,

How Young is a "Youthful Step"?

How is it that some folks who are not so young have a sprightly, youthful step, while others, years younger, seem to use more effort in getting about?

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Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
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the measure in which construction will keep the heat inside in winter and outside in summer, is a matter receiving much attention from honest builders who, along with buyers, suffer from scamping members of the building trades. *"The American Builder"* for May tells of a conference called by the National Association of Real Estate Boards to debate methods of penalizing poor construction, and to promote the "pedigreed" house as the salvation of business.

Self-protection of the honest building industries is obviously at one with self-protection of the home. The best safeguard of the prospective builder or buyer is a man of pedigreed honesty to deal with.

[Two paragraphs of my previous article, "Small Town Tenements," the proof of which I did not read, are somewhat unintelligible. One sentence should have stated that the squatter settlement—cabins and camps along the river bottoms of towns—has evil consequences, especially to the community next below on the river. Another sentence meant to state that certain important building regulations "belong less to housing than to the newer municipal science with the undescriptive title of zoning."—C. B. C.]

Miss Babb

(*Continued from page* 17)

lots which she bought from her employing company when they were selling twenty-five-foot lots at $75 apiece. (Similar lots are bringing $2,000 now.) She goes home to a cat and a canary bird, books, a piano, a fireplace and an orange tree and a grape-fruit tree in the immaculately kept back yard. She isn't going to sell this home until it will bring enough to enable her to build a house on a larger holding "in the country"—that is, three miles from the city limits. It may be in the city next year, things move so fast now. Sometimes she shares her house with a congenial tenant or two, but she isn't afraid to live alone. She is never lonely in Vero. Since she came she has been out of the state but once. She went to Maine for a summer vacation and "like to froze to death."

As I sat in Miss Babb's office I was impressed with the readiness with which she answered the questions of men who came in and consulted her about all sorts of things. She seemed to know everything and when figures were involved she had them at her tongue's end.

When I asked her about her family, she said they were scattered all over the country. "I am my own family," she said. As a matter of fact, though she may not realize it, Vero is her family. "If all this should collapse," with an inclusive gesture to indicate the present boom, "Vero would still be here."

"Do the women here vote?" I asked her.

"I'll say they do," and then with a laugh: "When we were working for suffrage they'd say to us 'How would you like to be called on the jury with a nigger?' 'Go on,' I always said, 'you know you never call Negroes on the jury.'"

After this she told me about being bridge commissioner. She was one of three elected in a field of five candidates and ran second on the ticket. The term is four years. There is no salary—"only a money allowance for meetings, so we don't dare have too many meetings."

The bridge is four thousand feet long and they had to spend $40,000 on it for repairs just after Miss Babb's election. I suggested that a knowledge of engineering must be necessary to a bridge commissioner. She disclaimed it. "It's a toll bridge. All you have to know is how to count money."

A question about labor because of the big building program in process brought the quick answer, "This is a card town," and then as if suspecting me of being unsympathetic, "It's all right, too."

The night I arrived in Vero three carloads (Pullmans, not Fords) of men citizens went off to Tallahassee to urge the legislature to create out of St. Lucie County a separate county of Indian River with Vero as its county seat. The next day everybody was asking Miss Babb for news from the capital, even before the party had had time to get there. It was evident that she was regarded as headquarters for information of general public interest.*

When I asked her for a picture she said no, as I knew she would. But if you should go to Vero and see a young woman of medium height, swinging along the street with a particularly free step, greeting everybody with a curt, but not unfriendly "H'lo," if she should have a round, youthful face, and straight brown bobbed hair parted on the side, and a slim rounded figure to match her face, you may be sure that you are seeing N. M. Babb, bridge commissioner.

Over a parting glass of orange juice, I said to her, "You will look back on all this some day as a very important time in your life." She answered, "You bet I'm looking back on it now, and I don't want to look forward to a repetition of it. I don't want to help raise another town."

The tone of her voice, the fleeting look of tiredness in her eyes, when just for this one moment she allowed herself to be an entity apart from Vero, made me realize a little what it had meant to her. Work, patience, devotion, cheer, Miss Babb has put into her task. And the town, which was a scraggly, struggling, undernourished infant when this girl came to it out of the West, is a strong, healthy, handsome, growing youngster now.

* The bill passed in June, the week before the Legislature adjourned.

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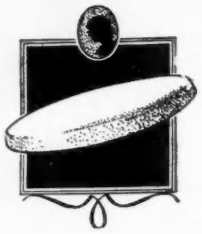

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The Power of Suggestion

By Gulielma F. Alsop

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AT BARNARD

THE subconscious controls the vegetative functions of the body, taking care of such things as digestion, assimilation, absorption, nutrition. It does this work automatically, carrying out the normal activity of these functions without the need of a conscious thought.

The subconscious, however, takes into its maw everything that happens in daily life and chews it for a cud. If our daily lives are full of worry, both the emotion of worry and the idea which expresses it, as for example, "I'll never be able to do that work tomorrow," are seized upon by the subconscious in proportion to the force of the dominating idea and when the subconscious gets hold of an idea it carries it into expression. The person who falls asleep saying over and over to herself, "I'll never be able to do that work tomorrow," stands ten chances to one of not being able to do the work. She will wake the next day with "one of her splitting headaches," or she will have violent indigestion, or be "so dizzy she can't see straight." And so the subconscious acting upon the suggested idea below the limits of consciousness, prevents her doing the piece of work about which she has had misgivings.

Just as the subconscious will stage a negative idea, so will it stage a positive idea. If the patient goes to bed thinking, "I had a fine day today; that work is going all right and I guess I'll finish it in good form tomorrow," she wakes up feeling fit and alert and her mind works like clockwork.

There are, in the main, two kinds of patients, one the worrying kind and the other the happy-go-lucky. And it is the worrying kind that falls heir to all the ills of life. The worrier may be a great deal more conscientious than the other type, attend more meticulously to all the details of hygiene, and yet her health will never be good, because she is daily, nightly, momently spiking all the chance of her body for health by continued negative suggestions to her subconscious.

In addition to our own suggestions each of us is subjected to the suggestions of our surroundings. An acquaintance stops one in the street—"Oh! my dear, what has happened? You look just done out today." The neurasthenic accepts the suggestion and goes home to peer into the mirror and sees with horror the look of worry and fatigue on her face. She feels suddenly that "all gone feeling." She has to lie down at once. And tomorrow she feels worse, because the suggestions of the friend have been allowed entrance. A normal person catches her friend by the arm—"What are you talking about! I look all right. I have just washed my hair," and ill health fades into the devastation of a recent shampoo.

It would seem then that the happy person is the well person. For the invalid there are two definite things to do: try to be happy and give the subconscious going-to-be-happy-and-well suggestions.

This is a very simple and easy thing. The real laws of suggestion are age old, but our civilization has abandoned many of the communal and individual practices which make for emotional control and substituted instead the deep complexities and absurdities of psychoanalysis, which are wide of the mark.

For the invalid, then, a definite schedule of communal activity in congenial work should be undertaken. And if her symptoms are producing so much melancholy that no work is congenial, the intellect, not inclination, should make the choice. Doctors for years have used some form of handcraft as one of the best means of putting a nervous invalid in happy contact with other people.

If the patient is not so far gone as to be an invalid but is subject to moods of depression and headaches, she must include in the schedule of her daily life something that takes her out of her self and stirs her up. Sport will very often do this, stimulating the body, as well as changing the emotional tone. And besides an active occupation the patient should feed her emotions of admiration, sympathy, wonder, appreciation by some form of art. Without some form of art, humanity grows stale. These emotions, even as long ago as Aristotle, purged the personality.

Then at bed-time, when the subcon-

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scious is especially susceptible to suggestion, either some very simple formula, like that of Coué, should be said, or some verse repeated, as the Twenty-third or Ninety-first Psalm, which will fill the whole being with a sense of peace and security. One can not take too much thought with suggestion. One drops the suggestion into the depths and lets it alone. All more detailed and definite systems of suggestion defeat their purpose. The subconscious sidesteps repeated *fierce commands* and the sense of effort which goes with them.

Humanity tends to health. If the personal hygiene is correct, an afternoon or evening of music or drama once or twice a week, good sleep initiated by a simple suggestion of confidence, will satisfy the demands of the subconscious for health.

With the preceding article Dr. Alsop starts on a new Health series for the CITIZEN. *The October article will be another phase of the absorbing subject of the subconscious and its relation to Health. Subjects to follow will be announced in October.*

The Colorado

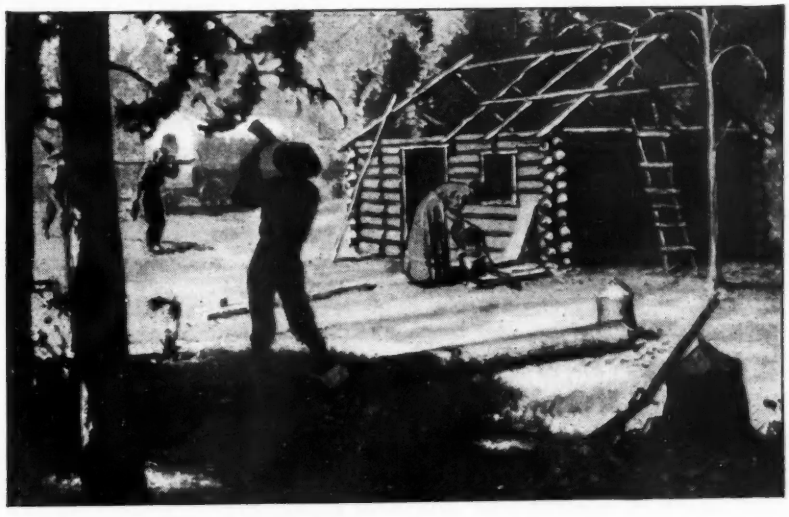
(*Continued from page* 9)

construction of an All-American canal, which would relieve the settlers in Imperial Valley in lower California from the necessity for taking all of their irrigation water out of the portion of the river which passes through Mexican territory, leaving the settlement of water rights between the United States and Mexico to the State Department. The canal feature of the bill would take $20,000,000 of the amount appropriated.

The strongest objection to the bill has come from the upper-stream states, who claim that the water to be impounded in the great reservoir might create a prior appropriation against future development of their own projects, and who refuse to approve the Boulder Dam project prior to ratification of the compact which would guarantee their water rights. Government officials who have followed the Boulder Canyon Dam project from its inception declare that there is little chance for its success unless the compact is ratified.

The Boulder Dam project has had a long and stormy career, and much money has it cost the Government. The Reclamation Service spent approximately $2,000,000 in the preliminary surveys which culminated in recommendation of the 600-foot dam at Boulder Canyon as the most feasible project for developing the river, and the mere printing of the eight volumes of testimony by witnesses during the hearings by the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation amounted to about $10,000.

Around the project have gathered in bitter controversy all the enemies and proponents of Government control and operation of natural resources as opposed to development by private capital. Led by Secretary Hoover, who appeared before the committee several times to urge a favorable report on the bill, were a long list of witnesses, many of them settlers in Imperial Valley and Coachella irrigation projects in California, who saw in the big control dam protection from constantly threatening floods and a steady water supply which meant fruitful acres. General George Goethals told the committee that the project was entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint. Local officials from Los Angeles and southern California, which would be "boomed" by the project, came with a delegation of fifteen who sat patiently in the committee room while hearings were going on from February to May, 1924. They wanted the dam because it meant development for southern California, control by the Government of power sites with development of 6,000,000 horsepower of electric power at Boulder Canyon, and because it meant a great agricultural empire freed from the threat of floods.



Building for America's growth

The early builders of America made their houses of rough hewn logs or of stone or adobe lifted from the earth. Settlements grew to towns, towns to cities. Small stores and shops were built, and these in turn were torn down to make room for bigger ones. Roads, bridges and railways were constructed. Factories and skyscrapers were erected. And so, swiftly, the America of today appeared, still growing.

In the midst of the development came the telephone. No one can tell how much of the marvelous later growth is due to it—how much it has helped the cities, farms and industries to build. We do know that the telephone became a part of the whole of American life and that it not only grew with the country, but contributed to the country's growth.

Communication by telephone has now become so important that every American activity not only places dependence upon the telephone service of today, but demands even greater service for the growth of tomorrow.

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They had assurance that the Government, in leasing the power sites, would give preference to municipalities, and they believed this meant cheaper power than they could secure from private companies. They assured the committee that there would be no difficulty in finding a market for the 800,000 horsepower called for by the project. This stand was sharply challenged by leaders of the "private development" school, among them officials of the Southern California Edison Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company, who oppose municipal control of electric power such as is practised by the cities of Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Riverside, and want to build their own dams for power development. They declared that the measure as it stands is "special legislation" and controverts the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act.

A split developed in the Cabinet ranks when the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, comprising the Federal Power Commission, backed by O. C. Merrill, Secretary of the Commission, challenged Secretary Hoover on the ground of Government development. One of the features of the bill provided for repayment of the cost to the Treasury through sale of leases on the power sites. To these officials this savored too much of the Government's going into the power business, a policy which, according to the "White House spokesman," President Coolidge opposes. Whether "going into the power business" means direct sale to consumers, or whether it could be stretched to apply to Government control of the power site with development and distribution by private capital, is a hotly contested point.

The House Committee gently shelved the project along with enormous tomes of evidence, and the California delegation packed its suitcases and departed dispiritedly for the coast. The project reappeared for a brief time last winter when the Senate Irrigation Committee held a few desultory hearings on the bill and, apparently feeling that it had done its duty by this show of interest, put the bill aside to ripen.

Proponents of the project are planning a concerted drive to bring the project out of committee and on the floor of Congress in the next session. If the compact is ratified, the upper-stream states will support the bill. Otherwise, they may be expected to fight it.

And the Federal Power Commission has announced that unless adequate reasons for withholding the license to J. B. Girand are presented, they will give him *carte blanche* to go ahead with his Diamond Creek project next fall. This will interfere with the Boulder Dam project by absorbing a large part of the market to which the Government was looking for sale of power leases with which to repay the cost of building the dam.

So, while Congressmen alternately argue and doze over Boulder Canyon Dam and states bicker over the Colorado River compact, the great river spills its floods along the rich lands of the low valley in the spring, and wanders over hot sands, a mere thread of a stream, in summer.

The Pacific and Peace

(*Continued from page* 16)

them"; "that individual fitness rather than racial distinction be made the basis of naturalization"; "that all human beings within political boundaries be treated alike." Meanwhile, it was critically apparent that mass-education and the eradication of ignorance concerning each other must be carried out in all the countries about the Pacific.

Next to the questions of immigration, treatment of aliens and racial discriminations, legal and otherwise, came in importance the subject of China and her manifold problems. Here again, without gloves and without quarter, the verbal contest raged, but with more unanimity, perhaps, as to the ideal, while with less surety as to practical and immediate measures of relief. Poor China —but the marvelous Chinese delegation! All inspired with the spiritual fire of a national hope, urging that a sense of justice repudiate extra-territoriality in toto, and yet acknowledging that governmental instability and lack of unity were a present menace to foreigners and patriots alike. The Chinese want customs autonomy, tariff relief, better industrial conditions, wages, standards of living; a return of sovereignty, less aggression and above all, patience and restraint on the part of foreigners who have so long dominated critical judicial and economic forces. They were a magnificent group and the whole Institute was fired with sympathy, which indeed burst into enthusiasm when "Jimmie" Yen described his mass-education plan, which he envisioned while working as morale-officer with 200,000 coolies in France, during the war.

This plan is the biggest educational movement that the world has ever seen, involving as it does for the future the hope to make a race of 400,000,000 souls literate in fifteen years; and necessitating as it has in the immediate past the reduction of the Chinese written language to 1,200 characters out of which a literature also has had to be built up. With hundreds of free teachers, thousands of pupils, a promise that anyone

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can learn to read and write in ninety-six hours at a cost of $1.00 (all the time and money that a Chinese workman can spare for education in his whole lifetime), "Jimmie" Yen believes he can make his people literate in at most twenty-five years, and he is well on the way toward doing it.

Some of the other questions discussed in the intimate details possible to round-table and forum meetings where the public are excluded, were Standards of Living, Industrialization, Comparative Religions, Educational Aids to International Understanding, Foreign Loans; and to the statesmanlike chairmanship of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, much of the credit is due for a safe journey over sometimes stormy seas. After all, it might have been possible to crash on even such obvious rocks as Philippine independence and the ills of Korea, and under a less able presiding officer statistical experts and religious workers might have enlarged the chasm between economic and spiritual aims instead of bridging it with mutual understanding. Stress was always laid upon common aims rather than differences, and the most significant result apart from a very definite appreciation of other people's problems, a discrimination in values, a clarification of paths to ideals, and an approximation of genuine friendship, was the enthusiastically unanimous plan for a permanent organization.

Already such a plan is being worked out by a preliminary committee and it involves an executive council, national committees, a continuous secretariat, a probable research corps, publication of findings and an adequate financial support, all looking toward the next meeting two years from now.

Homes

(*Continued from page* 19)

The woman citizen who thinks she is going to make over society from the top by laws and regulations, is like the apple-grower who thinks that if he prunes and sprays vigorously enough he will get good apples. All the spraying and pruning he can do will never give him an apple unless his tree has well fed, well watered, fit soil in which to grow. If the roots are sound and well nourished, the tree will assert a right to bear fruit, though it is true that larger, mellower fruit comes from the discipline of the pruning hook and the protection of the insecticides—they are to the tree what the contacts and the checks of good schools and good society are to the child. But they are not basic.

The Finer Homes at which the new department of the WOMAN CITIZEN aims, is then an integral part of the noble desire to improve and develop our body politic. It is wise to remind ourselves often of the structure of society—to spread out before our minds the parts and study their relations. Otherwise we easily forget the importance of one or another part—to the prejudice of the whole. In any consideration of Finer Homes, the reason for working for them must be kept always to the front. Women need to recognize the importance of the thing for which they work. The tendency to dismiss the home as an inferior activity—a physical necessity which is passing—has come from temporarily passing it by, centering attention on legislation and the desire to have a part in it, and no little, too, from the fact that the physical ways of the home have changed with the economic and industrial changes of the world.

But what if we can not any longer get a maid to work sixteen hours a day, if we, like the factories, are rapidly going on to an eight-hour shift, or falling back on piece work? What if the bread is baked outside and the milk and vegetables come in cans? What has that to do with the home—the root of society? Does it not give us more time to adapt it intelligently to modern conditions, more time to consider the place in the social organization in which we find ourselves, more time for reflection and experiment in order to fill more satisfactorily that place?

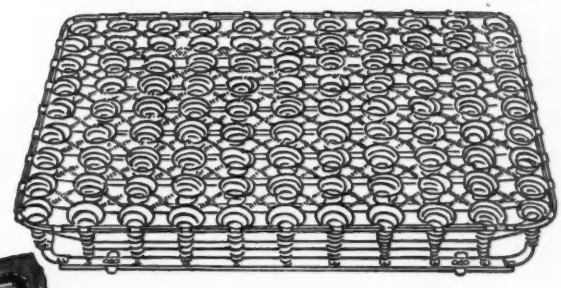
The Weaker Sex?

(*Continued from page* 15)

Louis for the American nationals. Miss Browne rides, swims, plays tennis, plays golf, and is a very popular sportswoman. Last year she defeated Glenna Collett in semi-finals of the golf national, on the nineteenth hole. "All luck," she says, but "fighting spirit," say her observers. From now on golf is to be her specialty.

Gertrude Ederle's gallant challenge to the Channel was followed with eager interest right across this country. As this goes to press, this sturdy young girl is about to try it again (turn back to the CITIZEN for June 27 for her picture). In that attempt she set the record for man or woman by swimming twenty-three and a half miles in eight hours, and got within six and a half miles of Dover. Lillian Harrison, from the Argentine, has now made four attempts, and came within eight miles of succeeding. She too is about to try again.

(*Later pages will record women's doings in these and other forms of sport and in athletic clubs, and will present discussions of the value of sport in women's education.*)



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With Our Readers

The writer of the letter which follows (in part) objected to a CITIZEN *subscription folder which says: "Brewing, baking and candlestick making is no longer the ONLY concern of a woman's life." A friendly correspondence followed, and here is her interesting letter. Have other readers comments to make?*

THIS is what I hate about the modern woman's attitude. It seems that women have suddenly discovered that they are free, independent persons, and they turn about upon the men with a very pugnacious attitude, saying, "You've dominated us, now we're going to dominate you." Then the women begin to mess up in politics and in every phase of the business world where men are, and they do become independent. They become alert, poised, self-assured, but the men shy off. I don't blame them. They like a woman *because* of her womanliness, and when she begins to storm and push and say, "I'm not going to be a woman, I'm going out into the world to do a man's work," he says. "Well, let her go." And she does go, and that is where she stays. She may be fortunate enough to marry a man who is worthy of her independent spirit and she may bear children. Many times this kind of woman doesn't, and she probably regrets it. Perhaps there are some women who really glory in all this independence and this antagonism toward men.

Why don't women say, "Yes, we are independent, free, but we are women, too, and we have *our* place as well as the men and we are going to glorify that place, work for it, and in working for it, we are going to work *with* the men and not against them and their work"?

G. W.

New York, N. Y.

IN the New York *Herald Tribune* of July 20th there appeared a short notice of the organization of a League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

It would seem that such an announcement would be of great interest, and a real relief to many—doubtless most—women.

May I pass on to them the bit of information which was gained from a personal visit to the office of this new League?

It is organized by the following well-known and reliable persons:

Abby Scott Baker, D. C.; Dr. Raymond T. Bye, University of Pennsylvania; Senator Royal S. Copeland, N. Y.; Clarence Darrow, Chicago; Clara Dyar, Detroit; Mary Gertrude Fendall, Baltimore; Warden Lewis E. Lawes, Ossining; Dudley Field Malone, N. Y.; Spencer Miller, N. Y.; Thomas Mott Osborne, Auburn; Vivian Pierce, Amos Pinchot, Ruth Pickering, Doris Stevens, Frank P. Walsh, Dr. Harry M. Warren, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, all of New York; Gilson Gardner, D. C.

The first effort of the League is to build up a membership in every state in the Union ($1.00 per year Active Membership, $10.00 Sustaining Membership, $100.00 Life Membership); New York is to be the first state in which legislative work is to be started; a conference for abolition is to be held in New York on October 23, 24 and 25.

Those who are convinced of the right of this movement will surely be thankful for its organization and will be only too glad of the opportunity to "say it with" membership dues.

I hope this word may be eligible for use in your readers' letter column.

MRS. J. R. VOORHEES,

Millburn, N. J.

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WELL, we have done it ✦ ✦ ✦ gone right across this continent (counting off whatever lies west of Puget Sound) and back again, with no more damage than an eye warped with looking ✦ ✦ ✦ and with a new enthusiasm for our exceedingly variegated country. ✦ ✦ ✦ We still choose mountains above all other scenery, meaning no offense to plains, hills, lakes or seas. ✦ ✦ ✦ And we saw One Mountain whose beauties, like the charms of our Small Second Cousin, are beyond speech of ours. ✦ ✦ ✦ To see the one in the company of the other was Enough. ✦ ✦ ✦ We now are fully equipped with maximum standards for judging mountains and small boys. ✦ ✦ ✦ Not to mention experience in picking loganberries (tame) and blackberries (wild and savage). ✦ ✦ ✦ While we think of it, this Dingbat column hereby acknowledges the compliment of having a rag-doll named after it. ✦ ✦ ✦ Welcomed back into the August heat and the familiar (though louder) rat-a-tat-tat of steel rivets, we thought long thoughts of the glorious West—and tried to recall forcibly other post-vacation agonies. ✦ ✦ ✦ The first break in our mood came when we heard of the woman who said she had time for only the headlines in newspapers, and sometimes missed seeing just how things came out. "Oh, by the way," she asked, "did Gutzon Borglum get out of that cave in Kentucky before the dogs came with the serum?" ✦ ✦ ✦ Well, we'll say she needs the Citizen. ✦ ✦ ✦ Very exciting, becoming a monthly. ✦ ✦ ✦ Those added pages gave us the illusion we were preparing something about as big as the Saturday Evening Post. ✦ ✦ ✦ Friends disposed to take the line that we can hereafter twiddle our thumbs for two weeks every month are hereby warned to be careful. ✦ ✦ ✦ We didn't make a collection of train gems of thought, but here is one pearl—"Yes, I love the mountains, but you can't gain anything from them—I always look at things where you can gain something from them." ✦ ✦ ✦ It is our conviction the speaker was even then gaining a free dinner from a strange man, but we may do her an injustice. ✦ ✦ ✦ Maybe he knew her brother. ✦ ✦ ✦ Well, we have at last discovered that there is one place in the world where we could swim without that unpleasant effect of hitting the bottom. ✦ ✦ ✦ The Great Salt Lake is so salt, it appears, that a human can not sink. ✦ ✦ ✦ Having discovered that, we feel safe in saying hereafter that we can swim. ✦ ✦ ✦ That scientist who led a bunch of trusting brother scientists about in an English rain the other day, because he forgot he was supposed to be guiding them, reminds us (a bit indirectly) of the story about a Negro who was up before a judge and was asked if he had any children. "Yes suh, one boy," he said; "Weatherstrip." ✦ ✦ ✦ "Why, where did you get such a name?" said the Judge. ✦ ✦ ✦ "Well, Judge, it was disaway. Dat boy was born just before de war and he kept me out of de draft."

Heart to Heart

The New Woman Citizen

YOUR CITIZEN this month is not so different from what it has been in the past as it is an indication of what we hope to make it. Your letters sent with your vote for a monthly emphasized your liking the magazine as it is, with its Current Events, its Washington letter, its nonpartisan discussion of political problems and its help toward well-informed intelligent citizenship.

The new CITIZEN hopes to be even more helpful. Women's interests today are as wide as the world, but to the modern thoughtful woman home-making is still the most important of them all. The problems of home-making have changed. The cost of living has increased 75 per cent since 1913. Marriage cannot be undertaken so easily, the training of children is perplexing, the partnership of husband and wife is being readjusted. The modern intelligent woman knows that home-making means far more than the physical care of her family and the CITIZEN will welcome her discussion of its many problems.

The Double Burden

MANY women have to carry the double burden of home-making and earning outside the home. How can this be made a less terrible struggle than it is today? What opportunities in the business world are open to women? How did they happen to choose certain careers? What were the elements of their success? The CITIZEN will tell the stories of successful women, in which all women are interested.

And the woman wage-earner—her world is a totally different one from that of either the home-maker or the business woman. What are the conditions surrounding her? What opportunities are opening for *her?*

Women are more and more active in the field of fine arts. They form the largest part of our musical and artistic public. They are bringing art in closer touch with the home, and making it available for a larger number of people. What opportunities are open to them in the professional and creative world?

From the time when a woman was supposed to faint at a mouse until now when she is competing in the Olympic Games, winning tennis and golf championships and trying to swim the English Channel, is such a jump that one almost gasps at the thought. How far can women go in physical competition without putting too great strain on their physical structure and vitality? What does it mean to their motherhood?

These questions are all part of the changed relationship of women to the whole world. Look back over your old CITIZENS and you will see that they have been crowding irresistibly into our pages. The enlarged CITIZEN will be able to give them increased space and be more helpful to a larger number of women.

Her Many Interests

THE WOMAN CITIZEN, during the four years of its existence in its present form, has become the authority on women in civic, political and club life, and is used by women in a great many clubs and other organizations as the business man uses his trade paper.

The new CITIZEN while laying no less stress on citizenship is enlarging its field to include the interests of women in all the various occupations in which they are now engaging as citizens of the wide world.

In changing from a bi-weekly to a monthly, the CITIZEN is adding

New Departments

Women in Business and Professions: *Why* women have chosen certain occupations. *How* women have become successful. Opportunities for women.

Women in the Fine Arts: The work of women in Music, in Painting and Sculpture. They are making this a musical and art-loving nation. The CITIZEN will chronicle their activities.

Sports: Women are taking an increasing part in the sport world. This will be the first time that a woman's magazine regularly features sports for women.

Theatre: Women are not only successful actors, but are managers, designers and producers. Stories of their achievements.

Finer Home-Making: The home is suffering because it has not been adjusted to changed world conditions. Adjustments to make more marriages possible and marriage more stable, finer cooperation between husband and wife, better training of children to meet the modern world, more intelligent purchasing, the use of electricity and machine power—these are some of the phases of better home-making which the WOMAN CITIZEN will feature.

The WOMAN CITIZEN *aims to become the mirror of the life of the up-to-date intelligent woman.*

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"Are your Feet more important than our Home?"

Little chapters from the story of how the Arch Preserver Shoe changed the ideas of a Nation. No. 11

THEY lived in Cleveland. Just getting a start in life. By manipulating their finances they were able to purchase a little home in a new subdivision.

They had yet to pay for it—for most of it, at least. And it was considerable of a burden.

One evening, after they had been living in the new house for several months, he came home, worn out but happy. He grabbed her up in his arms eagerly.

"Well, I knocked another hunk off the old mortgage today. Guess we're getting along."

"That's nice," she replied. But her tone was lifeless. He noted the lack of enthusiasm.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't you feel any more cheerful than you sound?"

"I *am* glad," she said, with effort. "I just love our little home."

"Well, you certainly don't look like you loved anything. What's bothering you? Feet again?"

Tears came to her eyes. She realized she was failing him. "Yes," she admitted. "And I don't know what I'm going to do with them."

"But I've told you time and time again to go get a pair of shoes that will be comfortable, haven't I? I don't see anything to worry about."

"Yes, I know. But they would cost so much, and I'd have to bother with a chiropodist. We can't afford it."

Then he lost his temper. "I don't see any sense in allowing your darned old feet to spoil our happiness. Are your feet more important than our home? We've got to work hard to pay out on this property, and we need all the enthusiasm we can find. I wish you'd go get that pair of shoes."

"But I've got weak feet."

"Nonsense, I don't believe your feet are weak. You used to play tennis and dance whenever you wished, didn't you? Girls with weak feet don't do those things."

"Well—"

"Well—" he interrupted—"There's just one thing to do. Get shoes that keep your feet from aching and cramping so you can smile at me once in a while. Let's look through some of these magazines and see if there aren't shoes that will help you."

It might be recorded here that the young man was in the advertising business, and naturally he looked to the advertisements for the solution of most of his problems. For an hour they turned the pages, reading carefully about shoes.

Presently they came to the Arch Preserver Shoe advertisement. It said this: "I never dreamed there could be such a difference," quoting a New York literary woman who was visiting her niece in Norwood, Ohio.

"There is the answer," he exclaimed. "That woman had the same foot troubles you have."

"Do you think those shoes could help me?"

"I'll read some more. You listen."

Then he read (from the advertisement): "It looks just like a regular shoe, but it is different. There is a bridge in the arch. That keeps the feet from sagging . . . Your feet were made to bear the weight of the body, but they also were planned to be supported. The dealer explained this by showing how the foot rests flat on the ground when you are barefooted. And he made me understand that the heel lifted the back of the foot and left the arch without any support at all. The bridge in these shoes gives this support.

"But the Arch Preserver Shoe has more than the bridge. The inner sole is flat. That lets your foot rest easily, without pinching the nerves and blood-vessels. Besides you have the smartest of style."

The other day we heard from that young husband. "My wife's shoes," he wrote enthusiastically, "helped more to pay off our mortgage than anything else. Your advertising told us about them; and your shoes made good. I felt that you ought to know."

And so we invite you, too, to find out for yourself about Arch Preserver Shoes. The booklet, "Use Your Feet" sent gladly in return for the coupon from you, will give you more facts. Also, we'll be glad to tell you the name of your dealer if you don't know him.

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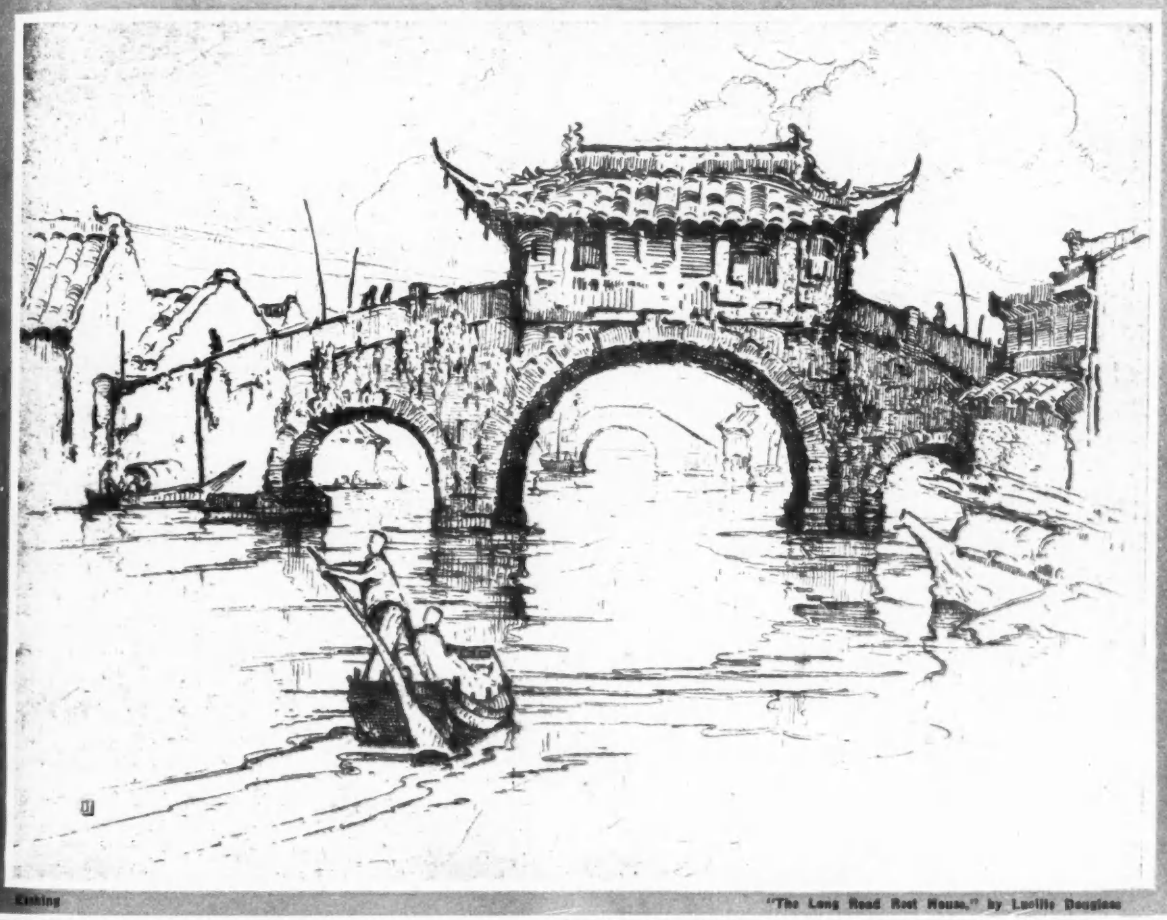

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By Carrie Chapman Catt

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The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

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The Woman Citizen

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Current Events

September

THE month of September was eventful.

There were the tragedies of a broken dirigible and a sunken submarine, with heavy loss of life. There was the coming of the French Debt Commission, still here as this is written, to negotiate terms for paying the French debt. The Assembly of the League of Nations put security before disarmament and the Council passed up the thorny problem of Mosul. A report issued by the Federal Council of Churches on the enforcement of prohibition brought out miles of editorial comment. A Communist M. P., delegate to the Interparliamentary Union, was refused entrance to the country, and controversy followed. The aluminum trust is charged with monopoly. The coal strike continues. So do the Riff War and the French war with the Druses.

Debt Dealings

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M. Caillaux

THE two Debt Commissions—French and American—got into action promptly upon the arrival of M. Caillaux, Finance Minister of France, on September 24. On the one side was the celebrated financial wizard of France, and on the other the very able financier Andrew Mellon, our Secretary of the Treasury. Behind the two was the public opinion of the two countries, the French naturally more clearly defined than the American since they have more at stake, but both to be reckoned with. General principles were well established in advance. (See Mrs. Stokes, page 8, on the American Commission's powers.) M. Caillaux opened with an offer which it was well understood followed the bargaining principle of beginning low, and took account of the watchful French press. The offer was for payments amounting to about five billion dollars, spread over sixty-two years.

This was pronounced inadequate, and Secretary Mellon made a counter proposal along the lines of the English compact, already in force. It would run up to ten billions instead of five—spread over the sixty-two years and graduated upward. M. Caillaux in turn rejected this offer, and a second American proposal has been made, of which the terms have not yet been published.

The seriousness of the French Government's financial situation can hardly be exaggerated. An analysis of the French debt problem has just been issued by the Institute of Economics, an impartial agency which made the authoritative report on Germany's ability to pay, two or three years ago—the examination which showed that at the time she could pay nothing. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Institute, says that the prevailing impression that the French budget is now balanced is mistaken; that the deficit this year is likely to be about 40 per cent of the current governmental expenditure, that taxes are already far higher than supposed. He recommends very drastic measures. The moral would seem to be that too stiff demands on our part would actually endanger the French republic if they were accepted.

Air Affairs

NEXT to foreign debts, the most absorbing controversial subject of the moment is our air affairs. Three inquiries are being held that have to do with air flight: There is the Navy Department's inquiry into the cause of the tragedy of September 3, when our great dirigible, the *Shenandoah*, was twisted in three and smashed, with a loss of fourteen lives, in an Ohio thunderstorm. There is the War Department's court-martial inquiry concerning Colonel William Mitchell, to decide whether his latest vitriolic criticisms of his superior air officers are punishable. And there is a general inquiry, by a civilian board which the President chose, into the condition and status of our air service—an inquiry stimulated by Colonel Mitchell's charges.

Testimony at the *Shenandoah* inquiry has put the blame on various alleged defects in the dirigible, without so far proving anything conclusive. But it has pretty clearly supported the widow of the *Shenandoah's* commander, in her claim that Captain Lansdowne had flown at this time under protest, fearing

Colonel Mitchell,

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Air Service Critic

bad weather conditions. He not only preferred a September date to midsummer, but he definitely preferred a later date in September. The flight, however, was intended to impress the largest number of state fairs possible, and the order was carried out.

Colonel Mitchell, former assistant chief of the army air service, now stationed in Texas, made violent charges of incompetence and criminal negligence immediately after the *Shenandoah* wreck. He is urgent for an aircraft service separate from the Army and Navy, and to further it he has made a series of sensational attacks, charging that the non-flying officers of Army and Navy are going to all lengths to oppose such a separation. "The lives of the airmen are being used merely as pawns in their hands." Colonel Mitchell has been relieved of duty as Eighth Corps air officer. He is about to appear as a witness before the President's Board, which has begun taking evidence, with Dwight W. Morrow as chairman.

Only a few days after the wreck of the *Shenandoah* came the rescue of five airmen who had attempted a non-stop airplane flight to Hawaii and had fallen,

plane and all, in the Pacific. They were saved by a submarine, after nine days afloat, hungry but unharmed.

The League and "Security"

THE Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations crowded Geneva so that quarters were at a premium, and packed the Salle de la Reformation, where the sessions were held. (The photograph on page 7 shows the official League building, where are all the offices and committee rooms but no auditorium large enough. A new building is under way.)

The Protocol's ghost would not be laid. At the last Assembly Great Britain had been the chief opponent of that plan, by which arbitration of disputes was to be compulsory and war was to be outlawed, with a disarmament conference on the program. To the French the Protocol had the additional merit of affirming the status quo in the matter of boundaries and they were its hearty supporters. Great Britain opposed on various grounds, and the Protocol slept. Several attempts were made to rouse it this year, and in response to Painlevé of France, Austen Chamberlain said that Great Britain distrusted "elaborate schemes" that involved settling matters by a general formula; that she chose rather to work out each case as it came along, felt that in many instances arbitration as provided for in the Protocol would be ineffective and unsatisfactory, and preferred a Security Treaty outside the League for the present. Again the Protocol sleeps, and security compacts are in the ascendant.

A proposal made by France for a conference to study the economic causes of war, national and international, created a considerable stir. But it seems to have collided with the proposal, also from France, for a disarmament conference under League auspices as soon as "a sufficient degree of security has been realized." This too was opposed by Great Britain. But a resolution was passed establishing a Technical Commission to study disarmament, the preparatory work to be undertaken at once. It is reported that to gain British support for this proposal, the French allowed the economic proposal to be sidetracked.

Mosul

MOSUL is still an unsolved League problem, marked dynamite—or, better, marked Oil. To go back a little: Mosul is a province in the northern section of Irak, and Irak is what we knew in old geographies as Mesopotamia—the region drained by the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. After the war it was taken from Turkey, made into the Kingdom of Irak, under the Arab, Feisal, and allotted by mandate to Great Britain. But just where is the boundary? This was vitally important, because Mosul is the seat of petroleum treasures, and both nations want it. A neutral commission was appointed to present to the League of Nations several suggestions about the boundary. The first proposal was that Mosul should go to Irak if the British mandate were extended for twenty-five years. But if the mandate should end with the present treaty (1928), the commission proposes that Mosul go to the Turks. Apparently they think Mosul would not be safe with Irak except under British power.

When all this came up for discussion at the recent session, the Turkish representative announced that Turkey had never meant—as had been understood—that she would abide by the League's decision in any event, and called for a plebiscite. Even Turkey's friends generally considered this indefensible. Turkey also declared the interested parties entitled to vote in the Council.

Great Britain didn't help matters much by repeatedly declaring that she would not be responsible any longer for the good government of Irak unless Mosul were incorporated—so she too practically declined to abide by the Council's decision.

Turkish and British representatives exchanged heated words. Great Britain charged Turkey with breach of faith and practically issued an ultimatum. War seemed a possibility. Finally the Council decided to refer the matter to the World Court for a ruling on what kind of a decision it is empowered to make and on the right to vote of those interested. The Council in turn has been heavily criticized for sidestepping the issue and prolonging the delay. A considerable section of British opinion is opposed to Great Britain's presence in Irak, on any terms, and the cry of oil is frequently raised.

A League Preacher

U. & U.
Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick

ON the first Sunday the League was in session, the League of Nations sermon was preached by Harry Emerson Fosdick. Shall the CITIZEN be the only magazine that has not pictured the face of this man who is probably the foremost religionist of this country? Dr. Fosdick preached, as might have been expected, the utter lack of harmony between war and Christianity, and the colossal social sin that war is. Spokesman of the modernists, Dr. Fosdick has been called by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise "the least hated and best loved heretic that ever lived." Pushed out of the Presbyterian pulpit which he, a Baptist, was filling (and filling the church to overflowing), because he refused conformity to creed, Dr. Fosdick is traveling for a year, and will come back to the pastorate of an undenominational church.

The Riff War

THE war in the Riff seems to be on the point of suspending, with the beginning of the rainy season and winter. With this in prospect, both the French-Spanish troops and the Riffians have stiffened their warfare. Recently Marshal Pétain, French commander, captured an important height, and still more recently reports say that the Spanish forces have captured Adjir, capital of Abd-el-Krim, the very capable Arab leader. But, though the enemy outnumber his forces ten to one, the forces of Nature are with him:—the war is being fought in mountain country—giant crags and buttes, deep ravines, high passes—country almost unmasterable. Also, the Riffs have the great advantage of being able to pluck their food from vines and trees, and they can live on much simpler food than the French.

Such details are being told in bits by a doughty correspondent of the New York *World*, Vincent Sheean, who has contrived to get through the international lines and is now the only correspondent with the Riff armies. His despatches say the European method of warfare is not making as deep an impression on the Riffs as reported.

Which brings us to the American aviators who have enrolled under the Sultan of Morocco to fight with the French forces, and are devoting their trained abilities to bombing non-combatants as well as combatants in a war in which their country has no possible stake. They must be written down as adventurers, eager to fight for the sake of fighting. Recently the State Department, concerned about neutrality, issued a warning about them. It called the attention of American representatives in Morocco to statutes of the United States which seem applicable. But the Government will take no further action. What will happen if an American, thus on war-pleasure bent, is captured by Abd-el-Krim's forces?

Wisconsin

AN interesting feature of the September state primaries was the nomination in Wisconsin of Robert M. La Follette to succeed his late father, Progressive candidate for President last fall, as United States senator. The young La Follette's vote testified to the continued strength of La Folletteism in the state, for he pledges himself to carry on his father's policies.

He defeated three Republican opponents by a majority of 31,497 and a plurality of 90,540 over his nearest opponent, Roy P. Wilcox. Wilcox had been endorsed by a state convention of regular Republicans, who claim the La Follettes are not Republicans at all, and

was the Coolidge Republican candidate. But after the primaries, when he entered his name as an independent candidate, the National Republican Committee went back on him, theoretically switching their support to Edward F. Dithmar, another candidate, who was now running with Klan support, but practically abandoning the contest. Wilcox is a Catholic, and the Milwaukee *Journal* sees in the broken faith of the Republican bosses a truckling to Klan influence.

Mr. Wilcox withdrew his name. The special election to fill the elder La Follette's place is being held as this magazine goes to press.

Germany Says Yes

WHAT Great Britain favors is the plan of security pacts—such as the pact now being considered, on Germany's initiative, by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany. Recently M. Painlevé and M. Briand, of France, met Premier Baldwin, of Great Britain, at Aix-les-Bains, and the result was an invitation to Germany to take part in security negotiations, probably some time in October. The note was so phrased that Germany seems pledged in advance to make guarantees concerning the Czecho-Slovakian and Polish frontiers. This was what Germany definitely did not wish. Her original proposal was definite concerning guarantees on the west, but she wished the eastern boundaries left open for possible negotiation, perhaps through the League. Many exchanges of notes have taken place since that beginning but extreme nationalist sentiment is still deeply opposed to the whole business, especially to anything suggesting concession. The German government has, however, accepted the invitation, and with indications of a good will toward meeting the Allies half way.

The Excluded Parsee

WHEN the British delegates to the Interparliamentary Union started for their meeting in Washington, one delegate was left behind. He was Shapurji Saklatvala, a Parsee, a Communist member of the British Parliament. And he stayed behind because Secretary of State Kellogg refused to admit him. Mr. Kellogg's decision was based on a speech made by the Parsee before the British Parliament, in which he declared his Communist convictions and intentions. The Parliament, really accustomed to freedom of speech, had made no objections. But Mr. Kellogg cited a passage of our immigration law under which he said Mr. Saklatvala was inadmissible because he advocated overthrow of governments by force. Mr. Coolidge supported the Secretary of State; Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, did not—he pronounced the exclusion "unwise and unnecessary." Mr. Saklatvala claimed, among other things, that his speech was misinterpreted. A deeply conservative Englishman, here as a delegate, said that Saklatvala was a fanatic ranter, but they paid no heed to him and wouldn't think of such a thing as silencing him. There were rumors, unproved, that Great Britain had whispered the suggestion to Mr. Kellogg, but it finally came out that the objection of one Conservative M. P. who was in the delegation had been influential.

Some of the press supported the Department of State, but much of it protested the invasion of free speech, the publicity for a bad cause, and the stretching of the immigration law to cover the case of a man who would have been a very temporary guest, not an immigrant, and who could not conceivably have harmed this country.

. . . . . .

The Interparliamentary Union began thirty-seven years ago in Paris; met first in 1889 as a world conference of members of national legislative bodies, and is about to hold its twenty-third conference, in Washington. It works on a platform of "studying all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary methods."

Studying Public Lands

A DELEGATION from the Senate Committee on Public Lands set out this past summer to investigate how the vast public domain—more than half the land in eleven states—is being administered. National parks, national forests, Indian lands and Government mineral lands are included, and a fine collection of problems is always on hand. The investigating committee got on well enough until they reached Yellowstone Park and its director, Colonel H. M. Albright. Here they conducted a hearing at which, Colonel Albright spiritedly charged, they accepted the testimony of bootleggers and disgruntled employees. He made a clear and convincing defense, leaving the Senate Committee looking a bit sick.

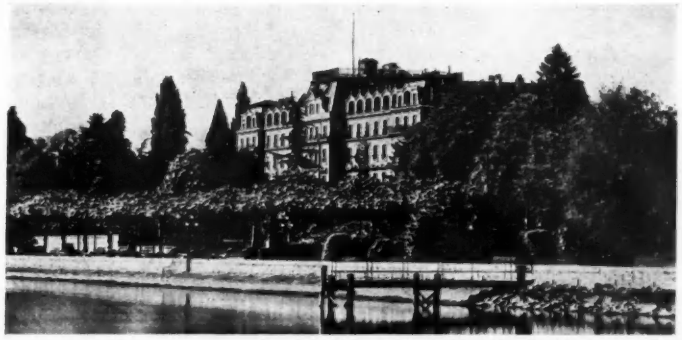
In the forest regions the problem is the difference of opinion between cattlemen who, hard hit by recent conditions, want permits to graze on public lands in perpetuity at low fees—and who claim the "experts" that are sent out often make decisions in assigning grazing areas that are preposterously ignorant. On the other hand, the Forestry Bureau is determined to hold out against the cattlemen in the interests of the nation's forest reserves.

Troubles on reclamation projects are another phase—and Secretary Work, of the Department of the Interior, has recently been under heavy fire. Reclamation farmers have been asked to pay up for irrigation sooner than they thought right, and water in some cases has been cut off. The facts in Secretary Work's policy are not yet well enough known for clear judgment.

This Public Lands Committee—part of it—comes up for re-election next year, and much will be heard at Washington this winter of these summer observations.

Income Tax Publicity

ANOTHER subject that is sure to come up in Congress, and violently, is the publicity of income tax figures. Again this year, as last, the newspapers published long lists—a test case in the meantime having established the papers' right to publish, under the law. The opinion seems to have become almost universal that the publication is more harmful than helpful; that the income tax amounts published are no sure guide to the actual income and that only in the exceptional case is real advantage to be gained.



Courtesy League of Nations Non-Partisan Association

Palais des Nations, Geneva—League of Nations Headquarters

Mound Mysteries

WE have our ancient tombs and age-old jewels, as well as Egypt. In Ohio a little while ago one of the old mounds was opened and the excavators came upon a skeleton with a carved copper helmet and, scattered in little piles and orderly lines beneath the bones, great quantities of fine pierced pearls, some of great size. There was tortoiseshell, too, and cloths of varied patterns that crumbled at the touch of air. This was in the Seip Mound, near Bainbridge.

September 29, 1925.

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Do you need to be told?—The White House

Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

September 24, 1925.

WHEN the President left Washington for his vacation at Swampscott, the capital was a dull place. When he returned last week, it was enough for any man to look after. Every department of the Government had pressing problems. Congressmen and Senators were returning to their offices. International affairs had taken a sudden rise. The French Debt Commission was on its way. The presidential desk had piled higher than ever. And if the President were consulted confidentially (the report not to be published), it is safe to assume that now that his vacation is over he would rather have stayed at home anyway, where he could have worked at his regular desk in comfort, than pretend to be a vacation enthusiast, which he never will be. The President did not have much fun this summer, and he had considerable complication in accomplishing his routine work so far away from the base. Undoubtedly he went to Swampscott much more for the sake of Mrs. Coolidge than for any inclination of his own.

Mrs. Coolidge, for economy's sake, now will enter upon the winter's round without the assistance of Miss Laura Harlan, who has been social secretary at the White House for Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Coolidge. The White House itself stands in September dust, awaiting the verdict of the controversy over redecoration which has been brewing all summer. The proposition to refurnish the interior as nearly as possible in the manner of Colonial days, taking out the miscellany there now and putting in original pieces of early American furniture, has not been settled. There is considerable disagreement as to its advisability. The White House is furnished in the manner of a mansion of the 1880's, with old family pieces here and there, and considerable French furniture which the owner might have imported after several sightseeing tours. There is no particular unity, no style, a minimum of harmony, yet a very suggestive interior. There are spots furnished by the first Mrs. Wilson, mainly her beautiful gardens; other parts refurnished by the second Mrs. Wilson; remnants of the Roosevelt decoration; relics of Lincoln's occupancy, and of those before him, and books left by various Presidents. In fact, the whole has the atmosphere of the hodge-podge left by any normal family of considerable resources, from great-grandfather to the present; as if each generation had not dared to make a clean sweep, but had added a few things. So the interior of the White House is a family ensemble. It looks like a lived-in, gradually assembled, traditional home.

Museum or Home?

The proposition to refurnish it would change it from a residence to something more like a museum, provided the decorators were able to get a collection sufficiently renowned to be worth calling a museum collection. If it failed to be a museum collection, the White House would look like an antique shop. At the present time, visitors find many associations as they wander from room to room, and those who have been fortunate enough to have been intimate in Presidential circles feel toward the furniture as they would toward a good many of their great-aunt's substantial possessions which had no artistic merit, very little color harmony, but a great deal of family significance. With all the attractiveness and great value of the American wing in the Metropolitan Museum, it never conceivably could be transplanted to the White House and make of that mansion a home where people must live yet shake hands with thousands day in and out. The ordinary belongings of a house of which so much is demanded certainly would ruin the artistic effect of a museum collection, and the collection in itself would not be adequate to the extraordinary uses to which it must be put. To set off an early American collection there should be candles, absence of electricity, fragile old rugs and pieces of India prints, early American and English china, which would be a sad sight after the state banquets and other large functions which must be housed at the White House. The present heavy draperies, the inartistic upholstered chairs, the glittering prismatic chandeliers and the gold piano are festive when banked with flowers. In rooms upstairs in the White House, the Lincoln relics and pieces of old historic furniture could be used to furnish a few rooms in the original manner without disturbing the whole house.

Matters of economy always have such delightful inconsistency — the dismissal, for economy's sake, of Miss Harlan, with her many years of professional experience, and the proposition, more or less approved, of spending thousands of dollars to refurnish the White House in museum style; after an expenditure by

Mrs. Roosevelt for redecorating and another by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Harding merely putting in a row of reed chairs sent her as a gift by Pacific Coast prisoners, and calling the place good enough for anybody.

President Coolidge, however, is going to keep up the emphasis on economy from now until the inauguration of the Congressional campaigns late next summer, to which platform the whole winter's work undoubtedly will contribute, for Congress will have before it when it convenes in December the prospect of the consideration of the French debt settlement, the proposal for membership in the World Court, the reorganization of Government departments and bureaus, which has been under discussion for years, and another taxation bill. In the House of Representatives the new Mr. and Mrs. Speaker will take seats. Mrs. Longworth undoubtedly will figure in the picture, never having been left out since her father, Theodore Roosevelt, entered politics.

The French Debt Question

At present by far the major interest is centered in the approaching meeting with the French Debt Commission. Undoubtedly, the problem of settlement of the payment to the United States of the French war debt is the hardest international task that has come up since the war and the one most pivotal. If the debt settlement with France can be negotiated by funding to the satisfaction of all concerned, the other foreign debts owed the United States will be facilitated and international relations can proceed with a clearer path than there has been since the war. Outstanding international debts at present in round numbers are as follows: Czechoslovakia, $115,000,000; Esthonia, $17,000,000; France, $4,227,000,000; Greece, $17,000,000; Italy, $2,097,000,000; Latvia, $6,000,000; Rumania, $45,000,000 and Yugoslavia, $64,000,000.

The French took warning from the difficulty here with the League of Nations pact by appointing on their Debt Commission representatives of both the legislative and administrative branches of Government; so that when the French report is made it will have considerable back of it in the way of legislative support. The mere acceptance by the French of the invitation to enter into negotiation represents concession, for the acceptance means that the French have gone more than half way in their own minds. They knew beforehand how difficult has been public opinion in the United States and how little disposed it was to give way to France in the matter of cancellation or pooling of the war debt. They knew that Congress was even more stubborn and would listen to no scheme which France could propose for reduction of the obligation. They knew also that the law under which the American Debt Commission operates stipulates and binds it to receive or consider no propositions for cancellation. Therefore, the very fact of the sailing of the Commission for the United States and their reception in this country constitutes a large share of the battle.

President Coolidge was so impressed with the importance of the arrival of the Commission that he asked correspondents at the capital to be predisposed in favor of the Debt Commission and to give it their support. No President has been able to make himself popular with such a request. The distaste which followed the request of Woodrow Wilson at the time of the fight for the Versailles Treaty for support in Congressional elections has followed throughout American politics, so that even in as vital a position in international relations as our actual negotiation over the war debt with France, any intimation of dictation from the President as to blanket support is sadly received. However, the press throughout the country has been universally favorable and unless there is something decisive to change the status, that support undoubtedly will be continued. The American Commission is composed of some of the ablest men in the country versed in international finance and in the debt situation, including the Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Commerce. In this connection Secretary Hughes will be particularly missed. He was more expert in this phase of international relations than is Secretary Kellogg. Eliot Wadsworth, lately resigned, who was secretary of the Debt Commission, will not be there. Under-Secretary Winston of the Treasury will take his place. No harder worker exists in American politics than Senator Smoot, one of the lay members of the Debt Commission, and Congressman Burton has long been recognized for his exceptional ability in government finance.

Our Principles of Settlement

The American Commission will have four principles to which it will strive to adhere: That the principle of sanctity of obligation be maintained; that it can not expect from France any settlement beyond her ability to pay, as the United States insisted that she should not demand of Germany beyond Germany's ability to pay; that it will not consider cancellation; that it will not consider any trade in connection with settlement which has to do with reparations.

Secretary Mellon went to Congress early in the debt negotiations trying to get that body to give him fuller powers to negotiate, and failed. Congress stipulated phrase by phrase in the original empowering act the detail by which the negotiations must proceed. However, after the negotiation of the British debt, whereby an obligation of over four billion dollars was successfully funded, Congressional approval was put in terms which liberalized the law under which debt funding could proceed in other instances. That is, in making the report the American Debt Commissioners frankly said to Congress that it had been impossible to comply with all the specifications of the debt funding act, and in approving the work of the Commission, Congress added that settlements with other governments indebted to the United States were authorized to be made upon such terms as the Commission might believe to be just, subject to the approval of Congress, which in reality gives the Commission the widest latitude for future negotiations. The French Commission comes to Washington also with full powers for negotiations.

Although the French Government has taken the most significant step in appointing and dispatching the Commission, the feeling in France is reported to be a distinct realization of the difficulties ahead. French people feel that they have not received all the money they hoped to get out of Germany; in fact they haven't the money that their earlier Ministers of Finance told them they would get, so that when the French representatives sit down for the first session on Thursday next it will not be without a sense of the complexity of the task.

What Will the Senate Say?

The test here will come when the President sends the report on the French debt to the Senate. If President Coolidge has had any difficulty as executive, it has been in his relations with the Upper House, where he has Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to deal with. Senator Borah is for repayment of every cent of the French debt on the theory that anything remitted to France will be used for extension of their armament program. And there will be new elements in the Upper House.

It looks as if Senator La Follette will be succeeded by his son and a new chapter added to the sons-of-fathers and wives-of-Congressmen movement. Of the two there seems the least logic in the presupposed eligibility of sons-of-fathers. Robert La Follette looks very little like his illustrious parent, and no one knows yet whether he will develop the fire that the Wisconsin orator had at his command. But he has made a good campaign and has shown in the process a considerable personal development.

American politics has had a number of examples of sons-of-fathers who campaigned or were receptive for honors in the name of their illustrious fathers, when they were opposite in type. Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert Lincoln, became an eminent railroad official, and

(*Continued on page* 44)

MUSIC

Making America Musical

By Emilie Frances Bauer

Is it a surprise to hear that America is not lagging behind Europe in musical culture? And that the laurels of credit belong very largely to American women? Miss Bauer, who supports these pleasant claims in this article, is an established authority—formerly a music critic on a New York daily, and a regular contributor to musical journals.

IT is old-fashioned to believe that this country lacks the musical culture of Europe. American women have changed conditions in the foundation they have built during the past twenty years, and nothing in the musical development of America has been more significant.

Two great contributing factors have been the new phase of music-teaching and the development of women's music clubs. The mechanical music-player also has turned thousands of people into music-lovers through growing familiarity with good music. It has been promoted by many of the clubs in the smaller cities to supply illustrations for musical programs where players or singers are unavailable.

Teaching has become a different occupation from what it used to be, and women are no longer satisfied to teach according to old models, restricted by the yoke of old traditions. No country has developed such important methods as America, and for this women have been directly responsible. They have revolutionized our music-teaching. We who remember the iron-bound, inefficient teaching of even twenty years ago marvel at the achievements of the present-day children. Now young women who devote themselves to teaching children—and practically few men indulge in this pastime—do not approach their work with just the old-fashioned smattering of a few popular tunes or sentimental salon music. They are trained to teach methods invented by American women who use common sense as a rock upon which to build. Some call it psychology, but those who look it squarely in the face call it "knowing your business" plus knowing the child-mind.

This is all-important to mothers, who begin to realize that their children should study music, not to become players or singers, but because culture is the rightful inheritance of every child who is expected to be part of today and a bigger part of the future generation. The modern child's music instruction is far different from that of the day when the *ne plus ultra* was the performance of "The Maiden's Prayer." No head of a family can afford to turn the subject aside saying: "I am not interested in music." She might as well say: "I do not care whether my child will be prepared for the social life awaiting her. It is not necessary that she should know what and whom her friends are talking about."

On the contrary, little children are talking and understanding music, thanks to such methods as those created by Evelyn Fletcher-Copp, Mrs. Dunning, Effa Ellis Perfield, and later ones by Angela Diller and Elizabeth Quaile, Mrs. Seymour and some others. They have forced an issue by which mothers must look to their laurels, or they will have to endure the humiliation of having their little misses explain the intricacies of a sonata or a symphony!

Was it this that led to the nation-wide activity of the women's musical clubs? It was. It was this and the growing desire among women for self-expression and development, for there is probably no happier medium for self-expression than music, whether we are lucky enough to be performers or whether we come as mere listeners.

Gradually the music club has become a great national factor. Nearly every town in the Union has its body of women working no longer for their own improvement, but for the benefit of their country, working to create an atmosphere and a condition which already make it possible to refute the claim of Europe's superior musical culture.

Rudolph Ganz, conductor of the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra, said recently: "The women's music clubs have placed this country far beyond their own realization. I often hear it said that Europe has more musical culture and development, but knowing what women have accomplished here, I know that America is so far ahead that it does not seem as though Europe could ever catch up. The women have set themselves the task of making America musical and to understand music themselves. They have had vision and have realized the needs of the next generation and they have opened new fields and new life for themselves in the doing."

By Courtesy of the Musical Courier

A glimpse of the Easter musical service in beautiful Hollywood Bowl, which Mrs. J. J. Carter is responsible for filling with music

It is not long since a music club program was a small affair where a group of pleasing songs or instrumental numbers satisfied the members. What do we find today? There are innumerable schemes, all with the one aim—to make musical things bigger and better. Some clubs provide educational or study programs, while others by banding together make it possible to bring to their cities the world's greatest artists. Clubs are also studying means of supplying music for children, and in order to bring united aims and action into club-life the National Federation of Music Clubs came into being.

In many cities the women's music clubs act as local managers for all the musical attractions booked through the country and out of them have graduated some of the country's most successful concert managers. This has created a new field of occupation for women and it may be estimated that nearly half of the local concert managers and promoters of concert courses are women. Indeed, some women have done things to attract admiration from the entire musical world. Such a woman is Mrs. J. J. Carter, who brought Hollywood Bowl into all its musical glory. Quick to see the possibilities of this natural auditorium in Los Angeles, where summer nights are almost one hundred per cent free from troublesome weather, Mrs. Carter engaged conductors from all over the world, even going to London for Sir Henry Wood. There was seldom a night with a smaller audience than 20,000 persons and 35,000 people heard many of the thirty-two concerts, made possible by the financial aid of W. A. Clark, the founder and sole guarantor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

That Mr. Clark feels his finances safe in the hands of women is indicated from the fact that the manager of the Los Angeles Philharmonic is Caroline Smith, recognized in Europe and in America as one of the foremost figures in the managerial side of musical life.

As the club manager has graduated into the full-fledged concert impresario, so the erstwhile music teacher may be found at the head of the music department of many of the large institutions. One of the foremost figures in the musical world today is Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, wife of the noted American composer, but herself in the musical limelight, having just been elected president of the National Federation of Music Clubs. Mrs. Kelley is also Director of Music of Western College, Oxford, Ohio. She is a pianist and an all-around musician and pedagogue, a woman who understands the needs and functions of all the clubs over which her influence will fall.

Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley
New President of the National Federation of Music Clubs

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished by the women's music clubs and by the women who have worked hard and long to establish and maintain the great symphony orchestras in this country, there is an infinite amount yet to be accomplished, and unquestionably it will devolve upon the women to contribute more than the lion's share of work. Ten years ago only New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Cincinnati had their orchestras; today we find admirable orchestras under capable conductors in such cities as St. Louis, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Detroit, Portland, Oregon, while Omaha is coming into line and other cities are laying their plans for serious orchestras. Women are building these and supporting them. Women have also much to do in order to build soundly and happily a school of American music, which never can come into its own until a healthy foundation is built and the economic can stand by the side of the artistic in the race. We may no longer shift responsibility with the excuse that America is a young country—America is very much grown up and the world has looked this way to study many things that are unique in the country. None is more so than the activities of women's music clubs, woman's position as sponsor of great musical undertakings. Mrs. Edward Bok is actually the soul of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, and Mrs. F. S. Coolidge is behind all the chamber music movements in this country since she instituted the Berkshire Chamber Music Festivals in Pittsfield some few years ago. Mrs. Harriman is responsible for the American Orchestral Society for the development of both men and women in orchestral music. And this is only skimming the surface most cursorily, for there are many women developing musical conditions in a manner far beyond anything ever attempted by Europe.

Our Cover Artist

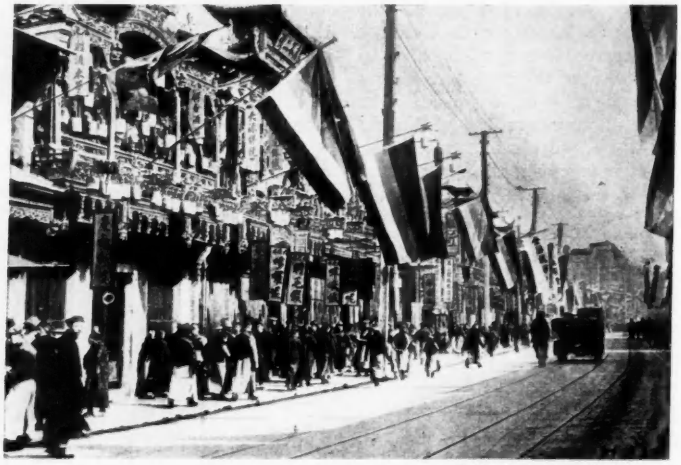
AN American painter who laid aside her brush to become an editor, only to take it in her hand again and find fame, is Lucille Douglass, our cover artist.

Left physically and emotionally exhausted by war work, with no desire to resume her painting, Miss Douglass gratefully accepted an opportunity to go East, where she hoped to forget and rebuild. As assistant editor of the Shanghai *Sunday Times* she had many opportunities to travel through China, and its picturesque scenes stirred in her a desire to paint again. During the week-ends she sauntered along the canals in a houseboat, sketching the waterways of colorful China—doing better work than she had ever done before.

Miss Douglass was born in Tuskegee, Alabama, and was taught by her artist mother to draw, when she was learning to read and write. A free lance always, following no school, she studied first at the Art Students' League of New York, later going to Paris to learn what she could from such eminent artists as Lucien Simon, Richard Miller and Alexander Robinson.

Lucille Douglass

Since returning to America, about a year ago, Miss Douglass has had much success exhibiting her sketches and lecturing on China. Her most recent ventures have been in the fields of etching and illustrating. Her first two etchings were hung in the International Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers, and she has just completed some sixty illustrations for a book by Florence Ayscough entitled, "A Chinese Mirror," which is being published this fall. Miss Douglass has also exhibited in New York, Montreal and St. Andrews, Canada, and is now holding an exhibition in Chicago. She belongs to the Society of American Painters and Sculptors.



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A glimpse of Shanghai, where the spark was struck that set China afire

Talking Over China

By Carrie Chapman Catt

What went on—and why—when Americans and Chinese met at Baltimore to consider American Relations with China

IF the plan of sitting around a table and talking things over continues at the present rate, the habit will become fixed and the nations will surely talk themselves out of the war habit and into the peace habit. The latest talk-it-over was in a full three days' Conference on American Relations with China, held at Johns Hopkins University, September 17 to 20. It was in no sense official, as neither government nor organizations as such were represented. The members were all invited and chosen from five groups—the diplomats with Chinese experience; the missionaries; the American business men of China; Chinese, and citizens of this country interested but in no way involved in the problems under discussion. We who belonged to the last group sat silent through the sessions, "looking on and learning." The diplomats only spoke when asked, and then with caution, displaying great gifts at non-committalism. The discussion was confined to the leading spirits of the other three groups, and as there were at least thirty of these, the two hundred silent members did not find the proceedings monotonous.

Free Speech

The Conference was conducted on a plan many convention-makers have dreamed of but few have had the temerity to undertake. It opened with a fixed program at an evening session in which the Chinese point of view was clearly set forth by Chinese Minister Sze, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Director and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Education in China, and Dr. Stewart, President of the Christian College at Peking. After that the Conference chose what and who it would hear. The plan threatened catastrophe and dead failure several times, but it always righted itself and finally emerged at the end triumphant.

On May 30 a great crowd gathered in Shanghai to voice its protest against the imprisonment of students who in turn had been arrested for protest against the shooting of a Chinese workman by a Japanese foreman in a cotton-mill strike. By order of a British sergeant, the International police fired into the crowd, killing eleven students and wounding many more. This incident, like a spark in a pile of shavings, set Shanghai afire, and the flame, unabated, has been rapidly spreading throughout the enormous territory of China with its four hundred millions of population. Several deaths have resulted on both sides. Dr. Stewart said that in the twenty years of his residence in China he had never before seen such a spirit of perfect unity among the Chinese. Now Christian and non-Christian, monarchist and republican, are absolutely agreed upon the demands which have aroused and cemented the people in a wholly new nationalistic spirit. What those demands are was presented in a paper which sounded like the Declaration of Independence, prepared by the united Chinese delegation at Baltimore. They are simple: (1) the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality (sometimes called exterritoriality or extrality). (2) Immediate and complete customs autonomy.

These demands are not new and did not originate with the Shanghai incident. When I was in China at the close of the revolution that overthrew the Manchus, the aim of the Chinese was exactly this and, more, the irritation arising from growing foreign influence was an important, if not the chief motive which led to that revolution. The Chinese delegation made a plea for these same demands at Versailles, and vague promises were returned. Again they made them at the Washington Conference and definite action was taken ordering a commission to investigate the situation and to grant the demands when it can be shown that China is qualified to take charge of protection to foreigners. The commission has never been appointed. Some say the delay is due to France, which did not ratify the treaty agreeing to the commission until recently; others say that it was merely the usual diplomatic delay—"Let sleeping dogs lie while they will. It is time enough when they begin to bark." It is notable that France ratified the treaty instanter when the barking began. A conference also was called in Peking for October 26 to consider customs autonomy, and another for December 18 to consider extrality, and this Conference on American Relations to talk the whole thing over.

The real question now with the foreign nations will probably be, how long, how loud, and how effectively will China really bark? With China it is, will these nations do justice without war? Meanwhile, they are trying the economic boycott against Japan and Great Britain, with the result that it is said the trade with both countries has been reduced some eighty per cent.

"Not Too Fast"—as Usual

It was these questions that were discussed up and down and all around the circle. The business men, fearing for their dollars, were mainly agreed that the demands were right, but that they must not be granted by the powers until China had established a stable government. Some of the older missionaries evidently shared this opinion, but were afraid to say so frankly. The younger ones were outspokenly favorable to the Chinese demands. The business men charged them with sentimentality and in a nasty spirit reminded them that they

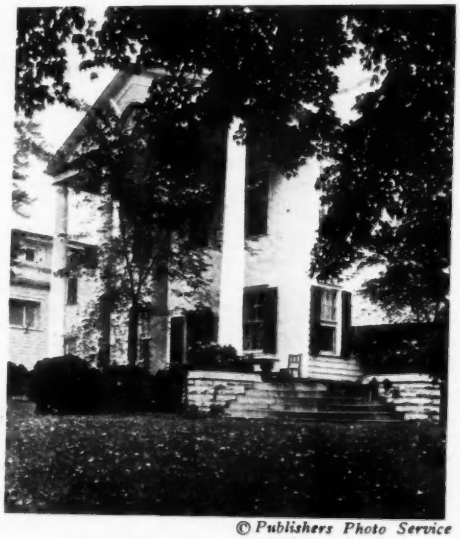
(*Continued on page* 38)

At Home

Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

Where Katharine Ludington lives—at Lyme, Connecticut

"Pahosa," Mrs. John D. Sherman's summer cabin



© *Publishers Photo Service*

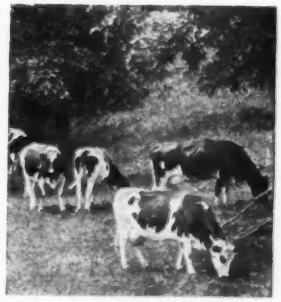
Mrs. Frank Vanderlip's all-the-year home, at Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York

for a vacation. At other times she comes down a few thousand feet to her house in Estes Park, Colorado. And at still other times she travels!

Miss Katharine Ludington counts the lovely Lyme house, of which we see one charming side, her home, but she lives in New York too. A portrait painter in earlier years, Miss Ludington now gives her time and her rare abilities to the National League of Women Voters, as its treasurer.

Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, whose beautiful home includes a school of her own, is prominent as a worker for world peace—she was an official of the Bok Peace Award—and for better citizenship.

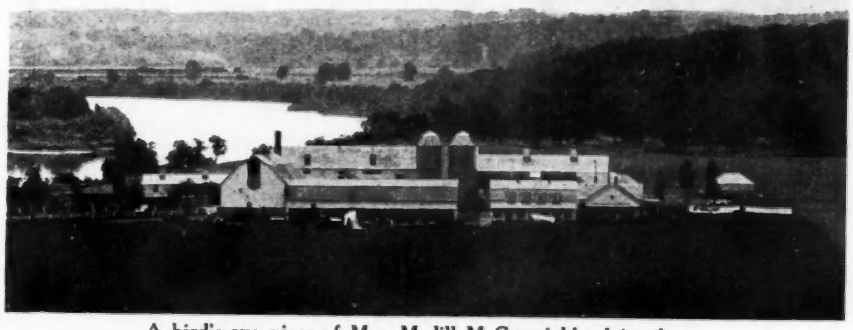
Certified Milk is a year-round civic interest of Mrs. Medill McCormick. And all year she personally supervises her Rock River Farms at Byron, Illinois—one of those dairy farms where the cows are treated like prima donnas, and every drop of milk is "certified clean."



Photos by Live Stocks Photo Co.

Mrs. McCormick, who was Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Hanna, is one of the leading Republican women of the country, and shared closely in the career of her husband, the late Senator McCormick. She has a crowded record of work for suffrage, labor laws, civic causes.

KNOW me. know my home. The homes of American women leaders shown on this page have a summer flavor—especially the cabin, nine thousand feet up in the Rockies, where the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs retreats



A bird's-eye view of Mrs. Medill McCormick's dairy farm

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONS

Candy With a Degree

The Story of a Success-making Success

By Mary Foster

WHERE do you buy your candy? Drug-store counter or hotel lobby, ice-cream parlor or "sweet shoppe"? Do you prefer well-advertised brands, or have you a pet shop which makes the "finest candy in the United States"? Do you complain that all candy tastes alike, or have you discovered a kind that has a personality of its own?

If you have, the chances are very good that you owe it to Elinor G. Hanna of the Candy Institute. She is the fairy godmother of the home-made candies, the person who transformed them from sugary, uncertain, messy confections with dubious keeping qualities into firm, tailor-made morsels that never turn a chocolate coating in the hottest weather.

She is a pleasant person, Scotch by descent, with a kindliness that speaks well for the sweetness of her product. Yet it is hers only indirectly, for it is many years since she has made candy of her own. Her Candy Institute is a school where professional methods are taught to people who want to make candy at home. A sunny, colorful studio high up on a busy New York street is her teaching laboratory, where electric stoves, marble slabs, and the all-important candy thermometer vie in importance with rows of shining utensils and shelves of mysterious materials. She has been teaching for thirteen years, and famous candies and candy-makers from Cape Cod to California are graduates of her school.

Mrs. Hanna, head of the Candy Institute, teaching a class the intricate secrets of candy-and-career making

The story of her success, which started with a pair of energetic sixteen-year-old twins and an insufficient budget, and which has recently been crowned with an honorary degree from the University of Pennsylvania, is a tale of persistent hard work in the following and executing of an idea.

At the close of her formal education Mrs. Hanna, who was then Elinor Kiellie, and her twin sister went to work for one of the famous Boston candy factories. That, at the age of sixteen, was a delectable job, and two girls with less imagination might have been content to stay busily rolling fondant or dipping chocolate. But these two were looking for futures, and the first thing they discovered was that candy-making was a woman's job except for that part of it which had to do with handling heavy stock. The next thing they found was that most of the women workers didn't know what they had in their own hands.

"A chocolate dipper would dip marbles if you gave them to her," Mrs. Hanna chuckled reminiscently. "She doesn't know what goes into the little balls that come to her. So we 'snooped' around the factory, doing first one job and then another, finding out all about the various processes."

Then, having put those two pieces of knowledge together, they decided to teach women how to make candies professionally. The first job was to reduce commercial formulas down to small enough quantities so that women could handle them, and right there they came up against a real barrier.

"We found, to our dismay, that candy-making is not cookery, but chemistry," Mrs. Hanna explained. "You can't reduce formulas by simple division, for the proportion of materials isn't constant. For instance, no matter how great your dry bulk is, you can't put more than twenty-five pounds of butter into one batch or it will burn before it cooks. Cream of tartar is tricky, and sugar—well, sugar is a bad actor."

So they took their problems to chemists, and went without new clothes in order to pay their fees. Incidentally, they provided the chemists with unexpectedly hard problems, for there was very little known about the action of sugar in small quantities, and some surprising new knowledge came out of their research.

It was long, hard work, and when the first set of formulas was worked out, as accurate as druggists' prescriptions, devoid of the familiar "lumps," "pinches" and "strings" of cook books, the two girls must have felt that their troubles were over. Instead, there were boards of education to satisfy as to their teaching ability, and years of slow growth in a single territory.

The first school was started in Boston, and when Mrs. Hanna decided to come to New York her sister continued in charge of the Boston school. Now she plans to open a school in Washington, and she is laying out a tea-room course which will teach the making of all foods in which sugar is the principal factor.

"Good icing, which is a form of candy, can hide a multitude of cake sins," she laughed.

Meanwhile she has reduced her methods to words as definite as those of her formulas, and has added a popular correspondence course to her personal teaching. The business which began with an idea has grown until it is worth

(*Continued on page* 36)

Slums of the Countryside

By Caroline Bartlett Crane

AUTHOR OF "EVERYMAN'S HOUSE"

Proving that anybody's health is everybody's business and country air is not necessarily pure

I AM writing this article fifteen miles from a railroad or a post office, in one of the unorganized "cut over" townships of Northern Michigan, whose attraction to the outside world is the plenitude of trout—brooks and rainbows—in the "Big River" and its tributaries.

About the last place one would look for a slum! Yet, scattered over the township are many shacks and huts which, occupied the year round by an average-sized family, deserve no better name. The free air and sunshine with which the region is so abundantly blessed is stingily admitted through undersized windows which are calked up with rags throughout the long winter.

One two-room shanty with but four single-sash, unscreened windows, was occupied until a year ago by a father and mother and nine children. The regular procedure, before going to bed, was to build an indoor smudge to drive out the mosquitoes, and then hang burlap sacking over the windows to keep the insects from coming in through the numerous broken panes which, in winter, were stuffed with rags. A kerosene lamp burned in one of the rooms throughout the summer night. The mother, a woman of delicate, pensive beauty, daughter of a French voyageur and a Canadian squaw, had borne seventeen children, three of them after she was known to be tuberculous. This "home" was finally broken up when the mother, in the last stages of disease, and with a nursling in her feeble arms, was taken, along with her family, by a woman's club in a city fifty miles away, and cared for until she died.

"Only an Indian"?

This happened only after three years of strenuous but unsuccessful effort to induce state and local officials to intervene while the gentle, helpless mother might perhaps have been saved and her children protected from infection. (One of them had fallen a victim before the mother's death.)

And all this happened in the open country in the state famed for having the best housing law in the Union, but "exempting communities of less than 10,000"! That the family name is Pontiac, that they are lineal descendants of the noble Indian Chief whose "Address" is an American classic—but emphasizes man's degredation of nature in a slum hardly to be matched in any city on earth.

Of course such things are shocking, and "somebody ought to do something about it." But, after all, is an isolated family, Indians at that, of practical concern to the rest of humanity?

The answer: This woman's exquisite baskets, fresh from sputum-soiled fingers and sprayed in her dreadful paroxysms of coughing, found a ready market with the hundreds of passing tourists. The whole family picked huckleberries for the overlords of the business, who shipped them by carloads all over the country.

Of course the above is not offered as a typical example of housing evils in our rural communities—an Indian family trying to live in the white man's way, and making a horrible mess of it. But the point is that *even* this Indian family, remote from any town, is a menace to people living anywhere.

And the larger moral of this tale is that, as a matter of fact, any person familiar with the rural situation in America could write an impressive volume illustrated with shocking examples from the tiny villages and the open countryside of any of our states. And if we could only trace the connection, we would learn that it *is* of practical concern to each of us, wherever we live, that all people, everywhere, should live decently and safely.

For example: Farmer A— is licensed to sell milk in the city. His cows, barns, premises, milk house and water supply have passed municipal inspection. But a dozen cases of contagious disease on his route point to milk as the vehicle of infection. Yes, in a period of shortage, he admits he did get some milk from his neighbor, Farmer B—. Farmer B— is visited. No milk house; milk handled in the kitchen. To save fuel in winter, two of the family sleep in the kitchen and four more in the ten-by-twelve room adjoining and communicating. The family comb and towel are above the kitchen sink where the milk pails and pans are washed. Johnny was out of school a few days with a sore throat—nothing serious, the mother says. Johnny's throat culture is taken and thus an epidemic of diphtheria is traced along the milky way to Farmer B—'s house. This family out in the open country is duplicating slum conditions which would call for instant interference in a big city.

It is, indeed, when we rush from out the city to the lake or the mountains or the seaside resort, that we may first become aware how a protecting arm has been withdrawn from around us. We find how inconvenient and hazardous it is to be quite on one's own resources against foes which dwell unseen on neighboring premises. You would like to get milk of this neighbor, but—are the cows tested? are the cans and bottles scalded? and what is that eruption on their baby's face? (Alas! you perhaps don't think about these things at all, if the cream content is satisfactory.) But in the city somebody has been thinking of these things, and many other things, for you.

Country Perils

You wonder where the swarms of flies come from—until you discover that rotting manure-heap down the lane past your trim little summer cottage by the lake. And they have sickness in the house on the lane, and flies are carriers of disease. In the city you could complain of that fly-breeding compost heap—but here . . . And these terrible mosquitoes! Anywhere within the city environs they would put petroleum on stagnant water and prevent the pest. But every farmer has an inalienable right to his rain-barrel.

Straightway you acquire respect for the health organization of your city. No wonder so many people come home from their summer search for renewed health and vigor—and have to call the doctor! Typhoid, for example, is now a rural disease, except as we of the city reach out into the country after it.

So, whether you live in the city and consume the products of the country, or whether you go to the country for your annual holiday, you have a vital concern in the neglected housing and health problems of the rural districts.

To solve these problems, we must pin our hopes to diffusion of right ideas, especially through rural school courses

(*Continued on page 39*)

ART CRAFTS

She Speaks in Gold

By Isabel Foster

"WHEN I was a little girl, I was very shy," said Miss Grace Hazen, the other day in her Gloucester studio, "so shy that though I lingered outside the windows of the jewelry store in Cincinnati, which long before had belonged to my grandfather, I never went in. I watched the men at work at the bench and came back to watch them again. Then I went home to content myself with cutting Indian heads out of pennies, and doing all the woodcarving and woodturning I could lay my hands to. At eleven I made canoes of canvas, ten or eleven feet long, water-tight and river-worthy. Though my interest was unusual in a girl, my father helped me at woodcarving and my brothers never teased. Yet when the time came for technical school, although I might have gone, I did not ask. I was too timid to venture."

Miss Hazen was leaning over a bench as she said this, sorting out photographs of the rings and necklaces and other lovely things that this shy child with a bent for metal working had made when she grew up, and she was beaming with pleasure in the work the photographs represented.

"Perhaps it was because Great-grandfather was a blacksmith—oh, not simply a horse-shoeing blacksmith, but a man who went down the Ohio River on a barge to make handwrought plows for the pioneers and later to make them carriages when roads came with increasing prosperity.

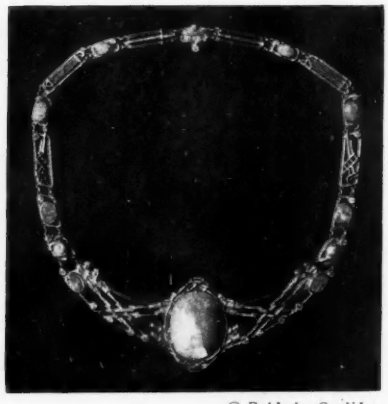
"In spite of being shy, as I grew older I could not forget my love of making things. Once I made a ring with a semi-precious stone and gold wire. It was a present and much admired. Then I made one with two stones and a double band of wire. It was more admired. And so it was that I took a three months' course at Pratt Institute, no, two courses, six months in all. Then I wanted to sell my work and I did—every piece as I made it. In those days I went eagerly to the lapidaries, the diamond importers of New York, and picked up from them valuable knowledge, and I went into the shops of the trade to watch, and I learned a great deal from them.

"Most of all, however," Miss Hazen said with conviction, "I learned from ten, twelve, fourteen hours a day at the bench. There's the answer to questions as to what prospects the craft offers. If a woman loves the work, the craft offers plenty of it. Indeed, the woman who tries to earn enough to be self-supporting through the craft must work long hours, for chasing, repousséeing and

A small gold font, designed and made by Grace Hazen

stone-setting take hours at the bench with punch or hammer or blowpipe in hand. Even designing takes time, though the idea may come in a flash."

"Though the idea may come in a flash"—there Miss Hazen told the story of her jewelry. Every piece starts with an idea. Not a love of adornment or of decoration, but a love of true art lies behind her designs. Take for example a rather striking necklace named—almost all the pieces are named—"The Spirit of 1915." She was brought a great fiery opal, an Hungarian black opal with large brilliant planes through which shot golden red lights, and was asked to use it in an appropriate necklace. The character of the opal and her thoughts of Europe brought her an idea in a flash one night just after she had turned off her electric light. She saw crossed fire of cannon and crouching men. Airplanes in flight came later; a sword and a scepter on either side of a crown clasp completed the circle of power, war and destruction. Here and there touches of red enamel on the gold emphasized the red of the opals and made the whole startlingly symbolic of days when "Mars raged unscrupulous through the whole world."



© *Baldwin Coolidge*

"The Spirit of 1915"
Opals, diamonds, platinum and red enamel were used for Miss Hazen's "war" necklace

Side by side with such expression of world events in Miss Hazen's work goes intense study of the individual, so that a pin or a ring may be characteristic of its owner. Perhaps it is decorated with a beautiful object which is dear to that person, or with a symbol representing a cherished ideal. Further than that, a little paper model of the ring is fitted to the finger for which it is intended and the size of the stone, the shape of the ring, the ornamentation of the shank are all adjusted to look well upon that particular hand.

Strangely enough, this care in making a piece of jewelry suit a certain personality does not limit Miss Hazen in expression of herself. Indeed, as Gloucester has gradually become through the years a part of her life and thought, it has become a part of her work. Its seaweed appears again and again, dripping wet, cold and dark as she has often seen it when she has spent summer afternoons climbing about the great rocks on the ocean side of East Gloucester, watching the water well into deep pools and then run out, leaving the seaweed drooping but full of life and, for her, full of inspiration. Then too appear the sails of ships, particularly of old square-riggers. Low tide and flood, she

(*Continued on page* 39)

Katharine Cornell

A Sketch and a Prophecy

By Anne Morrow

© *Kenneth Alexander*

Katharine Cornell, who is playing in "The Green Hat"— and likely, by all signs, to be playing in it for a long time

IT is a dangerous thing to say of a young actress, "This one will be great." Siddons and Duse, Rachel and Bernhardt, the adjective seems to be reserved for those magnificent dead. Yet Katharine Cornell, young, American, working quietly along under the dubious training of the "star" system, has qualities that make one take the dare.

She has just opened the season with a brilliant success in "The Green Hat," produced by her husband, Guthrie McClintic. Her rôle is that of *Iris March,* a character of a thousand facets, gallant and quixotic and shameless, noble lady and wanton, fascinating, generous to a fault, and desperately wise. If Miss Cornell has a pet superstition it should be that March is lucky for her, for it was as a vastly different one, Jo March in "Little Women," that she made her first real success.

Miss Cornell's contact with the theater has been lifelong, although, strictly speaking, she does not belong to a theatrical family. Her grandfather, Colonel Cornell, was a famous and debonair figure in Buffalo, and his hobby was amateur theatricals. Her father, Dr. Peter Cornell, carried the family plaything into the professional field. He has managed one of Buffalo's foremost theaters for many years, and the talk of plays and player folk was as familiar in his household as automobiles and golf scores in less favored homes. It is a great advantage to have a theater in the family if one is going to grow up to be an actress. The wonder is that Miss Cornell's stage career did not begin earlier. But her quiet family was not the kind to tolerate any nonsense about infant prodigies, and regular hours for school and sleep left no room for late plays and after-theater parties.

Playtime was a different matter, and then she could act and direct amateur theatricals to her heart's content. A fortunate choice of schools brought her into contact with Theresa Helburn, now executive director of the Theater Guild, and then a teacher who believed that the best way to teach English was to get pupils to use it in the fine old plays. It may have been Miss Helburn who turned the main current of her interest from directing to acting. At any rate, after a short time of teaching on her own account she made her way into Jessie Bonstelle's stock company.

People who have rehearsed with her say that she is marvelous in the number of things she does not have to be told. She seems to feel instinctively the limits of her stage, and to know exits and entrances as she knows how to walk or stand. And that sort of wisdom is not acquired in a year in stock, or in a course in dramatic art. Child actors seem to breathe it in as they do the familiar odor of a musty back-stage. Miss Cornell was never a child actor, yet she has what few people brought up outside the theater ever acquire, that

(*Continued on page* 45)

THINGS THEATRICAL

One of the decorations in the American Memorial Hospital, Rheims

Two Trucks of Mercy

By Mildred Adams

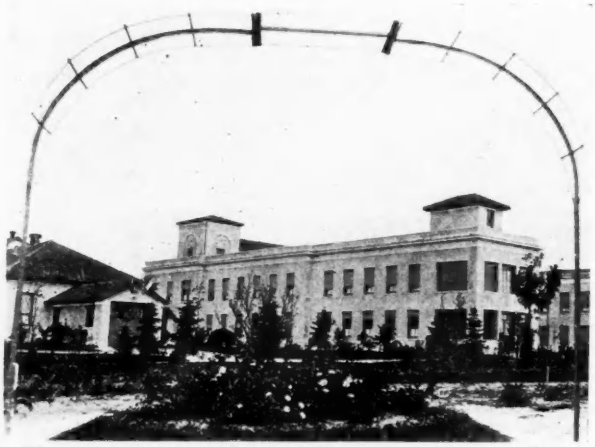
THIS story really begins early in 1919, when two trucks, fitted as ambulances and filled with hospital equipment, bumped their way into shattered Rheims. They were driven by American women, members of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, and were the first automobiles to enter that tragic city. Pounded for long months by gun fire, its streets were full of the ruins of its houses, and its business buildings were crazy travesties of their once prosperous selves. So unsafe were tottering walls and chimneys balanced on broken bricks that after the bombardment ceased the town remained closed by military order until the most obvious dangers could be removed.

As the two trucks entered the town its people were just beginning to stream back, coming on foot, in carts, on precious farm horses. In the first group was the Mayor, and to him the women with their trucks reported at once. They had been running an emergency hospital in Nancy, and the first hard strain was over. Could Rheims use them?

There were a hundred ways in which Rheims could use them immediately, and the Mayor's gratitude was touching. He assigned for their hospital the ancient Hospice of Saint Marcoui, battered, with one half a roof, but possessing some sturdy walls. Within the shortest possible time a temporary hospital was set up and functioning, caring for men injured by falling walls, providing for new babies who came into the world regardless of its after-war chaos.

Meanwhile the trucks were busy night and day. Carrying injured folk to the hospital was only one of a hundred jobs. They carried refugees to their former homes, carted household goods of every description, delivered milk and assistance, and literally bore the burdens of that city of wild disorder.

That was six years ago. The Rheims of 1925 is a very different town. Coming in from the Chemin des Dames the city cheers you, for shell-pitted walls and new roofs are sturdy and gay after that tragic succession of lost villages. It has broken chimneys and ruined walls and a cruelly battered cathedral, but its street-cars are professionally alert, there is much rebuilding, and business looks good and prosperous.



The new American Memorial Hospital at Rheims, which has the inscription in its reception hall, ". . . presented to the children of Rheims by the 'American Committee for the French Wounded' in memory of the American soldiers dead on the soil of France"

You will look in vain for the hospital in the old Hospice, but any one on the street will tell you how to get to the new American Memorial Hospital. Go through the town, under the railroad tracks, and out the iron city gates along the Route de la Maison Blanche, and there on the left, crowning a hill that commands a lovely view of Rheims, sits the beautiful new home of what was once a suffrage child.

Its parents as well as its home have changed in the last six years. In 1920 the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which supported it along with the other Women's Oversea Hospitals, declared its war work finished. The Rheims temporary hospital, together with its parting financial blessing from the Suffrage Association, was adopted by the American Fund for the French Wounded, and it is this organization which has built the new American Memorial Hospital to continue the work for women and children.

The latest chapter in the continuous stream of healing carried on under so many different names was written on April 30 of this year, when the American Memorial Hospital was presented to the city of Rheims. The Ambassador of the United States made the gift to the Mayor of Rheims, but the inscription in the reception hall reads in French, "American Memorial Hospital presented to the children of Rheims by the 'American Committee for the French Wounded' in Memory of the American soldiers

on the soil of France," and it was in that wider spirit that high officials and civilian friends of the Hospital celebrated its presentation.

The building is simple in line and gracious in proportion. Built of native brick by French workmen, its many windows let in abundant light and air to add their healing powers to the doctors' skill. Wide lawns and new gardens already provide a lovely setting, and give promise of radiant future beauty. It is difficult to remember that shell holes, barbed wire, and torn trenches made the land an evil thing so short a time ago.

Once inside the wide reception hall, any lingering idea that all hospitals look alike will tuck up its skirts and vanish. This is a hospital for children, sick ones and lame ones and convalescing ones—all of them are welcomed, and examined, and popped into the exact white bed that fits them. The beds are the only things that are white, for this is no place of stark walls and forbidding bareness.

Genius has gone into the decoration of the rooms, genius that knows not only what colors do to eyes, but also what they do to spirits. There are quiet rooms in soft tones for children so sick that any distraction, even that of looking, would sap their small strength. Simple frescoes in pastel shades provide peaceful childhood scenes for little folk who can do no more than lie and gaze straight ahead of them. And in the nurseries and playrooms for children of various ages who can move around, the frescoes mount to a gay height of color and motion, with boys and girls and pets romping under sunny skies. So that the very walls offer progressive encouragement to any child to get well and out of doors at fast as ever he can.

Those frescoes should have whole pages with innumerable pictures, except that no mere black and white of reproduction could suggest the delicacy and delight of their color. They were designed and executed by two American artists, Robert La Montagne St. Hubert and his wife. All of them show children at work, at play, and at rest, children with kites and clouds, with puppies and dolls, and in one amazing room, with a whole orange grove. The children are indubitably French, done with the delightful precision which Boutet de Monvel has made so familiar, and yet having a carefree quality which is Mr. St. Hubert's own secret. His secret, too, is the manner in which the frescoes were done, so that they have the inestimable advantage, from the hospital standpoint, of being able to be washed without running!

To balance its lovely gayety of walls and toys and playrooms, the hospital has the most up-to-date scientific equipment, marvelous sterilizers, a diet kitchen whose chief grew lyric in praise of ovens and coolers, operating rooms that are miracles of efficiency in terms of arrangement and utensils. The head of the hospital made a special trip to the United States to study the very latest methods and instruments in American hospitals, and she has been unusually successful in combining the best of America's mechanics with the most gracious spirit of France.

It is unusual in America, and much more so in France, to speak of the head of a big hospital as "she." The French doctor of one's imagination is a bearded man with slim hands and rapid speech. Dr. Marie Lefort, with her French name and her American training, is a tall, quiet woman, with the kindest imaginable manner. She went to Rheims as the head of that unit of two trucks, and worked her miracles first in the ancient Hospice. To her medical skill and her organizing genius, no less than to her perfect French and her understanding of French character, is due her success.

She is the friend of all the people of Rheims, and they call on her for her ready friendship as well as for her professional services. That Mayor who welcomed her with touching gratitude six years ago regards her today as an honored citizen of the city, and invites her with formal dignity to gay fêtes and solemn celebrations. She fairly bubbles over with delighted pride in the new building, but she is very modest in insisting that it owes its very being to the untiring work of Miss Edith Bangs, who is President of the American Committee for the French Wounded.

The fact that the Hospital now belongs to Rheims does not mean that here is an end to American interest in it. There are several beds which have no god-parents, and some rooms which have no donors, and American women will not rest until the gift to France is complete. The city has insisted that Dr. Lefort and her American assistant, Marguerite Dupont, who was also with the trucks, should continue their work. They realize the value of the American system of training nurses, and are very keen in their appreciation of American hospital methods. It would be a great thing for Rheims if there could be a scholarship fund for the training of nurses, but the town is deeply in debt with its rebuilding, and no one knows when they can finance such a fund.

Meanwhile the hospital's influence widens day by day. Baby clinics and better care for babies inevitably flower from it, and that means raising the health standard of the next generation. Then there is the matter of bathtubs, to whose scarcity in French houses any doughboy will testify. Men who came under the ministrations of the temporary hospital learned the solid comfort and increased vigor that accompany habitual baths, and tubs have become the fashion in Rheims. The work of the hospital in cementing friendship between the two nations is one of those intangible things that never can be measured. Certainly no child who puzzles out the strange names of American towns from the donors' frescoed inscriptions will lack friendliness and interest for them. It is a great and lovely thing which has flowered from the dusty trip of those two trucks.

As for the trucks themselves, they are still chugging steadily along in thrifty Rheims, though it is seven years since they first went overseas—the gift of the Civitas Club of Brooklyn and of Sorosis, New York. One of them proudly bears the new sign of the American Memorial Hospital ambulance. The other was long ago given to the city of Rheims, and you may see it running here and there on emergency work, carrying out its donor's merciful intention in quiet peace.

Instead of blank white walls

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

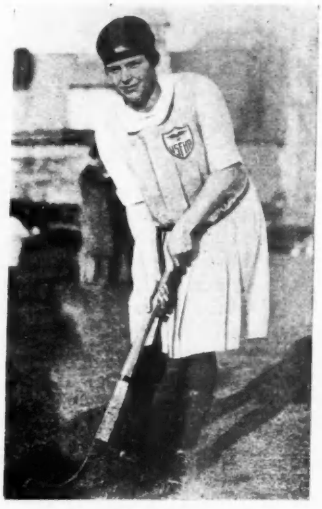
Hockey Hands Across the Sea

By Margaret Wiener

AND what do they play in October —these multitudes of girls and women who have found the untrammeled uses of legs in the past decade or so? September has pretty well ended swimming records, at least in all but the far South; tennis is over; track meets belong primarily to vacation. Golf, of course, is ever with us. But the outstanding sports of the fall season are those outdoor games that concern themselves with getting some kind of ball from one place to another place through team action — with all the fine social and cooperative quality that is implied when you say "team." One of these sports is field hockey, played during October and November. It is a rapidly growing interest of young women in college and out —and one more demonstration of the splendid physical freedom and vigorous soundness of the modern girl. We asked Miss Margaret Wiener, captain of the Philadelphia women's field hockey team, and a member of the United States team that went abroad in last year's competition, to tell us about women's place and share in this sport.—Editors.

Mrs. Edward B. Krumbhaar
President of the United States Field Hockey Association

UNTIL a few years ago, when the game of field hockey was mentioned most people in this country would have looked blank. Today, though field hockey is not so widely known as baseball or football, it is rapidly spreading, especially among women. The women's colleges and some other schools have had teams for a number of years, but the general interest in field hockey became vivid only about four years ago, when an English women's touring team came over here, played in some twelve or fourteen games, and won every game by overwhelming scores. No one had ever dreamed of such brilliant play as was exhibited by these English women, and they made a sensation. At that time the American players lacked knowledge of the finer points of the game, and their game was, therefore, rougher and more dangerous.



Anne B. Townsend
The most outstanding player and captain of the All United States team

Things have changed since then. A United States Field Hockey Association was formed, to develop field hockey throughout the country. Mrs. Edward B. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, became president of the Association and under her able leadership it has made long strides ahead. Mrs. Krumbhaar, who comes from an old Philadelphia family and is prominent in social activities, is interested in all outdoor events. She is a

(*Con. on p.* 44)

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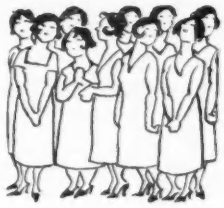
One of the tense moments in a game of hockey—a struggle for the ball

Counting Noses

By Pauline E. Mandigo



Part of the CITIZEN'S *business in life is to keep an interested eye on women in public office. Last fall New York elected a woman to be Secretary of State—the first time any Eastern state had chosen a woman. She was at once plunged into census-taking, all reports indicated she was doing her work well, and we asked for the details of the story.*

EVERY ten years New York State counts noses, and New York's first woman Secretary of State had barely donned her robes of office when the legislature, by a hurried emergency measure, plunged her into the state-wide census of 1920. Immediately she went down to Washington, intent on learning just what must be included in the census questionnaire to make it acceptable to the Federal Government. For she had discovered that not in fifty years has the New York census been accepted by Washington.

"But," was the protest she met from officials, "it will take a year for you to prepare for the census—or at least six months. No one could hope to do it in less time."

"Sorry," she smilingly replied, "but I have only six weeks."

And leaving them to shake their heads sympathetically, but pessimistically, she went back to Albany and plunged into work.

It is a matter of yesterday's history that when the six weeks were up, Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State, had everything in readiness. Motor trucks had carried tons of census supplies to every courthouse in the state. Eighty-two hundred enumerators had been organized and trained for their work. Mrs. Knapp herself had undertaken the task of preparing the citizens of the state for the census through the radio stations and newspapers, by placarding every public building and by making one hundred and sixty personal addresses.

Different communities presented different problems. The last census showed about eleven million people in the state. About five of these live in the upstate cities and small hamlets or on farms. The other six million are located in New York, and in certain sections, particularly among the foreign-born, the visits of the enumerators were likely to stir memories of such record-taking as preliminary to another war, or to carry the terror of thugs and bandits. These were the reasons for the carefully prepared placards printed in every foreign language spoken in Manhattan, even to Arabic and Chinese, containing clear information about the census, and distributed through the railroad terminals, post-offices and other centers in which people gather.

Mrs. Knapp was determined that the census takers should have sufficient education to insure an intelligent and conscientious accounting of the people, and she inserted an educational qualification in the census bill. As a result, the enumerators were high-grade men and women who were not only prepared to be courteous to those they questioned, but to fill out the census blanks and daily report cards so carefully that the accounting would be accurate and honest.

Florence E. S. Knapp

She accomplished in six weeks what experts declared would take six months

Working day and night, the Secretary of State's office at Albany was able to accomplish in six weeks what the experts declared could not be done in less than six months. Consequently, on May 30 all was ready for the census enumerators. They totaled 8,200, and made up one of the greatest peacetime armies ever recruited in New York State. Over the group of enumerators in each senatorial district was a supervisor, responsible for checking their work.

"In many cases this year the census man was found to be a woman," said Mrs. Knapp. "The reason why so many thousands of women were chosen to take the census in the state is simple. The remuneration is fair, but not munificent, so that it did not appeal to the men in regular employment. The man who is chronically out of a job is not the responsible type to entrust with this important work, but women have been found to be ideally suited for the work, for they could leave their household duties for two weeks and attend to the work properly. The job of a supervisor, with its more adequate compensation, attracted a very fine type of educated men and women, capable of seeing that the details are properly carried out in this great census taking."

The reason for Mrs. Knapp's success in putting through this big organizing job lies in her previous training and executive ability. During the war she was superintendent of food conservation for the upstate cities — and *that* big job came because she had already brilliantly demonstrated her organizing ability in a school district. After the war came the work of founding and organizing the School of Home Economics in Syracuse University, and after that, when she had entered politics, her activity as vice-chairman of the Onondaga County Republican Committee.

No wonder Mrs. Knapp could tackle a six-months' job in six weeks!

Mrs. Knapp has been one of the busiest secretaries of state who ever held office in New York. One of the first tasks given her was the calling of the electoral college; she made all of the preparations for this and it turned out to be the largest meeting of the college ever held. Then came the emergency measure of taking the huge census.

The first part of the job is done and the tabulation is going on. "Why is the taking of the census so important to the citizens of New York State?" says the lady who took it. "Because the facts obtained in this census will have a bearing on the housing and living conditions, transportation, clothing, the obtaining of proper food supplies and upon other great problems which are of vital interest to every home and which can not be solved accurately and properly unless there is accurate information."

FINER HOME-MAKING

WHAT IS A GOOD WIFE?

This question is addressed to CITIZEN Husbands.

In all the prevailing discussion about woman's new freedom and her use of it, your opinion is highly important.

Women have many interests outside their homes. They work at professions and in business—often for other reasons than necessity. They make public speeches. They hold public office.

Has all this, in your opinion, injured the home, or enriched it? Do you consider a woman a better wife, or a worse, for such range of interests? What do other men say? Do you measure your wife by her performance of such ancient duties as dishwashing, sewing on buttons and mending your shirt, or are you willing to be partners along these lines too?

Does the change in manner of dressing and wearing the hair mean any difference in standards? Do you want your wives to look up to date?

In short, what do you ask for in wives?

The question is not frivolous. If men and women are to accomplish anything worth while, they must do it together on some terms, and it is important to discover whether their standards coincide.

For the best letter on this subject, of not more than 500 words, we offer a prize of $25; for the second, $10; for the third, $5. And we reserve the right to print others submitted. Any men related to the CITIZEN by marriage, friendship, enmity or interest are free to compete.

All letters must be in our hands December 1. They will be printed anonymously if you wish. Please be sure to say.

A New Old Profession

THERE is a new idea abroad in the world today about a very old institution. The very old institution is the home and the new idea is—no, not that woman's place is (or isn't) in the home, but that home-making is a profession, and should be practiced only after the home-maker is equipped for it by training.

No one tries to be an architect, or a doctor, or a teacher, without study and at least a little practice. But when it comes to the management of a home and the care of a family—that most important and vital business—great numbers of women hang out their home-shingles with no special training at all. Many a woman plunges headlong into marriage with the optimistic belief that time, experience and instinct will provide the equipment for her complex task. She has only vague ideas of what foods and methods of preparation will keep her young husband healthy, efficient, good-tempered. She doesn't know how to expend her income wisely; has no knowledge of the scientific principles underlying the many details of home-keeping and motherhood, and worst of all, no conception of the size or significance of her job.

For many, of course, apprenticeship under an experienced mother has provided much of the needful training; but many others start blithely out with very little but faith and a cook book. To the prevalence of such amateurs the funny columns of newspapers and magazines bear constant witness, with the undying story of Mrs. Newlywed and her queer purchases.

But Mrs. Newlywed's vogue is passing. Already it is more than suspected that it isn't really funny for a woman who has chosen to run a home not to know how to do it. In spite of women's new freedom to choose almost any career in the world; in spite of the simplification of housework; in spite of women's new tendency to double up on jobs—one inside, one outside the home—the astonishing fact is that they are developing a deep sense of responsibility about their basic career of home-making.

There is a definite movement under way to raise the standard of the home and the home-maker. Many agencies are focused on it, and it will be our business in this department to report from time to time what they are doing.

Among them, of course, is the American Home Economics Association with its Home-makers Department; the home economics courses in high-schools, the home economics schools and colleges connected with state universities and agricultural colleges all over the country, and reaching far out with their extension work—all of this representing a swift and tremendous development of the past thirty years. There is the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with its Department of the American Home.

And, not to mention others, there is the Government itself, whose direct service to the housewife would impress that lady if she were fully conscious of it.

All of them bring modern science to bear on the problem of home administration, modern psychology to bear on home relations, and among them they offer a great quantity of helpful information available by the simple method of asking for it. (More of this later.) All are propagandists for the ideal of home-making as a profession which makes high demands, mental and moral.

Let Mrs. Sherman, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, tell you this time about the survey which is the 1925 star feature of the Federation's Home Department, whose subdivisions cover practically every aspect of home life. In later numbers we will describe other notable agencies that are at work to raise the status and improve the quality of home-making.

How Are Our Homes Equipped?

By Mary Sherman

TAKING stock of the equipment of the American home is the big job the General Federation of Women's Clubs has taken on in its work to raise the standard of the American home.

The home, since the first birthday of the first woman's club, has been the center of the clubwoman's interest no matter how far-flung the circumference of her activities may be. So the establishment of the new Department of the American Home in the General Federation did not create a new interest among clubwomen. But it did constitute a new declaration of faith that home-making is the most important industry in the nation—the industry for which in the last analysis all other industries are operated and from which the nation must draw both the raw materials and the finished product of its citizenship.

Home-making is more than housekeeping, but no woman can be a success as a home-maker if she is a failure as a housekeeper, whether she "keeps" her house with her own lone two hands or with a retinue of servants. Successful housekeeping today, like any other successful industry, requires a periodical stock-taking of methods and materials.

To get these facts we are making our Home Equipment Survey that the work for bettering the home may be done in the light of understanding and not in the darkness of ignorance or the gloaming of guesses and assumptions. Most of us have fairly definite ideas of what sort of home facilities are essential to efficient home-making, but none of us really knows what actual equipment prevails in the American home.

The Federation's Home Equipment Survey is in the hands of experts. It is being conducted by the Industrial Survey and Research Service of Washington, D. C., Miss Marie L. Obenauer, Director. Particular attention is being given to moderate-sized communities. The questionnaire is simple but carefully annotated.

The questionnaires are being filled out by the club women with the help of the public utilities officials, public health officers, real estate boards and other agencies that have files which contain data on the subject of the questionnaire. If the community is too small to have public utilities agencies, too small even to have any sort of water works, sewer systems or public lighting, the club women will go to the village or township officials for all the information they can give concerning the regulations for water protection, sewage, lights, etc. We are asking questions on the all-important subjects of:

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Mrs. John D. Sherman
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. Maggie W. Barry
Chairman, Department American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

The extent to which homes are constructed with plumbing and heating systems, bathrooms, flush toilets, stationary tubs, hot water heaters, gas ranges, electric lights, washing machines, and other devices for increasing the efficiency and reducing the labor of housekeeping.

The amount of paid help in household labor either in the form of servants coming regularly every day and living in or out of the employer's house, or in the form of intermittent service paid on a day rate.

The attention paid to measures and devices designed to maintain and improve the health of the family—such as ventilating systems, means of temperature control, lighting methods, water sources and protection, etc.

Concerted study given to principles, methods and means of household furnishing and decoration with special reference to the promotion of home attachment. This centers attention on the extent to which efforts are made to provide more entertainment in the home rather than in public places.

The extent to which homes are equipped with means to cultivate the taste for literature and art; and are provided with the means to make and maintain contact with local and national politics and with other forms of current history.

The Federation is doing its utmost to make this survey so complete that the results will be a convincing argument to Congress for incorporating in the law providing for the decennial census of population questions which will supply this basic information every ten years. Only then shall we know what progress is being made in standards of equipment in the American homes as a whole and in the homes of the native-born as compared with the homes of the foreign-born. Only when we have this information periodically, authentically and completely shall we know what the "American Standard" of living is. Only then shall we know which of the overseas races represented among us most nearly and most rapidly approach our standards of living and which of them are logically the object of assimilative efforts.

Already returns representing over 600,000 homes have been received. But the survey is just beginning.

Editorially Speaking

The French Debt—Opportunity

WHATEVER agreement is made between the French and American Debt Funding Commissions the CITIZEN believes that any concessions in the way of generous treatment of the debts will meet with greater public approval than has been supposed, and that such concessions can not help in years to come but react to the benefit of the United States. The American public has wanted the obligation of payment of the debt acknowledged, but with this once established it is disposed to be generous. Also it has been realizing gradually the difficulty of receiving payments of large amounts of money over a long period of years without disrupting business in the United States.

Far more important, however, than those considerations is the danger of the long drawn-out relation of debtor and creditor countries with the ill-feeling that is sure to increase with the years. France has had the staggering burden of reconstructing the homes, business and public buildings, in her huge devastated areas—her richest provinces before the war, which used to pay one-third of her entire tax revenue. Over one hundred billion francs have been raised from her own people for this purpose and the work is only about three-quarters complete. An enormous number of mutilated and incapacitated soldiers have to be provided with pensions. The public debt of France is already as big as that of the United States, while her population is less than half as large and she has a much smaller per capita wealth. According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, the tax rate in France at present is two and a half times that of the United States.

With all this burden at home is it any wonder that the French Government has hesitated to propose the additional burden of payments on their debt to us of $3,340,000,000 with accrued interest?

England too has her devastated regions in her terrible problems of unemployment. As a result of her tremendous taxes she is having the bitter experience of seeing her proudest estates broken up, many of her historic castles dismantled and brought to the United States, and she is losing her finest art treasures to wealthy Americans. She has pledged not only this generation, but those to come for sixty-two years, to pay us huge sums of money. There is bitterness there and in France and it will not grow less as the payments increase in heaviness year after year for decade after decade. We believe that every concession made by the American commission to the French will be an investment for the future benefit of the United States worth many times more to us than any money loss involved.

The Bobbed Clinging Vine

IT is only a few years since the term "short-haired suffragette" was the most opprobrious one which men opposed to letting women have the vote flung at those women who were working for it. What a change a few years can bring.

At the theatre, the opera, and in every ball-room, nearly every fashionable woman wears bobbed hair no matter what her age, and *her hair has nothing to do with her opinions about the vote.* As a matter of fact, many such women would indignantly deny that they are feminists. Like the clinging vines of the '70's, they still rely on their charms to get everything they want from men. Their methods are different—that is all. The more they affect boyish clothing, disregard the Volstead Act and blithely presume to do anything they please without any regard to the rights of others, the safer it is to assume that they care little about their right to vote.

There is no moral, only—don't let any man again refer to "short-haired suffragette" and get away with it!

English Triumphs

WOMEN'S organizations in England are rejoicing over the winning of a cause for which they have long labored. Like many another reform, it is greatly changed since they started with it—"whittled down here, padded out there"—but just the same a big thing has been done. The victory is the establishment of Widows' Pensions. Another partial triumph is that a resolution to give a *married woman the same right to retain or change her nationality as a man* was carried by the House and "an unwilling Government" has been forced to communicate with the Dominions on the subject. But still equality of suffrage hangs: women vote at thirty, men at twenty-one.

So the struggle goes on, this point emphasized in one country, that in another, to give women their place in the world. It is a long fight, but with a sure goal.

Prohibition Facts

THE research bulletin on "The Prohibition Situation" issued by the Federal Council of Churches is a courageous piece of investigation, undertaken in a spirit that has been sadly lacking on both sides of the question. Indeed, that spirit may be the finest contribution it can make to the subject. It is the common practice of the "wets" to blame pretty much all of our current evils on prohibition, and the tendency of at least a certain group of the "drys" to adopt a sort of war-time policy of suppressing discouraging facts. The authors of this Bulletin oppose both courses, with a dispassionate presentation of the facts so far as they can find them, and a constant reference to other factors which must be considered in interpreting the figures. By example, as well as by precept, it is a plea for a more scientific and more tolerant attitude from both sides of the controversy.

That the time since Prohibition came in is insufficient for final scientific conclusions is admitted. But the temper of the public on prohibition is so impatient and urgent that the Council's Department of Research and Education thought a mid-stream sort of survey would be helpful in answering the question: "Has Prohibition been a success or a failure? Will it succeed or fail?" The questionnaire went to social workers, and studies were made of case-work; workers' savings were analyzed; prison records studied; the consumption of drugs was examined; opinions of directors, of newspaper editors and others were listed.

The bulletin should be read straight through, rather than in summary. The general trend, however, differing greatly along different lines, is to show benefit from the coming of Prohibition in 1920, but a reverse movement in the years following; in some cases reaching to the pre-prohibition levels, in others not. This backward trend is credited to the growth of hostile agencies which in 1920 had not yet become powerful—forces still to be dealt with. In the conclusion, the bul-

"The Prohibition Situation," Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22 St., N. Y. 25 cents.

letin says in regard to present trends, "There is no little ground for hope that we are turning the corner, but there is no basis for assurance." But "the fact that prohibition is still far from yielding the results that were hoped from it, does not warrant the widely current assumption that it can not be enforced. No adequate effort at enforcement has yet been made." And—"The trouble is with the people more than with their Government."

Standing Room Only in Cities

THE cry of more subways and street-car lines is a universal one in most of the large cities of the country. So great is the crowding into cities today and so unrestrained the speculation in land, that transportation lines can't keep up with the growth of building. The corner which the WOMAN CITIZEN office overlooks is a fair example. Every street and every corner for blocks around is already jammed night and morning with office workers going to and from home; subway trains, elevated and surface lines are already crowded to suffocation, yet a half dozen new office buildings from sixteen to twenty-six stories in height are going up in the immediate neighborhood, each one of which will house from five thousand to ten thousand tenants. From forty thousand to fifty thousand more people will be crowded into already congested lines and packed streets. Enough subways can not be built to keep up with such unrestricted building. Men and women are already being jammed into cars without regard to comfort, or even decency. New York streets are often packed to the point where a panic would mean terrible loss of life, and other cities are in nearly the same condition. It is more than time that city managements tackled building and zoning laws as an imperative provision for the future.

In the Foreign Service

THE appointment of Miss Pattie Field to be vice consul at Amsterdam, coming close upon Miss Lucile Atcherson's appointment as a member of our Embassy at Berne, means that American women are fairly on their diplomatic way at last. Credit is due to the pioneering spirit of both women; some perhaps to the agitation of American women's organizations because of the long time between Miss Atcherson's success at her examinations and her appointments. Besides, there is the improvement in the foreign service that is being brought about by the Rogers law, which raised the standard of the consular service, in prestige and pay, and brought consular and diplomatic service closer together. Both of our women in the Foreign Service are young—Miss Field only twenty-four—and well trained, and there is every reason to believe they will acquit themselves creditably. There is a real place for women's tact, women's capacity for detail, in the Foreign Service.

The Cure for Stage Indecency

AS the theatrical season opens there is much criticism of the license taken in plays. We forget that the responsibility for a clean stage rests squarely on the shoulders of the public. The best cure for indecent plays is for people to stay away from them. As long as men and women flock to see them they will be produced and no censorship will be effective. This sounds trite, yet many a woman goes to see plays of which she does not approve, which she knows she won't like, just because people are talking about them. Each time she buys a ticket, by just so much is she contributing to the success of the play.

This responsibility is shared by the women on the stage, and the recent case of a young and popular actress is so admirable that it deserves mention. While she was away for a summer vacation she was given a part in a new production and the place was held for her a week while rehearsals began. After her first rehearsal upon her return she resigned the part because—she told the management—"I would be ashamed to have my friends see me in such a play." The part was a good one and the salary the largest ever offered to her and she is not yet well enough known to surrender easily an opportunity of playing in a Broadway success. So it was a real sacrifice.

There is proof of our point in the fact that if a play is advertised as salacious its success is assured.

Another Good French Example

ANOTHER unusual honor has been paid by France to a woman. Following the award of the Grand Prix de Rome to a woman artist (which was reported in the September WOMAN CITIZEN), news has come that Madame Wanda Landowska, the Polish musician, has been created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Madame Landowska is known in both Europe and the United States as the foremost authority in ancient music. She has been decorated by France for her work in resurrecting the compositions of Couperin, Rameau, and other French composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Madame Landowska has made careful search in the museums and archives of European countries, and has brought to light many gems of musical composition which had been forgotten. She has recreated the harpsichord for concert use, and through her writings and interpretations of old music she is making a big impression on the musical world of our time.

The fellowships of the American Academy in Rome are still closed to American women musicians. It is curious that France should be more liberal in these matters than we.

Reflections on Clothes

EVERY woman past forty remembers back not so many years when she was careful not to be conspicuously dressed on the street. She chose her street clothes to be smart but so as not to attract attention. There was a saying in those days that used to be taught to girls: "The best dressed woman is the one whose clothes are so suited to her that one does not notice them." That same woman today finds that she is conspicuous and makes rather a ridiculous figure on the street when her skirts are not short enough to show her legs sufficiently. Verily, the world moves.

AN amusing illustration of how much more comfortable we are in our clothes than our mothers were is the experience of actresses clothed in the period of Bernard Shaw's "The Philanderer." A paragraph from London to the New York *Times* reports that the actresses in the cast rebelled against the old-fashioned corsets which belonged with the dresses worn at the period of the play. They were the long stiff "straight waistcoat" kind of corset, and the actresses were accustomed to none, very likely, or at any rate to the modern small flexible form. They were so uncomfortable in the steel jackets that after the first performance they went in a body to the management and hinted that if the play was to survive more than a week it must survive in modern costumes. "Now I understand why our mothers never laughed," said one of them. "They couldn't even if they wished." Again, the world moves.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE B. WILLIAMS *for*
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ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, *Consulting Editor*

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The Gift of Vacations

THE other day one of our friends said that vacations did their perfect work when the vacationer experienced such a sense of remoteness that she came home capable of wonder in the face of familiar tasks. I hope many of us have found that refreshing quality in vacations just ended. I find myself wishing eagerly that we might catch and set a seal upon new perceptions which are flashing upon us as we return to our desks and committees.

There is a magic moment for each of us before we settle into the easy and dangerous grooves of routine. In that moment the renewed surfaces of our impression plates act for us like our own good fairies, revealing accustomed work and old habits with unsuspected outlines and relationships. If those swift impressions are given time to print themselves clearly they are likely to become highly prized charts for the well-known voyage of the winter's work, indicating pitfalls and ways to avoid obstacles never apparent to jaded minds in duller moments.

This is the very nick of time to encourage those moments of seeing in perspective which are the gift of good vacations, whether short or long, spent far or near. This is the time to capture suggestions of new habits more precious than a golden souvenir of travel. Now before it is obscured by clouds of detail and immediate demands, the glory of the chosen cause plainly dignifies all drudgery. Now the folly of building organization for organization's sake is proclaimed. Something vital in vacations sends us back to organize only what is of actual and living use in needy places. It is our first object to make the most of these after-vacation moments.—B.S.

The Great Compromise

The second of a series of brief articles on phases in the development of our national government.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the five months' debate that went to the framing of our Constitution centered upon the respective claims to power of state and national government. There were extremists upon both sides.

On the one side, extremists thought the states had served their purpose. These would have been glad to see states swallowed up by national government. If not annihilated, they hoped to see them at least reduced to due subordination. Even Madison long insisted that Congress should have a negative on all state laws.

Extremists on the other side could not tolerate the idea of a Congress in which people should be represented except by states. Members of small states declared they would never consent to such a plan. If union on such terms were forced, they would withdraw and confederate among themselves. "The large states dare not dissolve the Confederation," cried Bedford of Delaware. "If they do the small ones will find some foreign ally of more honor and good faith who will take them by the hand and do them justice."

Much of such talk was based on fear the small states had of being dominated by the large states. Much was based on confusing state rights with personal liberty, much on confusing state government with local government, which even in that day state government was not.

In vain such remonstrances as James Wilson's of Pennsylvania: "Can we forget for whom we are forming a government? Is it for men or for imaginary beings called states? . . . We talk of states until we forget what they are composed of!" Representatives of suspicious small states could not be reasoned with. They took advantage of the necessity for unanimity to hold out for terms to suit themselves. The fate of America hung by a hair, as a delegate afterward said.

Then came compromise. It was the compromise famous in American history as "the great compromise." It was not entirely a new idea but suddenly it came with new force. Were there those who would never consent to a national legislature except upon equal representation between states? Very well, one chamber of the Congress should represent the people, in the other each state should have equal representation.

This concession made, the advocates of strong central government found their sailing comparatively smooth. The exact apportionment of powers between state and nation presented fewer difficulties. Being practical men rather than theorists, they were satisfied with provisions that would correct the defects of the past and meet the situation of the present. "Experience must be our only guide," one of them declared.

For the most part they saw the state governments not merely as necessary evils but as having a proper and useful part to play in any system of government in so extensive a country. But they laid down no dogma. "A considerable share of power should be left them," "without their co-operation it would be impossible to support a republican government in so extensive a country"; such were the vague and general terms in which theories about the division between state and national prerogatives were dismissed.

It is true that Madison had indicated the general line of cleavage in his original propositions in which he said that Congress should legislate "on all cases to which the separate states are incompetent and in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation." But this general principle was never elaborated. The "fathers" made no definitions. It is not to them that we may turn for doctrines about the division between state and nation, unless it is to erect into a theory their practice which was to make the distribution fit the needs of the time. The homage that we can render their practical wisdom is to follow their example today.—M. M. W.

Copies of "Amending the Constitution of the United States," which is reviewed on the following page, may be obtained at the League's Washington headquarters, 532 *17th St., N. W. Three cents a copy.*

Are You Ready?

IN the words of the memory advertisements, if you want to talk intelligently on a subtle topic of the winter, "Amending the Constitution," you can get most helpful information in the folder recently put out by the Efficiency in Government Department. League members will want to be ready to meet the challenge of the hour, and in entering the lists it makes a vast difference if the mental equipment has been burnished for the fray.

Under the title, *Amending the Constitution of the United States, A Study of the Wadsworth-Garrett Resolutions,* the little eight-page leaflet shows the methods originally planned to amend, the way nineteen amendments have been added to date, and then it contrasts the changes proposed by Senator Wadsworth and Representative Garrett, which under the guise of letting the people themselves do the amending, would really make the process more difficult for them. It points out the ambiguity which would make for delay, the loopholes in the phrases, the time limit never before required, and the Garrett plan of the election of the members of at least one House after the amendment is proposed, and the right of a state to require the people to confirm the ratification of the legislature. It stresses the most pernicious of the evils, the fact that the rejection by more than one-quarter of the states kills the amendment.

Under the head of "Foreclosing on the Constitution," the folder explains that the forefathers did not feel they had drawn a perfect document, but after providing for the needs of their day, left a way for posterity to meet the inevitable changes of the future. Then in clear, concise words it tells how each of the nineteen amendments was added to keep abreast of conditions undreamed of in early days and gives the history of the proposed new way to make amendments. Certainly the women who worked for the Child Labor Amendment learned that the present method is none too easy, yet the author of the proposed Resolution stated it would prevent future changes from going through, as he said, so hastily.

In one hundred and thirty-seven years, although over twenty-five hundred various proposals to add to the Constitution have been made, in all that time actually only nineteen have been ratified, so that a safety campaign scarcely seems necessary for constitutional speeders. Many new reasons press today for further guarantees for individual justice, and the various ways of ensuring it should command more earnest thought. Powerful personages and party leaders are ready to back the Wadsworth-Garrett Resolutions and to give them an early date on the calendar. The Richmond convention discussed their dangers and to help organize public opinion the leaflet spreads the whole subject before you. It is so convincing that it might almost show the authors of the Resolutions the error of their ways—to amend.—OLIVE COLTON.

The Background of Federal Aid

AMERICANS never tire of discussing the relations between the Federal Government and the states. No one of us but has his theory on those relations, generally quite unimpaired by knowledge of their history or their reasons for being what they are. This is natural, for a complete understanding of our Federal system can only be had by the historian or the constitutional lawyer. The rest of us can, however, have sufficient knowledge of the origins and development of that system to form an intelligent judgment on the problems we are forced to meet.

In no field is such knowledge more essential than in that of Federal and state co-operation for the public welfare. A large body of national legislation gives the aid of the Federal Government to the states for the promotion of education, health, agricultural projects and the conservation of natural resources. This "Federal-aid" legislation is frequently looked upon as a new and radical departure from governmental tradition. In fact, it is a modern version of a series of legislative precedents so venerable that they go back far beyond our own colonial period.

The use of public lands for education is an old, old story. In the Middle Ages, practically all instruction was in the hands of the clergy, through monastery, church and cathedral schools. Henry VIII, in abolishing the monasteries, almost put an end for the time to teaching in Great Britain. But education was by that time sufficiently general to create a demand for its continuance. Towns petitioned the King for the restoration of their schools. These petitions were often granted, and the schools were endowed by the crown with parts of the sequestered church lands.

The system of land grants by a monarch or a central government to a local community thus became established in England and came with the first colonists across the sea. To our pious forefathers, an "education and orthodox ministry" was an immediate necessity, so schools were essential.

Land Grants in Colonial Days

The first years of the colonies saw many methods of supporting schools, of which the most significant was the granting of land by the colonial governments to the towns. In 1659, for example, the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in answer to the towns of Charlestown and Cambridge, granted for the maintenance of a grammar school, "to each toune a thousand acres of land, vpon condicon yt they foreuer appropriate it to that vse & within three years, at farthest, lay out the same & put it on improovement; and in case that they faile of majnetajning a grammar schoole during the sajd tjme they shall so doe, the next grammar schoole of wt tounesoeuer shall haue the sole vennefitt thereof." Thus it appears that when Congress some two hundred years later made grants of land conditional upon its prompt use for a specified purpose, our lawmakers followed an ancient example.

Early in the eighteenth century the colonies began setting aside land in new townships for the support of schools and of the ministry. Colleges, as well as grammar schools, were supported by all kinds of local and colonial grants. Harvard, for example, was aided by the town of Cambridge, which began by giving two and two-thirds acres of land "to the Professor" for "the towns vse foreuer for a publick schoole or colledge," and by the General Court of the Colony, which gave it generous grants of land and presented it with the ferry running between Boston and Charlestown! Reservations of land for its benefit were made in new townships as they were created.

During this period land and money grants were used also to aid agriculture, industry, and military preparedness. As early as 1622, James I had tried to foster the cultivation of mulberry trees and the breeding of silk worms in Virginia. About 1633 the British Parliament granted money for promoting the raising of indigo and other products in Georgia. In 1642 Massachusetts offered premiums for the best types of sheep bred in the colony. Grants of land, and other inducements were offered by towns and colonial governments for the establishment of flour mills and sawmills. Boston gave one hundred acres for "Wharfe & Crayne." Many colonies gave land to soldiers if they would settle on it and maintain it against the Indians, while volunteers for the Indian and other wars were often rewarded by such grants. Nearly all the colonies offered land bounties to the soldiers of the Revolution. North Carolina proposed to give those who served three years two hundred acres of land and threw in a "prime slave" to work it.

So the end of the colonial period saw the habit of land or money grants to the towns and to private individuals well established. From this was easily developed the land grant policy of the first half century of the Republic, of which our present-day system of Federal aid is the outgrowth.—D. K. B.

The Executive Committee Meeting

THE September meeting of the Executive Committee at Headquarters in Washington on the 16th, 17th and 18th was the most satisfactory meeting of the Committee thus far held in so far as reports received reflect the general condition of the League as a whole. "Headquarters housekeeping" is better than it ever has been before. There is now an adequate staff and the summer lull in League activities afforded opportunity to weed out and clean up—so prized by all good housekeepers.

The summer lull can no longer be regarded as a permanent institution, however, because the disturbing effects of August 26th were so marked that it is now proposed to ask the Organization Committee to address itself to plans for seasonal activities adapted to the various parts of the country.

An Organization Conference

Speaking of the Organization Committee, Miss Sherwin was fresh from a conference of the western directors and her report of it contributed much to the hopeful atmosphere of the Executive Committee meeting. The conference was held in Chicago September 8th, 9th, and 10th and besides the President of the League those in attendance were Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Miss Marguerite Wells and Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, directors respectively of the fourth, fifth and seventh regions, and Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, acting director of the sixth region while Mrs. Dietrich is in Europe. Miss M. Louise Griffith, assistant treasurer, Miss Florence Harrison, secretary of the fourth region, and Miss Ruth McIntosh of the sixth region attended some of the sessions. This conference will be followed by a meeting of all of the regional directors in Washington early in November. The kind of material demanded by regional secretaries these days, in behalf of their states, indicates clearly a marked improvement in the efficiency of the business organization of state Leagues.

The St. Louis Convention

Plans for the 1926 convention will get under way earlier this year than ever before. St. Louis is offering the earth, sun, moon and stars and the League is prudently reducing this largess to the terms of a formal contract. The Hotel Statler has been selected as official headquarters. The program committee, with the President as ex-officio chairman, is composed of Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, representing Mrs. Dietrich in behalf of the region, Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss representing the state, Mrs. George Gellhorn the city, and Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Hauser the National Board.

The Executive Committee was honored for part of one session by the presence of Miss Julia Lathrop. Miss Lathrop reported encouragingly on her address at the Winona Lake Chautauqua assembly where at the request of the management she discussed the Child Labor Amendment. The flood of demands for debate material on child labor indicates that the subject has evidently been recommended for high school and intercollegiate debates.

Gratifying reports were received on the work of Miss Marguerite Owen, secretary of legislation, and Miss Josephine Schain, secretary of the International Cooperation Department, both of whom are in the Middle West.

Speaking Tours

Mrs. Caspar Whitney, first vice-president, and Miss Adèle Clark, second vice-president, are scheduled to go on "a grand tour," Mrs. Whitney to the Far West and Miss Clark through the Southwest. Autumn conventions of state Leagues will draw heavily on the National Board for speaking talent. An unusually large number of citizenship schools or institutes are in prospect and reports received indicate well-made plans and excellent programs.

Early in October the standing committee chairmen will meet in Washington when Mrs. Percy T. Walden, the new chairman of child welfare, will meet for the first time with the other committee heads. Early November will bring the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, preceded by a meeting of the Organization Committee.

The Popularity of Publications

Gratifying progress was reported on the production of publications ordered by the Richmond convention and very satisfactory demand for much of the material already in stock. *The First Five Years* is proving "a best seller" while *Know Your Town* refuses to abdicate for any new upstart publication. The publications department is becoming a business of almost formidable proportions. There was special interest in the report of the continuous demand for material throughout the summer representing all parts of the country.—E. J. H.

A New National Chairman

MUCH to the regret of the board of directors of the National League, Mrs. Simeon H. Bing was obliged to terminate her work as temporary child welfare chairman, but it is a pleasure to announce that the able work of Mrs. Bing as temporary chairman is to be carried on by Mrs. Percy T. Walden of New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Walden's extensive work in behalf of child welfare within her own state needs no introduction to child welfare experts of the country, and national directors feel particularly fortunate in securing Mrs. Walden for this very important committee chairmanship.

Her interest in welfare began in her college days at Radcliffe and had its first expression in the thesis prepared for a Ph.D. degree from Yale University. The thesis was a digest of Massachusetts labor legislation, a stupendous job which is published and used as a reference text-book. One of her important pieces of work, as organizer of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association, led to the appointment of the Children's Code Commission in Connecticut, and resulted in the enactment of good children's laws. She is now president of the Welfare Association, was chairman of the Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment in Connecticut, and has been child welfare committee chairman for the Connecticut League for five years.

For some time Mrs. Walden has given the subject of delinquency a leading place in her many interests. She has expressed her interest in many ways. In memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whittlesey, Mrs. Walden and her sister, Mrs. Fred Derrien, gave the city of New Haven a "Children's Building" or detention home, with a disciplinary school attached. She has met her theories by practical tests, including the opening of her home to delinquent boys, who otherwise would have been sent to the reform school.

Mrs. Walden has the distinction of being the first woman to serve on the New Haven board of education. Mr. Walden is professor of chemistry and dean of freshmen at Yale University, while Mrs. Walden's collegiate interest is now centered in Wellesley, of which college she is a trustee.

Living Costs

CAN you answer these questions?

1. What is the aim of the Federal Trade Commission?
2. What is an unfair trade practice?
3. What bill was before the last Congress regarding the administration of the Packers and Stockyard Act?
4. Under what act of Congress is our present tariff formulated and what is the general policy of that tariff?
5. What action has the President recently taken in regard to the tariff?
6. What is the function of the tariff commission?

7. What is a cooperative?
8. Under what principles are the majority of cooperatives in this country organized?
9. What is the difference between a cooperative and a commercial stock company?
10. What is a public market?
11. What work in Home Economics is fostered by the Government?
12. What action was taken in Congress this past year in regard to Muscle Shoals?

Men and even some women have been known to ask with more or less scorn "Are women really interested in living costs? Does the average woman understand such things as tariff principles—Muscle Shoals—unfair trade practices or Rochdale principles?" We might ask, "Does the average man?" He may have a vague idea but does he have a workable understanding of these things?

Women are interested and they do want and intend to have a working knowledge of living costs problems. Because women form the bulk of the purchasers in this country they are beginning to ask—why food should be so high—why so much unfair trade practice—why tariff on certain articles—why not more cooperatives and a hundred other "whys" that arise daily when one does the purchasing for an average American family.

They feel that women need to know and to understand the indirect economic causes of high cost of living and frequently we learn of groups coming together for the purpose of studying these causes.

In a New England state a course of study on the tariff, stressing history of the tariff, tariff policies and tariff making, was given. The women taking this course went out into the state to discuss it with other women and to help them to understand it more fully. Another group is concentrating on unfair trade practices because they believe unfairness in trade the cause of much of our high costs. Still another is deep in budget study, believing that the intelligent citizen should know how to save and spend money wisely.

Women are always interested in markets and distribution of food and many local Leagues have had study groups on consumers, cooperatives, and cooperative markets. Groups have actually asked for help in following the rather varied and exciting progress of the Muscle Shoals Bills in Congress.

The questions above are a few of the many asked by thinking women. If you have been keeping up with the discussions and the newspapers you should be able to answer at least nine of the twelve. If you fall short of the number why not join a group of women who are seeking to educate themselves to understand those things which relate so closely to their everyday life?—Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin.

A Citizenship School in Illinois

OF national interest comes the news of the second citizenship school conducted by the Illinois League of Women Voters at the University of Chicago, October 14-16. That a prominent university should twice open its doors and so generously cooperate in this new field of instruction, shows a growing respect on the part of educational centers for the work done by the League and the potentialities of the woman citizen.

This season, being free in Illinois of election excitement, is thought a psychological time to take up the all-important, though less dramatic, problem of administration. The whole three days of the school will be focused on this subject, the first day taking up municipal administration, the second state administration, and the third Federal administration. Several distinguished members of the faculty of the University have volunteered their services for lectures and round tables, notable among them being Professor Charles E. Merriman, head of the Department of Political Science, Professor Ernst Freund, Professor Ferdinand Schevill, Miss S. P. Breckinridge, and Professor Leonard D. White. The League has also been most happy in securing representatives of the various administrative departments of the state, who will explain their offices and present exhibits showing the work done in their respective fields.

To stimulate interest still further, the League is holding a large open meeting and informal reception on the evening of October 13, a series of three luncheons, where discussion will continue, and a dinner on October 15. That the school may have the widest influence, the League is hoping for a large attendance from all the midwestern states, as well as the strong support of its own Illinois women. The fee for the entire school will be three dollars. Any further information may be obtained from the office of the Illinois League of Women Voters, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Leagues and League Work

IN order to insure an efficient use of the Federal funds available by terms of the Sheppard-Towner Act for child welfare work in Rhode Island, the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island has arranged a special program of action. Six women have been recruited to speak throughout the state. They will stress the use to which funds can be put and attempt to stimulate a demand among the women of the state for the services to which they are entitled from the Child Welfare Division, which administers the Federal funds. The speakers will be Mrs. Henry A. Dawson of North Kingstown, Mrs. C. C. Wilbur of Woonsocket, Miss Bertha Smith and Mrs. A. F. Bennett of Barrington, and Mrs. William Brown and Mrs. Frank G. Towley of Providence. They will talk also in favor of state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

ORGANIZATION of a new League at Fort Valley (Georgia) has been perfected along real working lines. Under the direction of the president, Mrs. A. A. Williams, and the state League field secretary, Miss Adelene Bowie, the city was divided into sections, with a captain in charge. The captain then appointed lieutenants for each block. This organization will make it possible to reach all the women of the town in a minimum length of time, especially for such work as get out the vote, membership and finance drives.

STUDY groups, directed by special chairmen and devoted to consideration of outstanding public questions, is a new feature arranged by the department of efficiency in government of the St. Louis (Missouri) League. These groups, which will be in full swing shortly, will study "City and County Consolidation"—"State Education Needs"—"Study of Proposals for Amending the Constitution"—"Principles of Federal Aid"—"City Manager Plan and Proportional Representation." Mrs. Virgil Loeb, independent president of the League, and head of the efficiency in government department, is directing the program of study groups.

AN enterprising League in Oshkosh (Wisconsin) has a very enterprising subcommittee chairman in the person of Mrs. Charles H. Williams. As chairman of the milk subcommittee of the local affairs committee, Mrs. Williams has performed, in the belief of her coworkers, a real service to the community in her study of local milk problems. She has visited many farms, inspected the handling of milk, spent many hours in the laboratory, and has given untiring service in the efforts to raise the standard of milk. Mrs. Williams' committee is only one of the four subcommittees, others being education, child welfare and city and county governmental affairs.

The League is doing a great deal of practical work for the community. Within the last few months it has had its first citizenship school, distributed questionnaires to candidates in the local and city election and displayed the answers in the window of a "Main Street" store.

If I Were a Policewoman

By Margaret Moss

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, CHILDREN'S BUREAU, PENNSYLVANIA

[*This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of* THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!
It would frae monie a blunder free us
An' foolish notion."

THE Scotch bard probably never heard of policewomen, but his immortal lines might well have been the motto of a policewomen's conference held recently at a state correctional institution for girls. Neither he nor any one of his day could have imagined a round-table discussion in which policewomen and officers of a correctional institution would sit side by side with the inmates themselves to discuss their common problems. These fourteen girls, apparently about sixteen years of age, representing the Student Government Organization of the institution, were all under court commitment to the care of the state until they attained their majority.

As "Ithers" See Us

The policewomen's problems had acutely been theirs, but we wished to make the discussion impersonal. "If you were a policewoman in your own home town, what would you do?" was the first question laid before these eager young things—eager, partly because they were young, but largely because, as one of them confided to the superintendent, "There have been lots of conferences held here *about* us, but we have never been asked for our opinions before." And opinions they had—valuable ones; and as the questions were asked, they gave thoughtful, well-weighed suggestions: suggestions as to what could be done to save other eager girls from making the mistakes that had darkened their youth.

"I'd see that there were more chances to have a good time in the right way" was the first answer given by a girl of about seventeen who seemed to be a leader, and who we were told was looking forward to being a trained recreation director. The others nodded approval; and as the discussion proceeded, urged playgrounds for the small children and clubs for the older ones as a means of providing good times.

"The ordinary right sort of good times aren't interesting," they said. "More girls go wrong because of uninteresting good things, which they desert for the more exciting forms of amusement, than from any temptation."

Problems of the small towns and big cities were discussed separately, but there was strong unanimity of sentiment for a wide variety of activities—outdoor sports, dramatics, dances, sewing classes, nature hikes "like we have here," Girl Reserves, Girl Scouts, Young Women's Christian Associations and literary clubs. The policewoman on the job should see that her community has these things, even if she has to start them herself.

The girls' club seemed to be the chief tool in a policewoman's kit. But how was she to get a girl whom she found slipping interested and into the clubs? Should she personally conduct her there and introduce her? "No, too conspicuous!" they said. "Better to get another girl to take her along, although it might be a good thing to notify the club leader privately." "Would the girl go?" "Sure; you've got to do what a policewoman tells you."

It was clearly recognized that a club's success depends upon the leader. She should be "full of pep" but have common sense, be attractive and have a "good enough reputation so she could be a chaperon without anybody saying anything." A club leader should have lots of ideas and, moreover, be able "to put them across the footlights." And to find the rare creatures who make good leaders, and get them to run clubs, was considered a legitimate duty of policewomen.

"The work of the policewoman should be taught to all school children." Ventured another: "She should get the churches to open their doors oftener than on Sundays and prayer-meeting nights, to make their services attractive, and to provide good times." Any Good Samaritan task was considered within the policewoman's sphere until the cooperation of specialized forms of social work for handling these difficulties could be secured. All this they said haltingly, feeling for words to express themselves.

"But aren't you *new* policewomen going to let us go to the dance halls and movies at all?" asked with mock dismay a slender little policewoman who appeared not much older than the girls themselves, though we all knew the conspicuously fine work she is doing. Back shot the answer from one of the delinquents: "Not *every* night and you must be home by eleven." Then opened the discussion of the dance halls, over which the entire group of girls shook or nodded their heads; they agreed that the danger was not all in the hall itself; but "when you come to go home." Often it is so late that the girl is afraid to go home and does not know what to do. All agreed that policewomen should supervise dance halls, too, though not conspicuously. "There are a million ways a woman can scrape an acquaintance with a girl who needs help without attracting attention." A policewoman should also be on the Board of Censors of motion pictures—truly an idle life is not for her!

"Would you wear a uniform?" the girls were asked. Unanimously "No!" Said one: "I would wear my badge, a small one, like a frat pin, so that it didn't show. You can help a girl a lot more if you don't embarrass her." They were not sure they would like the term "policewomen," although they could not think of a good substitute. "It sounds too much like someone chasing you," hazarded a merry lass who looked as if a chase would be a lark for her. "Helping, not chasing, is what a policewoman should do"—to which one thoughtful girl added that she wondered why the same was not true of *policemen,* too.

"Do you think a policewoman can do what a policeman can't?" "They certainly can," was the answer, to which all thoughtfully again nodded approval. "Girls would much rather have a policewoman than a policeman talk to them. They would be willing to confide in her. Policewomen can help girls and keep them from going wrong so that they will not have to arrest them."

The Great Need

Over and over the need for help and friendship was brought out—the real kind that needs no label. "One thing I would never do if I were a policewoman," said one youngster, "and that is to say to a girl, 'I am interested in your welfare.'" It is a friendship that is deeper than words that these girls seek in a policewoman, and the policewomen will not go far astray if they see themselves as these "ithers" would like to see them.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Married Women Workers

By Mary Anderson

DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

IS a married woman's place always in the home? A large question, with many answers.

Speaking of married women in industry, Mary Anderson says: "Women are in industry for one purpose and for one purpose only—to provide necessities for their families and to raise their standard of living."

THE married woman in industry is one of the greatest problems in the industrial world today, considered from the human side. The relations of the woman to her home and children, the question as to whether she wants to work or doesn't, and just how she manages her double job, are all matters of vital interest. The Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor has made certain investigations of the question, to be briefly reviewed here; but it has never been able to get sufficient appropriation to make the information of the wide scope which it feels is needed.

One of the newer bulletins of the Women's Bureau, *"The Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities,"* was prepared in the interest of a larger knowledge concerning the family status and general responsibilities of bread-winning women. The information contained in it concerns nearly forty thousand employed women in four cities and was taken from the population sheets of the United States Census of 1920.* The cities selected for study are widely separated—two in the East, one in the South, and one in the West: Passaic, New Jersey; Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township, Pennsylvania; Jacksonville, Florida, and Butte, Montana.

The number of women gainfully employed in these four cities was 38,446, which constituted over thirty-eight per cent of the total number of women fourteen years of age and over. The proportion of women working for wages in these places varied from about thirty per cent in Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township and Butte, to about forty-five per cent and forty-six per cent in Jacksonville and Passaic, respectively.

It is interesting to note that though the first two cities have practically the same proportion of wage-earning women, they are differently situated in regard to local industries. In Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township there are many mills and factories which employ women, whereas Butte's chief industrial activity, the extraction and shipment of copper, silver, and gold ores, affords no employment opportunities to women except in minor office positions. In Jacksonville and Passaic, where the employed women constituted in each case almost one-half of the entire woman population, there is the same contrast in local industrial activities. Jacksonville has practically no woman-employing manufactures, whereas Passaic is a center of manufacturing industries which have always employed women.

The proportion of women gainfully

Mary Anderson

employed did not rise or fall in any discernible relation to the presence or absence of woman-employing industries. *Apparently many women in every city or town must earn a living and must enter whatever fields are open.*

How many of these women are married? According to the Census of 1920, nearly two million married women were gainfully employed in the United States. In the four cities under consideration the women who were or had been married—more than 21,000 in all—constituted approximately fifty-five per cent of all the women included, Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Township falling far below the average, with only thirty-one per cent of the women so reported, and Jacksonville far exceeding it, with about seventy-three per cent of the women in the married group. More than three-fifths of these women were living with wage-earning husbands, and more than nine-tenths of those living with husbands were caring for households in addition to performing their wage-earning duties. In fact, almost four-fifths of all the women who were or had been married were maintaining their homes, although of the eight thousand women with broken marital ties more than four-fifths had no male wage-earner, and nearly three-fourths had no wage earners but themselves, to assist in their maintenance.

More than ten thousand (nearly fifty-three per cent) of the women who were or had been married had children, and two-fifths of those had children under five years of age. Of the mothers of these little tots, thirty-seven per cent were employed outside of the home; most of the others had boarders and lodgers.

Provision for the care of children in the absence of working mothers is one of the most important angles of the problem. In one of the cities—Passaic, New Jersey—a local survey disclosed the following facts. Over one-fifth of the mothers worked at night when husbands or other adults were at home to look after the children; one-tenth left the care of the children to husbands who were night workers and at home in the daytime; a fifth could intrust the children to relatives; nearly another fifth had to leave the children with boarders, landladies, or neighbors; less than five per cent of the mothers left children to the care of paid custodians; and more than one-fifth had to leave the children virtually without care except such as could be given when there were other children, although in none of these cases were the children as much as fourteen years of age.

The problems connected with the employment of married women in industry are the *economic needs of the industry, the social needs of the family, and the human needs of the individual.* It is impossible to consider any one of these factors separately, since they are all re-

*While the Census publishes data on the family status of men, women, and children, this information is not related to specific occupations—for the simple reason that the resources are not exhaustless.

lated; but many of the opinions set forth, principally against the employment of married women, take into consideration only one of them.

One person will say that it is a fine thing for a married woman to work—she is able to do so much for the children; forgetting that what really happens is that in addition to her work in the factory she has the full home responsibilities and the work which goes with these responsibilities. No credit is given for the individual sacrifice which the woman is making to keep her children in high school and nothing is said of the loss to the children of the mother's constant care and supervision.

Others will say that the married woman should stay at home because of her importance to the children; that the children need the mother to look after them. The single woman who is looking for a job and worrying about how she is to get the necessities of life for herself and dependents, thinks that a woman with a husband to support her has no right to be working—that the married women should be discharged and leave their jobs for the single women.

No one can say that each of these attitudes has not a certain amount of truth in it. There should be an adjustment of these delicate problems, so that we may eventually come to some sane and consistent standard. From the material on married women wage-earners assembled in the various reports of the Women's Bureau there has been reached one definite conclusion:

Whatever may be the extent of their earning capacity, *women are in industry for one purpose and for one purpose only—to provide necessities for their families and to raise their standard of living.* It has been found in a number of studies that ninety-five per cent or more of employed wives and mothers contribute all of their earnings to their families, and although the earnings in many instances are not large, they may bring the family income up to a level adequate for the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of health and education for the children. To quote a recent report on wage-earning women published by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston:* "There is no doubt that the financial contributions of the working mother insure more of the comforts of life; and it appears very probable that the tone of the family life is raised by her wider interests, outside contacts and less monotonous association with the family group."

*A Survey of Gainfully Employed Women of Brattleboro, Vermont. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, 1925.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

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Pattie Field—our youthful first vice-consul

In Diplomatic Circles

At the age of twenty-four Miss Pattie Field, of Denver, Colorado, has been assigned to be vice-consul at Amsterdam, Holland. She is thus the second woman to represent the United States abroad in the Foreign Service, as the diplomatic and consular services together are now called.

The first in the ranks, as CITIZEN readers know, was Miss Lucile Atcherson, whose appointment to be third secretary of legation at Berne, Switzerland, came three years after she passed her examination. In that time there was a good deal of agitation at women's meetings about the delay in getting women into the active work; but evidently Miss Atcherson's pioneering counted, because Miss Field had only four months to wait for her appointment. Once more we observe that the world is moving for women: it is a very few years since a young, pretty woman as a consul or diplomat would have been a staggering thought.

Miss Field was graduated from Radcliffe in the class of 1923, and took her foreign service examinations in the following January, one of twenty to pass. Next she enrolled in the Government's new Foreign Service School, where with eighteen young men she was instructed in all branches of the service. It is not very long ago that the diplomatic and consular services were distinct, with the diplomatic higher in rank and prestige and filled very largely from the moneyed classes. Recently this has been changed, and the two services are now more or less interchangeable.

In Foreign Lands

In India, Bombay to be exact, a municipal free reading room and library has been opened for women. This was an idea conceived and fostered by a woman, Mrs. Krishnabai Gurjar, who two years ago broached it to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

* * *

In Austria the question of family rights has come before Parliament. It seems that the Austrian law grants equal public rights to men and women, but that within the family it is quite a different story. The bill was introduced by two women, which was quite in keeping with its contents. It provides for the equal division of common household property should the household dissolve; the equal responsibility, based upon the income of each parent, for the costs of educating the children in the case of separation, and the shifting of responsibility for the upkeep of the home should *either* parent become incapacitated. Other points are the choice of surname at time of marriage, the change of residence only upon mutual consent, so that a wife need not follow her husband if she has good reasons for remaining in the old home, and the passing to the children of the names of the parents, and not of the family. From the child's angle—the bill allows a child of fourteen to petition the court to study for a chosen profession if that profession is contrary to the decision of the parents, and grants to the child any money earned or acquired—to be administered by the parents as long as the child is under their care.

* * *

Mrs. Edith D. Cowan

The first woman south of the Equator ever to be a member of Parliament in the British Empire, who has already been introduced to CITIZEN readers at long range, has been seen and talked to on a recent visit to America. She is Mrs. Edith D. Cowan, of West Australia, a medium-sized woman in middle life, with a grave, almost stern expression that disappears entirely in a delightfully reassuring homey sort of smile.

Mrs. Cowan is a non-party Nationalist, which means, so far as an inhabitant of a strictly party country can understand it, that she belongs to a group which "keeps as non-party as possible," voting independently unless there is some important issue of government support at stake. She came to her great honor

by way of a long record of social work in her state—for mothers, for girls, for hospitals, schools, women's clubs, and finally in the war, her service there being rewarded by the conferring of the Order of the British Empire, which adds the initals O. B. E. after her name. Her term in Parliament was from 1921 to 1924, and during that time several important measures in the interests of women and children were passed through her influence and efforts. Among them was one that made it punishable by fine for anyone to make public after a child was eighteen that it had been committed or convicted in the Children's Court.

At the last election Mrs. Cowan, standing for reëlection, failed by a narrow margin. Her explanation was that her constituents were too sure and neglected to vote—a sad but not an unusual mistake. And one of her fellow countrywomen said that there was a measure of explanation in the fact that the business men said she was unbribable. So we asked her what she was doing for her country now, and learned that she is a justice of the peace, and besides that she is a justice of the peace who is a member of the Children's Court, which practically means judge. Mrs. Cowan gives one the impression of a lady who thoroughly knows her way about politically, and who can combine with her devotion to human causes a great deal of shrewd commonsense and wise tact in dealing with men and women.

* * *

Apparently our question in the last issue as to what effect the divorce of Latife Hanoum and Mustapha Kemal Pasha, president of the Turkish Republic, would have upon the woman movement in that country has been answered. And the answer is none. This very progressive president is still advocating the removal of the Turkish veil. He has also commanded that all officials wear hats instead of the fez, and that Turkey fall in step with the rest of civilization in dress and customs.

* * *

In Australia Mrs. Sibyl Morrison is the first woman barrister to be admitted to the New South Wales Bar.

Visitors

The ocean no longer stands as a barrier between the peoples of the world, as any passenger list will tell, or a glance at any convention delegation roster prove. So there is nothing unusual in the fact that Mrs. Elna Münch of Denmark is in this country attending the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is meeting in Washington this month. The thing that is unusual is Mrs. Münch's position in her own country. She is the only woman member of Parliament in Denmark, having been elected in 1918 when her husband was serving in the Cabinet as Minister of War. She was the organizer and only president of the most effective woman suffrage association in Denmark, and the winning of the vote in that country was unquestionably largely due to her executive skill and eloquence. Besides, she is an effective public speaker in Danish, French or English.

* * *

From Egypt two ardent feminists are visiting this country: Mme. Hoda Charaoui, leader of the suffragists of Egypt—who represented them at the last Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance—and founder of a monthly feminist magazine *L'Egyptienne,* and Mlle. Céza Nabaraoui, editor of that magazine. Mme. Charaoui's daughter is the wife of the Egyptian minister at Washington. Speaking French and English, wearing European clothes, they were specially zealous, while visiting here, to find some women's organization in convention!

Public Office

To the post left open by the death of Mrs. Helen Gardener, the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission, Miss Jessie Dell, of Georgia, has been appointed. Miss Dell had the support of the Georgia delegation in Congress, the Democratic and Republican organizations of Georgia and Tennessee, and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was endorsed also by Senator Harrison, Senator Smoot, who presented her name to President Coolidge, and General Lord, Director of the Budget.

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Jessie Dell Taking the Oath of Office

Miss Dell has been in the Government service twenty-five years and is the first woman in a Government clerkship whose steady progress through the grades of the classified ever has been recognized by appointment to high office.

Starting as a clerk in the War Department in 1890, she rose through various positions until at the outbreak of the World War she was placed in charge of the contract work of the Department.

She was also Director of Welfare Work under the office of the Chief of Finance during the war, and in December, 1919, was sent abroad by the Quartermaster General to take charge of the Information Bureau of the American graves registration in Paris. After her return, for business reasons, she resigned, re-entering the service in 1922 for temporary duty in the War Department, which duty was terminated a few months ago.

Miss Dell comes from Sylvania, a small town near Savannah, Georgia. After graduation from the Sylvania Institute, she read law in her father's office—he was an outstanding lawyer of his day—until her appointment as auditor of the Sylvania Railroad. When her father died she came to Washington and entered the War Department.

During her residence in Washington Miss Dell has been affiliated with various organizations, including the National Woman's Party, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the Woman's City Club of Washington, the Georgia Society, and the American Red Cross.

Pioneers

Two women pioneers in fine causes, who were CITIZEN friends, have died recently—Mrs. Kate Pier, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Arthur Hunter, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Mrs. Pier was one of the first women in Wisconsin to enter business, the second woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin Law School, and the first woman in her county to cast a vote. In 1893 she was appointed a circuit court commissioner for Milwaukee County—the first instance in the United States of judicial power being given to a woman.

Mrs. Arthur Hunter was a leading suffragist of New Jersey. She was president of the Suffrage Association in Montclair, later vice-president of the League of Women Voters. She was also president of the Montclair Women's Club. Always identified with great causes, her loss is keenly felt in many circles.

A Women's Exposition

For the fourth time within four years New York has been the scene of a women's exposition. From September 21st to 26th a great hotel ball room was a riot of colors and a babble of many voices. Education, art, the home—including the so-essential artistic touches and the practical household appliances—the theater, the modiste, the professional candymaker, all were there. Truly was it a place to excite the imagination and stir the ambition of hope-to-be business women. And this is in a large part the object of this yearly display of services, methods and finished products.

A new feature was the booth devoted to Prosanis—the label on coat, suit or frock which tells the purchaser that the garment has been manufactured under right working conditions, guaranteed by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. This Board consists of representatives of the organized employers in the industry, the organized workers, and the general public. More of this later.

The Bookshelf

IN spite of its new autumn hat, your Bookshelf finds itself very unhappy. And the cause of it is *"The Perennial Bachelor."* The mere existence of such a phenomenon is traditionally supposed to distress any young person, until she knows that she alone is responsible, but our present woe isn't quite that kind. The truth is that we can't decide (in spite of a strong personal bias) whether the book is inherently dull to the point of tears, or delightfully amusing. Its action, or lack of it, covers the period from 1850 to the present time, and concerns the Campion family of three girls and a lone boy, the spoiled darling whose every whim is law, and who evolves into the type which gives the book its title. That his sisters are sacrificed to his will is inevitable, that their sacrifice is unappreciated, and even unrealized, is a tragedy, no less poignant for its familiarity. As to the dress in which Miss Anne Parrish clothes her theme, you may take your choice of the two following descriptions, to match the two sides of our indecision:

"The book is delightfully written, with great fidelity to detail, and a mastery of all the intimate changes of style which followed the changing years of the last half century. Miss Parrish has set her stage with the whims of decoration from iron swans to orange awnings, the speech of her characters conforms to the habit of the period, so that a Civil War joke never intrudes on the Spanish-American struggle. Almost anyone old enough to read will find her book a treasure house of happy memories of the foolish things we all have done in following fashion."

Or:

"Stylistically, the book is an unfortunate follower of May Sinclair at her dullest, with 'Mamma' smothering its early pages. Miss Parrish must have devoured tons of old magazines, mail order catalogues, and musty newspapers in order to get the heavy mass of detail with which she drugs her readers. She has compiled what amounts to a reference work on the conversation, manners, clothes, food, and conventions of the last fifty years. If you enjoy reading card catalogues, or consider three solid hours of a dictionary of customs your favorite form of recreation, the book may amuse you."

The book is the winner of the Harper prize of $2,000.

Gertrude Atherton has done it again. *"The Crystal Cup"* is a vivid, sensational book with a melodramatic plot hiding behind a pseudo-scientific screen. Apparently the author is examining with a practised and analytic eye the coming of love to an intensely prickly young beauty whose childhood has taught her that it is of all experiences the one to be most passionately avoided. Actually she is leading her heroine through tried and true melodramatic episodes, the degradation of her mother, the period of aping a boy, the marriage in name only, the midnight attempt at caveman stuff, the attempt at murder by her jilted rival. Mrs. Atherton is an extremely clever and experienced writer. Her books sell better with every spasm.

If you prefer to confine your thrills to cold fingers on your spine and hair prickling on the back of your neck, read *"The Red Lamp"* by good, clear daylight. Otherwise your nice shadows are likely to become evil spirits, your friendly attic a cold hiding place of horror, and the dark outside your windows a shield for menacing terrors. Mary Roberts Rinehart has concocted a mystery story that stays mysterious to the end. She found in "The Bat" that she could leave things unexplained and get away with it, and however sure you are who committed the murders in *"The Red Lamp,"* the lights, the shadows, and the odor of herbal cigarettes remain forever ghostly and suspect. It is a thriller!

Before and after your autumn tramps you will find use for *"Through Field and Woodland."* It was written by Alice Rich Northrop, who did so much to bring real nature study to the children of concrete and steel New York. Therefore it deals specially with the northeastern part of the country and its usefulness is in a measure limited to that section. But for the odd millions who live in New England and the North Atlantic states, the book is a mine of everyday useful information. It describes and discusses the common trees, the shrubs, the procession of wild flowers through the year, insects and birds, snakes and frogs. And while its information is thoroughly accurate and scientific, it is simple enough for a city-dweller without being too kindergarten-ish for country folk. M. A.

© *Vanity Fair Studios*

Mary Roberts Rinehart

About twenty years ago, a young woman of twenty-eight began to write verse, and presently fiction, in the intervals when her little sons were playing or asleep. Today that woman has a high-powered office where she carries on an intensive business of writing, and makes one of the largest incomes any fiction writer ever made. "The Circular Staircase" was Mary Roberts Rinehart's first novel; "The Man in Lower Ten" was next, and then there came a steady flow of short stories, novels, plays, essays from that suburb of Pittsburgh where Mrs. Rinehart kept up her double job—one of the most successful examples of combined home-making and career.

Concerning the Jews

IN view of the fact that a systematic propaganda is in progress all the world over charging the Jews with a conspiracy to overthrow civilization and Christianity and to set up a wide super-Jewish state, it is well for Americans to know more than they do about the history of these people. They are charged with being the leaders of Communism, the leaders of the Russian Revolution, the chief cause of the World War, the French Revolution and the Revolution of '48, as well as many minor wars. It was said in the Henry Ford articles* that in this country they now control the movies and the theatres and own many great newspapers, the most forceful agencies controlling the character and mind of a people. Why these charges and who and what are the Jews?

The only complete history in a single volume is *"Stranger Than Fiction,"* by Lewis Browne. It reads like a

*Published some years ago in the *Dearborn Independent.*

novel. The story begins thirty-five hundred years ago when "half savage shepherd tribes struggled out of the Arabian Desert into the fertile crescent" lying like a tiny bridge between jealous fighting tribes and nations of Asia and Africa. War was unceasing among them. When the Babylonians, Assyrians, Arameans, Philistines, Phoenicians or Egyptians were not fighting them or each other in Jewish territory, the several tribes filled in the gap with civil wars. The Romans came last and seized the government and administered all affairs. Joshua, the Messiah, or Jesus Christ, came and preached and was put to death by the Romans, not the Jews. In the year 70 A. D. the city of Jerusalem was utterly destroyed and the last Jew driven out from the land that had been the Jews' home for fifteen hundred years. "It is said a million Jews were killed in that struggle." They fled in all directions—into Africa, Asia and Europe.

Then comes the marvel. Why are there Jews today? One reads the ancient story of Philistines, Edomites, Phoenicians, Moabites, Babylonians, Assyrians, Arameans, Egyptians, Romans and countless others and asks, where are they now? One answer does for all—each in turn was overcome by a greater power, his proudest works of art destroyed, and the people, set adrift as bankrupt refugees, were lost among the tribes and nations where they were permitted to remain. The only exception is the Jew. Why was he not lost? "When other peoples died, they died forever. The Hebrews alone lived on after death." Why? Their unfailing reliance upon the prediction of their prophets that a Messiah would come to make all things right. They did not usually intermarry and among themselves they kept the old faith. Driven from nation to nation, now protected, now outcast, always under suspicion, always "the stranger," nearly always persecuted, walled in a ghetto, forced to wear an official emblem signifying their race, often attacked by intolerant pogroms and forced to flee before assassins to still another land, their story is the most amazing in all history.

One can understand something of the sentiment and the hope aroused by Zionism whereby this hunted and driven people dream of a return to their ancient homeland where they may live their lives in peace. The plan has its difficulties. Millions of Jews are illiterate, poverty-stricken and their religion is what it was two thousand years ago. Rich, highly educated congregations gather in the synagogues of great cities and listen to up-to-date sermons, and between the two is to be found every conceivable variation.

Can such divergent extremes unite in a successful "back to Jerusalem" policy or can they form a working conspiracy to overturn the world? Read *"Stranger Than Fiction";* it is well named.

AS the daughter of one and the wife of another Jewish Rabbi, in *"My Portion,"* Mrs. Rebekah Kohut tells an engaging story of her home life in Baltimore, San Francisco and New York which reveals to the reader an inside picture of Jewish life. In youth there was eternal poverty and an ever-present sensitiveness that she was of a race apart. In early life she found herself in a well-nigh impossible position, a moneyless widowed stepmother with eight children to feed, clothe and educate, yet she achieved it all with masterly strokes. She became a leader of the Council of Jewish Women during its early and most difficult years and records a life of rare experience and usefulness.

C. C. C.

The Perennial Bachelor, Harper, New York, 1925. $2.00.

The Crystal Cup, Boni & Liveright, New York, 1925. $2.00.

The Red Lamp, Doran, New York, 1925. $2.00.

Through Field and Woodland, Putnam, New York, 1925. $5.00.

Stranger Than Fiction, Macmillan, New York. 1925. $2.50.

My Portion, Thomas Seltzer, New York. 1925. $3.50.

The Business of Being a Club Woman, Century, New York. $1.25.

For Club Women

EVERY official of every woman's club, and every prospective official, ought to have Alice Ames Winter's book, *"The Business of Being A Club Woman."* In simple, clear and readable form, Mrs. Winter tells about the whole business of a club, from why it is needed and how it should be organized, through minutes and reports and the making of programs, about how clubs are financed and clubhouses acquired, the whole business of club administration, to the organization of the General Federation and conventions. One sees in this book why Mrs. Winter was a remarkably successful president of the General Federation. "Club management is ceasing to be an amateur occupation," she says—and she is past-master of the business. We wish that men as well as women speakers would read her chapter on public speaking.

One gets a sense of the breadth of the club movement. Mrs. Winter says that no club officer is paid anything. "That women everywhere are serving their communities and their country, and continually training themselves to better service, with nothing in it for themselves personally, except faith in the purpose and love of other women and of the right, is a revelation of spirituality the like of which has never before existed on such a magnificent scale as in these organizations of women."—G. F. B.

By the author of "Bare Souls"

WIVES

by

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BY

JANET SCUDDER

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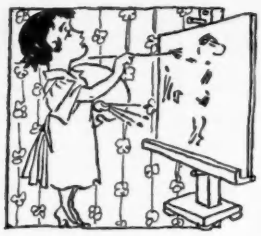

A Clubhouse of Artists

THE National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors expects to open its new clubhouse early in October. All their thirty-six years of life they have been working quietly and efficiently in other people's buildings. They have raised the standard of their own work until their annual "shows" have become delightful adventures. Their banded strength has made it possible for them to interest a wide public in their pictures and their sculpture. The word "National" in their name they have taken literally. Not only are their members resident all over the country, but their exhibits go on long journeys.

Every year they send out what they call "rotary groups" of pictures, miniatures, and bronzes to various cities along a planned exhibit route. Last year they sent a group to South America, where the work was shown in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires under the most distinguished auspices.

Nor are they content with improving their own work, and developing a widespread interest in all art. Years ago they threw their strength behind the fight to allow antiques to come in free of duty, and now they are cooperating in the gallant campaign to eradicate the billboard nuisance throughout the countryside.

All this time their membership has been steadily growing, and last year they decided that in order to continue their work they must have a building of their own. It was no easy undertaking. Minds used to working with the intricacies of color groaned over the hard realities of figures, and fingers that evoked beauty out of dull clay found dollar signs and decimals fascinating, if far from plastic.

The house they finally bought is a brown stone mansion, five stories high,

© *Pach Bros., N. Y.*
Emily Nichols Hatch

at Seventeen East Sixty-Second Street, New York. "Mansion" is the precisely descriptive word, for it belongs to the age when ceilings were so high that no ordinary broom could reach their cobwebs and when tinkling crystal chandeliers were the mark of gentility. The rooms are big, and very adaptable for remodeling, and most important of all, they are flooded with clear north light.

When it is opened to the public, the house will contain several exhibition galleries, clubrooms, accommodations for out-of-town members, office space, and a restaurant for members and their friends.

The money necessary for such an undertaking has come in small gifts and through the sale of small bonds. The Association hopes to rent the three upper floors, as well as galleries for exhibitions, concerts, and entertainments. Their plan is to make the house sustain itself.

If it did no more than provide additional gallery space and a headquarters from which traveling exhibits could start, the new clubhouse would more than justify its existence. In all New York there are not enough small galleries to show the work of distinguished artists, and the unknown has scarcely a chance. The space in the new galleries offers an opportunity for fine work to make its first bow to the public. There will be a program of interesting exhibits, classified into sculpture, black and whites, portraits and figures, prints, landscapes and decorative works.

But there is more to this particular clubhouse than its attractive physical features. It is symbolic of a feeling of maturity on the part of American women artists. They have passed the student stage and are able now to make their own experiments and profit by their own mistakes. And all art will be the richer for their work.

Emily Nichols Hatch is president of the Association.

Candy

(*Continued from page* 14)

half a million dollars a year.

But in spite of her very definite material progress, the things which interest Mrs. Hanna most are the problems of her students. All sorts of people go to her—widows thrown on their own resources, and without previous training, office workers who rebel against ten hours exile from their homes, wives who want to supplement the family income, society women with a fad, their cooks who must learn to make candy for charity fairs. And although she considers candy-making a woman's job, she has taught the art to many men. A Japanese student has taken her methods home, and is combining Japanese nuts with American coatings. The Federal Board of Vocational Education sent her wounded soldiers who had a taste for the work and a desire to build a business. A wealthy Poughkeepsie woman sent ten shell-shocked men to her school, and then set up a factory where they are making a success of their product.

Mrs. Hanna estimates that fully sixty-five per cent of her pupils—and there have been some fifteen thousand of them—have made a business success from their knowledge. Of the others, many have taken the course for uncommercial purposes, and there have been the usual unstable and undecided folk who drift from one occupation to another.

"There is every reason why candy-makers should be successful," Mrs. Hanna declared. "Men, women and children buy their goods, from the time they can walk until they lose interest in any food. There is no business in which the investment is so small and the margin of profit so large. One of my most successful pupils was a stenographer who was on the verge of nervous prostration with office worries and the difficulty of making both ends meet. She bought her supplies in small quantities, and put the candy up in tiny and attractive bags which she sold to her fellow workers at the noon hour. The news spread to other offices, and she finally resigned in order to stay at home and devote all her time to candy. Right now she is making more money than she ever did in her life, and is happy doing it. She was a born home-body, that girl."

Mrs. Hanna has developed a candy psychology in all these years of teaching. "When a woman comes into my laboratory I can tell what kind of candy she will make," she said. "If she is a flashy person, dressed in colors that are too loud, with too much big jewelry, her candy will be over-flavored, her bonbons too bright in color, her boxes slovenly. Candy-making is an art, and

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like other arts it is a means of self-expression. Turn the thing around, and you can tell by a candy-maker's product what kind of a person she is. Look at this for example."

It was a small box, French by its shape, its hinged cover, and its tie, as well as by the dull orange of its pleasant covering and the name "Chocolats Bagatelles" in lettering that suggested Paris.

"Those are sold in the smartest big store on Fifth avenue," Mrs. Hanna explained. "You're right, they are French, or rather their creator is. She came to this country after the war, speaking very little English, a widow, and a nervous wreck. She planned to teach French to children, but she couldn't handle them, and she was desperate when she came to me. I taught her, as I teach all my students, basic formulas and principles, and she capitalized her innate artistic sense.

"You see people don't realize what an infinite possibility of variation there is in candy. An amateur makes a batch of fudge, and it is fudge and nothing more. If she wants something else she has to start cooking all over again. Commercially we couldn't possibly do that. We make a batch of fondant, for instance, in the morning, and by night we have made out of it a dozen different kinds of candy. What we do is to create textures, and then change the name when we change the shape, the color, and the flavor.

"All candy-making, the entire huge business, is built on just three textures, cream, chewing, and hard. Add color, flavor, shape and coating to your foundation, and you have five factors, with a possibility of variety in combinations that must surely go up into the thousands.

"It is easy to teach people to make good candy. It is far harder to teach them the principles of carrying on a successful business with it. I can tell them how to box and where to buy materials, how to keep accounts that will show where they are making money and how they are wasting it. But no one can give them the individual touch that makes their product attractive. No one can teach them how to capitalize the fact that people buy with their eyes, however often flavors may bring them back."

Perhaps it was to her powers of analysis that the University of Pennsylvania awarded that honorary degree. Mrs. Hanna says modestly that she can't imagine why it was given to her. Probably the diploma (do honorary degrees carry diplomas?) says something in Latin about "contributions to education" or "science." But the thousands of women, and hundreds of men, who have gone through her school will look upon it as a well-won bit of public recognition for a woman who forged and gave them the tools of a congenial employment and an independent income.

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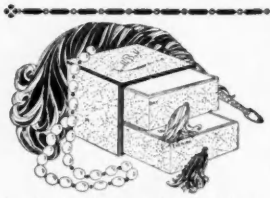

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China

(*Continued from page* 12)

drew their support from business men and that they had better watch their steps. Every anti speaker defied any man to show more love for the Chinese people than he felt, and the tone of defiance was most pronounced when he found the Chinese totally unready. Many speakers declared the Chinese a "reasonable people," meaning that they could be persuaded not to press their demands too insistently, but no Chinese expressed such compliment to the people of the offending nations.

Two weak spots in the controversy were revealed. It was said by numerous Americans that the Chinese did not really mean "immediate" when they said it, and no Chinese denied this. On the other hand, the Americans insisted much on a "stable government"; but when Chinese over and over asked "What is a stable government? How shall we know when we have attained one?"—there was no answer. It is quite conceivable that diplomatic talk may rage for years around these two words, "immediate" and "stable," before the conclusion is reached.

Extraterritoriality means the submission of all offenses committed by foreigners to courts presided over by foreign judges and administered under foreign law. It was established when the foreigners were few and because there was little in common between Chinese and foreign law. As a matter of fact, it includes the cession by treaty of territory in several cities to foreign nations, where they have organized their own government and maintain their own police. The embarrassment of this condition may be imagined when one takes into account the statement that 800,000 Chinese now live in the International settlement of Shanghai. The Americans said they came there because they wanted protection and safety; the Chinese said they wished to escape the justice of Chinese law.

Customs autonomy means the right of China to fix her own customs at her own rate. Now the nations *allow* her a tariff of five per cent only. Since the United States of America may carry fifty per cent or even sixty per cent on Chinese goods, it is tragically ridiculous that it is a factor in the control that allows China only five per cent.

All speakers agreed that the Russian Bolsheviks were an embarrassing and troublesome factor, but not a decisive one in the situation. All agreed that when extrality was recently removed from Siam without much public attention, and from Turkey when that people in impertinent and warlike terms demanded it, the entire situation with regard to China was altered. In other words the situation by which seven-

teen nations hold to outworn privileges among a people to whom they have become obnoxious, has put those nations morally in the wrong and they know it. The usual fear, hesitation, self-interest, continually pled for delay. At the end of two days the controversy rested at this point: the demands of the Chinese are just; the Chinese are a lovable, reasonable people; their aspirations are worthy, but the demands can not be granted. It was at that point that I began to wonder what the "reasonable Chinese" thought of the illogical Americans.

There were many gifted speakers and some truly wonderful addresses, but the marvel of the Conference was Dr. Kuo, who at any time could arise and, in perfect English, set the tangle straight with humor and absolute composure. He never missed a point, nor allowed an expression to pass over his features. Cultured, with mind well stocked with endless details of history, politics, law, commerce and what not, he was a constant example of the stick-to-itiveness and the patience of the old-new China. On the third day the Conference came to its senses and voted endorsement of the Chinese demands and registered its opinion that the United States ought to lead the campaign to grant them. It must be said, however, that some of the business men went away quite unconverted and a bit grouchy.

Slums

(*Continued from page* 15)

in hygiene and the services and instruction of the trained, full-time county health officers and rural visiting nurse. Alleged lack of machinery for inspection and enforcement is the great impediment to getting a rural housing law. But an efficient health bureau is the best possible organization for doing the work of housing inspection.

The idea that country life is necessarily wholesome, country water pure, country air exhilarating, even in a hermetically sealed room, will presently disappear. (Good housing is in part a matter of how we wear our house.) We must work for the time when, out of consideration for the common good, no family anywhere will be permitted to dwell amid conditions destructive to health and decency.

We make a great mistake if we think that such organizations as the National Housing Association and National "Better Homes" are working for underprivileged folks alone. They are working for you and me and America. We should help them. Have a "Better Homes" demonstration in 1926 in your city, village or countryside. For unless the homes of our land can be made right, nothing can be right with us, or our children, or the future.

One closing word: Women are particularly suited to the work of housing inspection, since, as Mr. Veiller somewhere remarks, bad housing is to a considerable extent a matter of bad housekeeping. I believe housing inspection will become a field for women comparable to that of trained nursing. Let us have a new woman's profession for the cure of ailing and demented homes.

She Speaks in Gold

(*Continued from page* 16)

has nosed among the wharves in her rowboat, especially at sunset when the colors of the sky float and sink on the water as in some great fluid jewel. All these beauties she reflects in her art.

Miss Hazen's summer studio—in winter she is at the National Arts Club, New York—overlooks the wharves and boats and narrow waters of Rocky Neck. Close at hand flowers are blooming and fish are drying. Artists in those narrow twisting streets are upstairs and downstairs and out on the corner, at work with oil and brush.

"No, I don't belong to any school," Miss Hazen said—this time she was sitting at supper in a tea-room on a wharf not a stone's throw from her studio. "When I was learning, I was as primitive as a savage and for the same reason. I was doing simple crude things because that was all I could do. But since then I have worked out my own technique

"At a little eating place where we met for dinner, a young, inexperienced mother with a nine months' old infant gave it boiled potatoes, roast pork and mince pie."

"She had driven eighteen miles in a driving snow to find out how to rear her baby."

"Of a hundred mothers who died in childbirth, nearly half had no medical attention or had a doctor only on the day of death."

These are bits from the story of "Sheppard-Towner," told by Eleanor Taylor Marsh of the Children's Bureau for the November CITIZEN. A touching story of mothers and babies in the mountains, on the desert, the plains, where the kindly hand of the Government is almost the only one stretched out to help. Its story of mothers' needs and mothers' eagerness is the best answer to opponents of this Government provision for the protection of mothers and children.

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and have not kept my eye continually on the work of the masters. I've tried to look ahead. I can see so much more that can be done with gold and silver that has never been done. It is such wonderful material, so obedient when one knows how to handle it. Did you know that it could be made to run by pressure, so that one part becomes thicker than another? No jeweler has ever got the full benefit out of that quality. Repoussée? It is only a beginning. There's life in metal. After all, I suppose it has always been my ambition to make jewelry that is dramatic. I have not succeeded—to my own satisfaction, but then," with a confiding laugh, "neither did Cellini."

F. M.

"Beauty and Joy"=Health

By Gulielma F. Alsop

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AT BARNARD

MANY women, houseworkers and office workers alike, have headaches. Thousands of them suffer from undue fatigue; as many more have chronic indigestion and a mental card catalog of the foods that disagree. What each one wants to know is, how much of that headache, fatigue, indigestion is produced by a tangible cause, as lobster, and how much by an intangible cause, as an attack of anger externalizing itself through the subconscious as indigestion.

We can assume that every woman is a suggestible person; that part, at least, of all the symptoms that bother her reach the body through a psychological channel. This only means that her emotions are as vital to her as her food. As an individual models her life according to an objective personal hygiene, just so must she model her life according to a subjective personal hygiene. The one is as important as the other.

A woman who is running a household and is planning the menus for several people will have at least one or two simple reference books of calories, vitamins, balanced feeding. Just so the modern woman, whether she is responsible for the bringing up of children or solely for her own health and vitality, ought to read and study one or two of the simplest modern text-books on psychology. She will then begin to see how the subconscious uses as its food the daily happenings of life and reorganizes them into dominant moods and bodily tendencies—such as chronic indigestion and melancholy in the pessimist, or into good appetite and health in the optimist. She will then understand how the law of suggestion broadens out till it includes the entire structure of society.

The fact is that the modern woman is a nervous creature in a nervous age and she must, in her cure, therefore, tackle both herself and her generation. She must first, because it is easiest, create as strong and healthy a body as external hygiene can produce, as an instrument for the subconscious to use in its further creation of a superlative health. She must then find for herself and for her friends a new way of life.

Since the war, the emotion of society has been an almost universal pessimism, cynicism, materialism. This community temper had been preparing long before the war and was momentarily checked by the outburst of enthusiasm, hope, self-sacrifice, heroism that the war brought out. Incidentally, many nervous invalids were instantaneously cured and were able to do valiant work. As soon, however, as the failure of war to stabilize world peace penetrated the minds of people, the destructive wave of pessimism engulfed everybody. So, since the war, nervous maladies have increased. Though the emergency of a war is, fortunately, not always with us to call forth the powers of the individual for heroism, many crying miseries of society need those same powers for their cure. The exercise of those powers is itself a cure of both individuals and society.

Each person should, then, do two things: participate in some form of emotional expression, as art, and in some form of altruistic work. If one is a materialist she should attach herself to whatever of beauty and power is left in life for her. If she believes in a spiritual existence she should make her religion the vital essence of her life. Modern mysticism is in absolute line with modern psychology. Religion, implying a

great abundance of ideals, calls forth the emotions of wonder and devotion and delight, and, in natures that know how to appropriate it, makes well, happy, successful people. These emotions, wherever found and sought, are the necessary food of a healthy subconscious.

The program demands a reorientation of society, placing the emphasis of current opinion upon things of beauty and joy, thus creating a continual, powerful community suggestion.

In a nature thus fed by constantly heard communal suggestions of beauty and joy, the duty of autosuggestion will become more and more negligible. It may still be of value, at night, when a whole slice of the subconscious is uncovered to consciousness, to give a short and simple suggestion of health and power. But I doubt if the ego was meant, in the long run, to be burdened by even this attention to subconscious health. I should not be surprised if it were found that as the ego becomes more robust, these health suggestions become unnecessary.

To bring about such a reorganization of society, each individual should begin by forming a nucleus of like-minded people, gathering two or three friends about her in the search for some form of art expressions, and for definite, heroic, self-sacrificing altruistic work.

The general theme of Dr. Alsop's winter program is "A Woman's Share in National Health"—broadly enough planned to include both personal and community health phases. She would be glad to have you express preferences. Do you like the emphasis on personal health, or community health? Is there any side of the subject on which you want special help? Dr. Alsop will give interested consideration to any suggestions you may make.

In Paper Backs

At this time, when the question of the World Court should be in everybody's mind—it is on the calendar in Washington for December 17—we recommend two very valuable booklets. One is the *"World Peace Primer,"* written by Mrs. E. K. Bowman, chairman of the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War of the Montana League of Women Voters, and vice-chairman of International Relations, Montana Federation of Women's Clubs. The other is *"The World Court,"* published by the New York League of Women Voters, which answers all the questions an inquiring mind can ask. Both are clearly written and brief, filled with valuable information and sound arguments. The *"World Peace Primer"* may be obtained from the Montana League of Women Voters, Helena, Montana, and *"The World Court"* pamphlet from the League of Women Voters, 1625 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York. 10 cents.

Can a Woman Take a Joke?

(Not if it is about a mother-in-law or a dumb bride.)

Dub: I'm going to marry a girl who can take a joke.

Kay: Don't worry; that's the only kind of a girl you'll get.

A visitor said to a little girl, "And what will you do, my dear, when you are as big as your mother?"

"Diet," said the modern child.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Frenchman was courting an English girl. Her mother said, mischievously:

"Now, monsieur, if my daughter and I were both drowning, which would you save first?"

With great presence of mind, he replied: "I would save madame and I would perish with mademoiselle!"—*London News.*

It was Tuesday morning. The clothes had been washed, dried, and folded, and common sense pointed to the fact that it was ironing day; but cautious Scandinavian Tillie, the new maid, wished to make no mistake. Before committing herself she said appealingly: "Meesis, I skuld like to speak something." "What is it, Tillie?" "Skal I cook some flat-iron?" asked Tillie, earnestly.—*Youth's Companion.*

"Lady, could yer gimme a quarter to get where me family is?"

"Certainly, my poor man, here's a quarter. Where is your family?"

"At de movies."—*Boston Transcript.*

"What a beautiful little baby he is!" exclaimed the neighbor. "What have you named him?" "Well," hesitated the mother, "Richard and I differed a little about that. He wanted to give him one name, and I wanted to give him another; but we finally compromised, and agreed to name him John Wesley." "I see; you named him after the great founder of Meth—" "No, indeed," quickly interrupted the mother. "That name, as I said, is a compromise." "But how?" "The 'John' is for John Calvin and the 'Wesley' is for John Wesley."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Sympathetic Parson: "Hallo! What is the matter, little boy? Are you lost?"

Little Boy: "Yes, I am. I might have known better'n to come out with grandma. She's always losin' somethin'."

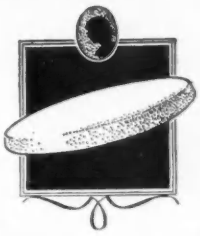
To the Thin: "Don't eat fast."
To the Fat: "Don't eat—Fast."—*Juggler.*

When he is born, his mother gets the attention; at his marriage, the bride gets it; at his funeral, the widow gets it.—*The Associated Editors.*

The man who hides behind a woman's skirt is less a coward than a contortionist.—*—Arkansas Gazette.*

The woman who says all men are alike should marry the man who says he understands women.—Toledo *Blade.*

A yard of silk, a yard of lace;
A wisp of tulle to give it grace;
A flower placed where flowers go,
The skirt knee-high, the back waist-low;
One shoulder strap, no sign of sleeve,—
If she should sneeze, Good Morning, Eve!
—Fruit Dispatch.



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"JUNIPER LEDGE," the beautiful Briarcliff, New York, residence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, world-renowned suffrage leader and Honorary President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Note how the sweeping lawn directs the eyes right up to the windows, making the harmonious selection of curtains a matter of vital importance.

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The effect is that of falling autumn leaves on a misty morning. You think that a very poetic description? A bit exaggerated?

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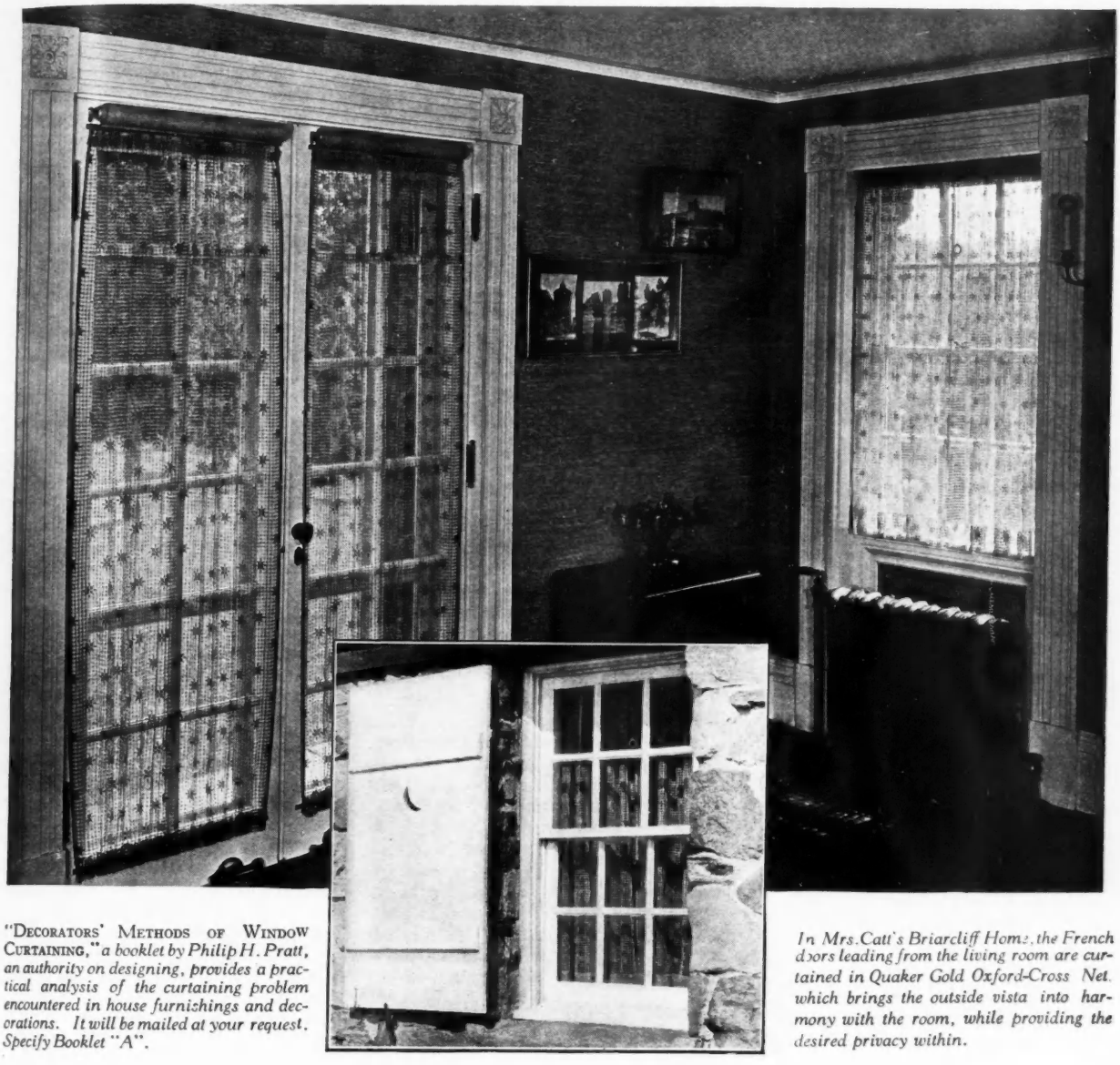

"DECORATORS' METHODS OF WINDOW CURTAINING," *a booklet by Philip H. Pratt, an authority on designing, provides a practical analysis of the curtaining problem encountered in house furnishings and decorations. It will be mailed at your request. Specify Booklet "A".*

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Washington

(*Continued from page* 9)

is now living in wealthy seclusion around the corner in Georgetown, across the bridge from Washington proper. He is a man of culture and intellectual attainment, but he must look at the picture of his father without seeing himself. Theodore Roosevelt's sons never duplicated their father. Senator Lodge has a son who is Curator of the Freer Art Gallery, and in Washington would be as ineffective as a politician as any man could be, his interests being in high art. William Howard Taft, his father, and his son, are much more three-of-a-kind. There is a tradition that the father of the Chief Justice was third in his class at Yale, that the Chief Justice was second in his class, and the Chief Justice's son first in his class.

In the Cabinet the President has the possibility of replacing Secretary Weeks of the War Department, who continues to be convalescent and unable to take on much work. Two candidates are spoken of, namely, Senator Wadsworth, who for many years has been the able chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, but who, however, apparently thinks there is as much allurement in his present office as in the War Department. New York State politics, however, are on the turn and the ascendancy of Al Smith may make it difficult for Senator Wadsworth to be returned for his next term. The other above-mentioned possibility is Dwight Davis, the Assistant Secretary of War in the winter time, and donor of the Davis Cup for international tennis in the summer. Secretary Wilbur is also not in as happy a position in the Cabinet as he might be, owing to the unconsidered statements which he periodically seems to make. His last pronouncement at the time of the *Shenandoah* disaster to the effect that it seemed to prove that the ocean still was our best defense, was listed in Washington as one of the great unhappy comments in official life. Widows and orphans of the men killed on the great airship got little comfort out of it. The whole Navy matter is at a turbulent point just now with the inquiry going on into the set-up of the Air Service; with General Mitchell being investigated on all sides, much to his delight: the official probe into what happened to the *Shenandoah* itself; and various statements coming from officials in the War Department advocating unification of the Air Service.

So much space has been given to these more dramatic developments of American politics that little has been written about the coming meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which might be a body of great power, although it has been regarded over here as a sort of quiescent forum of international politics, where such safe and sound men as Senator McKinley represented the United States at the last meeting and will continue to do so. The Union will be opened by the President and will meet in the House of Representatives. It will be reported in a later letter. Congress appropriated $50,000 for the expenses.

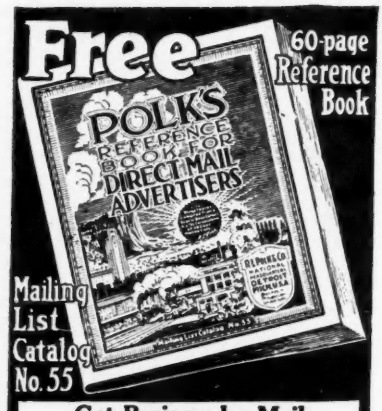
Your correspondent never goes far afield without coming forcefully into the realization of how little the intricacies of Washington mean to the average person throughout the country, and into contemplation of what part of the capital political life is of most significance. When some group meets along the northern border or out west, it usually is not the reorganization of Government departments which takes its entire attention, but why this and that county of some far state has not succeeded in putting through a state law for widows' pensions, or helped with the highway program, or seen to it that the state educational bill was not developed. Deep in the northern woods where conservation is one of the great problems, Washington seems a kind of bureaucratic paper chart, where men play political chess.

But the best answer to this decentralization of the United States is the fact that both ends have the same feeling of remoteness. The Senator is just as anxious to represent his region rightly as his people are to have him serve them; perhaps more so because he is dependent upon them and they are not dependent upon him, inasmuch as they can send someone else when his term expires. And the easiest and most direct way to be best represented at the capital, and to give the most to American Government, is to dissect and study the man chosen. When it comes to the vote on the World Court at the next session if there are disappointments back home it will be because the man who left a few years ago for the Senate had notions of international relations, the principles of which never could coincide with those that govern the idea of membership in a permanent Court of International Justice.

Hockey

(*Continued from page* 20)

member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, plays tennis, and is a great hockey enthusiast. She made the United States team in the fall of 1923, and went abroad with the touring team in 1924. Hockey is now played in most colleges and many schools throughout the country, and what is more significant of a spreading interest, cities and towns all over the United States are organizing clubs for women who are in neither college nor school. Big office forces, for instance the New York Telephone Company, have their own teams. A tournament is held every fall, under the auspices of the Association, and in the outcome a United States team is chosen, presumably the best available, which sometimes competes abroad. There is even a hockey camp, in the Pocono Mountains, designed to increase knowledge of the game in this country. The camp is directed by Constance Applebee, physical instructor at Bryn Mawr College, and attended by school girls, college women, physical instructors and other women interested in the playing and coaching of hockey.



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Hockey is a sort of cousin to soccer. It is played on a grass field one hundred yards long and sixty yards wide. Eleven players make up a team, each armed with a hockey stick, and the object is to get the ball between the goal posts of the opposing team's goal, by means of "dribbling," passing and shooting the ball, while at the same time preventing the opposite side from putting the ball between your own goal posts. The stick is the only equipment a girl needs, but shin guards *should* be worn to protect the legs. It is healthful and invigorating sport—active but not too strenuous for women in good physical condition; inexpensive, and offers a real physical education and fine training in team work.

A pleasant possibility connected with it is the international contact. Just now a team of Irish women is expected over to play in this country. The United States Touring Team of 1924, of which I was a member, had a delightful trip through the British Isles, playing fourteen games. We didn't win one of those games, but from the point of view of what we learned and the spirit of good will which developed, the trip was most successful. For the past four years the English Association, at our request, has sent out hockey coaches to us every fall—a favor which the United States Association greatly appreciates.

Perhaps the most outstanding player of the time is Anne B. Townsend, of Philadelphia. For the past two years she has been the captain of the All United States team. She plays a beautiful game with all the requisites—speed, stick work, a thorough knowledge of the game, the ability to act and think quickly, and last but not least, good sportsmanship. Miss Townsend is a good all-around athlete. She ranks high in the National Tennis, plays a good game of basketball, and also takes part in field and water events. In addition, she is a capable executive.

The other members of the United States Team of the fall of 1924, picked by the committee to represent the best team available, were Mary Adams of Greenwich, Connecticut; Susan Goodman, of Philadelphia; Louise Fessenden, of Boston; Margaret Wiener, of Philadelphia; Mary Tyler, of Philadelphia; Kitty McLean, of Philadelphia; Jean Ware, of Fairchester; Hildegarde Jacobs, of Philadelphia; Virginia Carpenter, of Philadelphia; and Helen Ferguson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Baker, of Chicago, tied for the goal position.

In the near future there will be articles on archery and fencing—those two ancient forms of murder, now turned to sporting uses; on women's athletic clubs and clubhouses.

Katharine Cornell

(*Continued from page* 17)

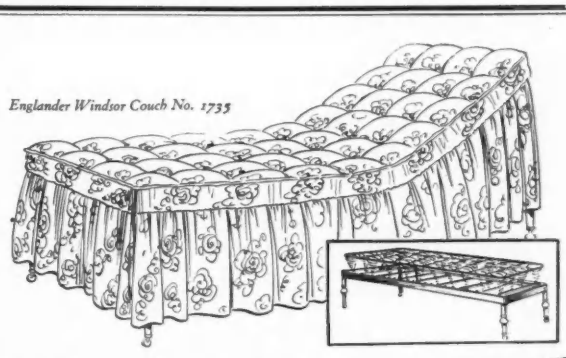
strange sixth sense which makes her "stage-wise."

She played *Jo March* in London, as stormy, moody a *Jo* as Miss Alcott could ever have imagined. "Will Shakespeare" gave her the difficult rôle of the Dark Lady of the Sonnets, and no one who saw the play will forget that brave and gallant figure, court lady and hoyden, loving Kit Marlowe, and beloved by the wistful Shakespeare. She was a lovely, scornful thing, full of that magnetism without which beauty is a thing of wax and paint.

Her *Candida* of the Shaw play last year had that magnetism controlled and guided, held firmly in hand by wise intelligence and an extraordinary character. However definitely the play was "dated," by clothes, manners, and very thoughts of the nineties, *Candida* herself was without time or age. She was that Helen of whom all men dream, but she had the brains to shape her own life, and the character to follow her own plan.

Slender and long-limbed, with a free swinging walk of rhythmic beauty, slim of wrists and ankles, with a face whose fascinating symmetry is framed in dusky hair, her physical appearance is instinct with vivid character. Add a warm low voice, free and clear, with a crooning quality which makes words almost tangible, and you have not yet the dominating quality of Katharine Cornell. Essays, poems, and rhapsodies have been written about it; poets and scientists have argued it; there is no name for it that satisfies. If you call it magnetism, people will know what you mean, yet that is a cold word for the warm, vivid breath of life that comes across the footlights, springing from a reserve as boundless as though the actress were mysteriously life itself. It is the companion that walks with genius, and given Miss Cornell's youth, intelligence, character, sense of theater, and devotion, it is the deep-burning flame which makes one dare to say: "This one will be great."

General James Guthrie Harbord, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has just consented to write for an early issue of the CITIZEN *an article explaining the National Defense Act. Watch for it. Order extra copies in advance.*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With Our Readers

A department in which our readers are invited to talk back.

G. W.'S LETTER in the September CITIZEN suggests to my mind that she is either fighting a windmill constructed by her own imagination, or else she has been particularly unfortunate in the "modern women" she has come in contact with.

I have associated with, and admired, many of those unselfish women who are working for greater justice and larger opportunity for all women; and I have yet to meet one possessing such an attitude toward men as "You've dominated us, now we're going to dominate you"; and I am quite unable to conceive in what way your correspondent imagines the modern woman to "work against men and their work." It certainly can not be claimed that it is to the disadvantage of men to have better educated mothers, for instance, or wives interested and understanding on political questions, or one with business abilities developed to such an extent that she and her children will not be at the mercy of the unscrupulous should she be left a widow.

Though numbered among the housekeepers myself, I take the greatest interest in the modern woman's desire to be able to choose the kind of work she prefers to do, her wish to seek the requisite training in the best institutions, and her effort to free herself from hampering laws and customs which for so long have restricted women to just one form of employment. Can one even imagine the restlessness and dissatisfaction men would feel if all of them were expected and required to engage in the one occupation of—agriculture, for instance?

If the desire to express themselves as to who shall govern them and their country, to broaden their outlook and increase their capacities by higher education, to become qualified to support themselves and do useful work in the world, to write into the law a clear title to their own children, and the determination to form their own opinions instead of accepting them ready-made from their nearest male relative—if these things appear to anyone an effort to "dominate" men, I can only refer such a person to Webster's Unabridged to clarify their ideas.

E. W. S., VIRGINIA.

THE article under the title, "The Women Behind the Books," in the June 27th issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN, missed a very vital point by omitting any mention of Miss Caroline M. Hemins, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Perhaps excerpts from the May, 1925, copy of *Public Libraries* will give you an insight into her charming and valuable character better than I can.

It says: "Indisputably, Miss Hemins today, after fifty years' continuous service at the head of the Hartford Public Library, is the one outstanding woman who has contributed most to woman's position in the library field, as she is the one who has done most to foster, stimulate and strengthen library work with children.

"The appearance of her name in the first volume of the National Cyclopaedia of biography is enough in itself to support this statement. There are three librarians only included—Justin Winson, of Boston, Morris R. Hamilton, of New Jersey, and Caroline M. Hemins, of Hartford, Connecticut."

There are other very fascinating things to know about Miss Hemins, but from this can't you see why I felt as I did? I wish there might be something about Miss Hemins in the WOMAN CITIZEN some time.

ESTHER MORGAN GORDON.
(Mrs. Raymond H.)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WELL, here we are with a magazine so big (though still portable) that we can no longer recite the contents without looking on. ❖ ❖ ❖ Probably we could never have done that even in the slimmer days if it hadn't been for the counties of Iowa we had to learn in our youth. ❖ ❖ ❖ Ninety-nine of them there were, with names like Winnebago, Kossuth, Pottawattamie, and the lot of them sounded like a chant by Hiawatha. ❖ ❖ ❖ If there should be anything queer about this number, blame it on fumes of paint, dust of plaster and the mental derangement of having "decorators." ❖ ❖ ❖ Only strong minds come through unscathed, and we make no boasts. ❖ ❖ ❖ It seems that a new incentive to careful diet has come into the world — moving-picture directors who put into the star's contract a cancellation clause to apply if she goes beyond a certain weight. ❖ ❖ ❖ Besides, a life insurance company says it is more dangerous to be fat than to travel on a liner or fly in an airplane. ❖ ❖ ❖ To spinach and exercise, all! ❖ ❖ ❖ We confess that we have partly sunk in the noisy charms of our home city again. ❖ ❖ ❖ Vacation's rebellion, that is, has nearly worn off. ❖ ❖ ❖ though it is true that the popping of bandit guns is getting on our nerves a bit and we are frankly afraid to go home from the printer's at night. ❖ ❖ ❖ It is becoming more and more difficult to go home at all at any time, on account of the crowds, and we think our favorite nightmare of a city so full we'll all jam together and perish, thus jammed, may come true. ❖ ❖ ❖ There's going to be a sixty-five story building in our neighborhood, they say, but we can't manage to believe anything so monstrous. ❖ ❖ ❖ American home, indeed! ❖ ❖ ❖ We are becoming so absorbed in sport through the Citizen's pages that we are inclined to buy a bow and arrow, and practice up. ❖ ❖ ❖ We like the idea of ourself in a Maid Marian costume, and we have long wanted a hobby. ❖ ❖ ❖ Sometime we mean to organize a movement for compulsory sport between sessions at women's conventions. ❖ ❖ ❖ Clubwomen who have played a little handball, Leaguers who have taken time off for lacrosse, would handle world problems with new zest. ❖ ❖ ❖ Not that we know what lacrosse is. ❖ ❖ ❖ We hope it's nothing insulting. ❖ ❖ ❖ A serious problem has arisen. In a copyright column, under a frivolous title, one "Doc Dingbat" is featured. ❖ ❖ ❖ What we want to know is, Who has trod on whose toes? ❖ ❖ ❖ Have we told you about the little Scotch boy, who, leaving the minister's, met another lad on his way there? "If he asks you how many commandments there are what'll you say?" demanded the first one grimly. ❖ ❖ ❖ "Why, ten, of course." ❖ ❖ ❖ "Ten?" said No. 1 scornfully. "Ye will try him wi' ten? I tried him wi' a hundred and he wasna satisfied." ❖ ❖ ❖ As for us, we will be satisfied with either ten or a hundred subscriptions, apiece.

Heart to Heart

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Will every woman who is helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN, *many of whom we cannot thank personally, please take for herself this public expression of the* CITIZEN'S *warm thanks for her cordial and valuable co-operation.*

We Want *Your* Cooperation

COULD there be better proof of the success of a magazine in meeting the needs of its readers than the fact that many of them are contributing to a promotion fund so that other women may know about it? This is what **Woman Citizen** subscribers are doing. During the past year and a half they have contributed over $9,000, mostly in small sums, to the **Citizen** Educational Extension Fund, and because of this fund the **Citizen** has been making thousands of new friends. The **Woman Citizen** is frequently reproached by subscribers because many women they meet don't know that such a magazine exists—"the magazine I've been looking for," as the other woman often says. The Fund is making it possible to introduce the **Citizen** to many such women and to place it in many new homes.

During the next few months we want to reach thousands of new readers. The **Citizen** has never had sufficient capital to advertise in a large way as many magazines do. For example, a single page in the New York Times costs $2,000 and a page in the Ladies' Home Journal $9,000. But the **Citizen** does have the most extraordinarily friendly cooperation of many women and women's organizations.

With the opening of the season for women's clubs and leagues, many organizations are now planning to win the **Woman Citizen** One Hundred Dollar Prize. The Fort Worth (Texas) Women's Club and the Morgantown (W. Va.) League of Women Voters have already received checks for $100; Minnesota has won one $100 prize and is out for another in October. The Allegheny County (Pa.) Grange, the Portsmouth (Va.) League and the Missouri State League have all started $100 drives, to mention only a few. The Michigan League claims that "we are going to do better than any state has done!" That is setting a big record for itself, for California clubs and leagues have won five $100 prizes, besides several dozen smaller ones. Mrs. Ethel Carle McBee, who conducted the Morgantown campaign, writes:

"I feel it was real missionary work. . . . I found the **Citizen** its own best advertisement and had little difficulty in getting subscribers after I succeeded in getting people to read the magazine. I simply mailed sample copies and then got most of the subscriptions over the telephone."

We want to make another big jump in circulation this fall and we need your help. The new monthly **Citizen** makes friends even more easily than did the bi-weekly. Won't you let us send you a check for $100 or more for your club or league work? Even if you don't reach $100 you will be amply repaid for any time or effort you may give. Write for details to Mrs. Raymond Brown, the **Woman Citizen,** 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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